

CLASS OF '70

U. OF M.

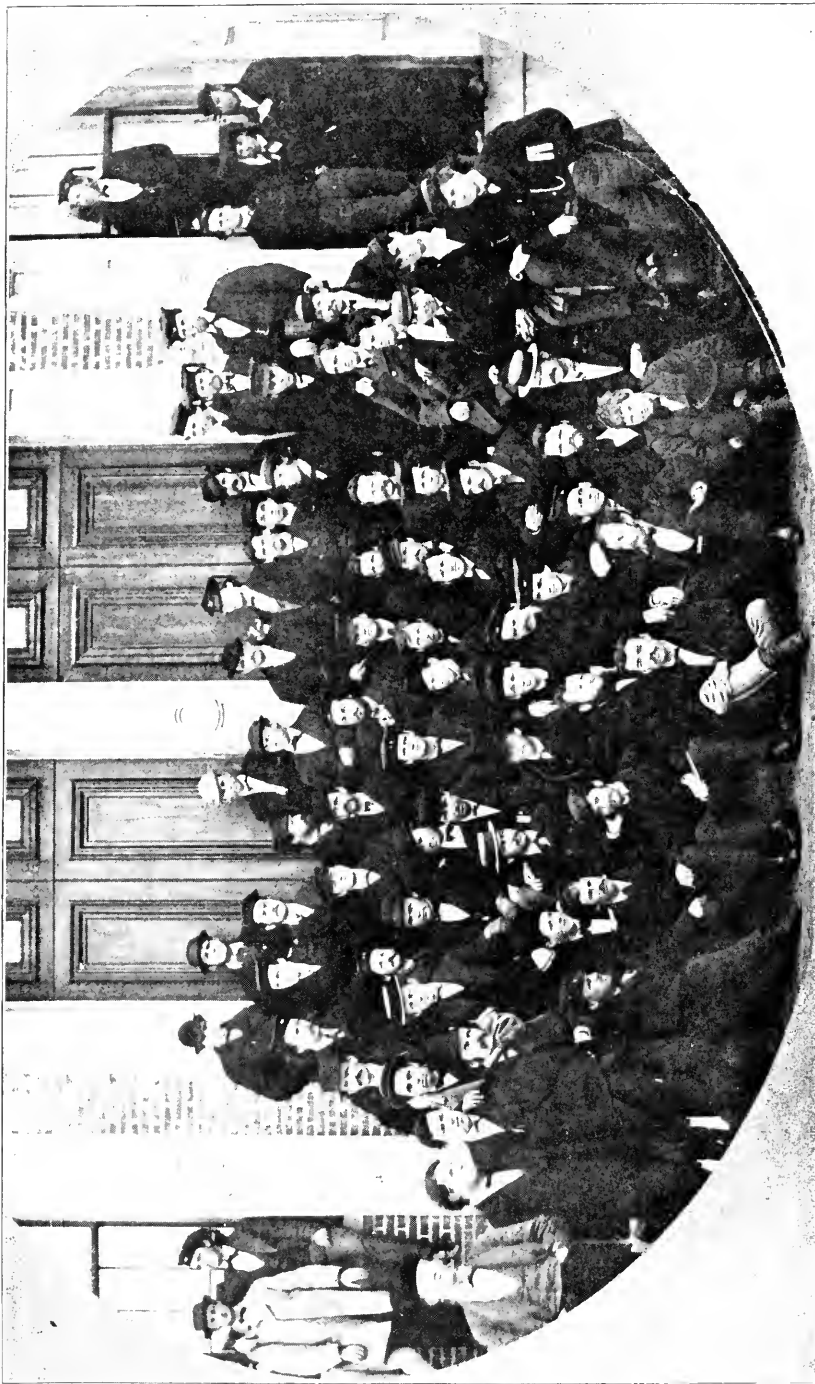


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PRESENTED BY





HYDE, KINTNER. BLANCHARD, OLDS. FINLEY. KETCHUM. SCHOCK, HOWLAND. THAYER, HATWARD.
HOWE. MALTMAN, BARLOW. WATERS, CAMPAU. ADAMS. FERGUSON, CHRISTY. WELLS. BOSS, BAKER.
PATES, PERRY. FRENCH. PENNINGTON. FERGUSON. BIRD. RIPLEY.
MARSH. CULLEY. BUSH. NOBLE. FOSTER. MATTHEWS. BURTON. WATTLE.
WYLIE. PENFIELD. BENAM. THOMSON.
LEFEVRE, COOLEY. VOORHEIS. ERRETT. TINDALL. MICKLE. JONES. MOSES. STEVENS.
TWEEDY. LAFAYETTE. EDWARDS. HAVEN. STOCKING. SWIFT. WING. WEISBROD.
CARTER. BALDWIN. FLEMING. DAWSON.
DAY. LOVELL. CAMPBELL.
MEYENDORFF, BALLENGER. DAVOCK. RUMFUS.
BLACKBURN. DODGE.

TAKEN IN 1870.

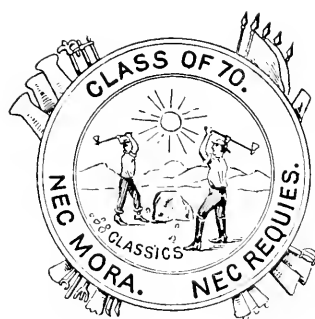
HISTORY
OF THE
CLASS OF '70

Department of Literature, Science and the Arts,
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

Edited by
CHARLES S. CARTER, Secretary.
Milwaukee, Wis.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE CLASS.

1903.



P.
Author.

THE
CLASSICS
OF
THE
CLASS OF 70.

THE
CLASSICS
OF
THE
CLASS OF 70.

TO THE MEMORY

Of Our

Departed Classmates

This Book is

FONDLY DEDICATED.

“Friendship’s the Wine of Life.”

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INTRODUCTORY.

Looking back with the eye of memory to September, 1866, we see one hundred and three anxious, ardent, resolute boys, just bordering on manhood, full of vigor, wit and vivacity, enrolled as the class of '70 in the department of literature, science and the arts in the University of Michigan. Light-hearted and free we were ready and willing to take up any task that might be set before us. Misfortunes were to us occasions only for blushing laughter; "conditions" were only marks of honor. We see our cheerful band of young fellows entering upon a four years' course of study which was to be one of the happiest periods of our lives. We see fourteen new members welcomed to the class in sophomore year and thirteen of the original number drop out; sixteen new faces and forty vacancies in junior year; one new member and three vacancies in senior year, and at the end of the four years a graduating class of seventy-six young men—a class larger by twenty-two than any previous one graduating from that department of the university.

We came together from one hundred different localities in sixteen different states and the District of Columbia. Some of the older ones of us had been enlisted in the common cause of preserving the union, taking part in many of the great battles of the civil war, including Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Fair Oaks and Seven Pines, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, the battles around Atlanta, those in eastern Kentucky and Tennessee and west of the Mississippi, and enduring prison life at Andersonville,

Libby prison and at Belle Isle. Meeting for the first time, therefore, in college halls, with like ambitions and purposes, each desiring sympathy in his new trials and companionship in his new labors, a bond of fellowship and good-will sprang up among us and steadily grew in strength with the lapse of weeks and months and years. From the first we manifested a universal class-spirit of amity and union. This commendable characteristic of college life dominated our class throughout our four years' course and even now continues to be a source of pride and satisfaction to our members. Our class prophet expressed what all of us felt, on class-day, when he said:

"But, boys, we'll never cause a tear from our proud old
Fostering Mother
While 'Seventy' is the magic word that makes a man a
brother;
Though the storms of life may toss us high and wreck our
hopes, alas!
Deep hidden, safe from every gale, is affection for our
class."

It is this affection which, from time to time, has brought so many of us together at our class re-unions and at our various local gatherings. It is this affection which insisted in 1890, that the class secretary publish what information he could gather concerning the members of the class. It is this affection which prompts the publication of the present volume, that each may more fully share in the life experiences of his classmates. It is this affection which unites the class by attachments stronger than any other save only those of the family circle.

Much was expected of the class when it left the university. That much has been accomplished no one who reads the following biographical sketches will deny. We have achieved prominence in all the leading occupations of life—as ministers, professors, physicians, lawyers, judges, legislators, journalists, civil engineers, mining engineers, electrical engineers, railroad men, bankers and

men of business. From our ranks were taken a regent, a professor of mathematics, and a law lecturer of our university; several professors of other institutions; a secretary of the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition; a secretary of the St. Louis Louisiana Purchase Exposition; a college president; a president of several railroads; a commissioner from California to the World's Fair at Chicago; a deputy labor commissioner for Michigan; an attorney for the Sanitary District of Chicago; two assistant United States district attorneys; an assistant secretary of the Carnegie Institution at Washington; a commissioner for Michigan for promoting uniformity of legislation in the United States; a United States Referee in Bankruptcy; a chief examiner in charge of the class of electricity in the patent office; a member of the Civil Service Commission; a district judge at Denver; a probate judge at Ludington; a president judge of the 6th judicial district of Pennsylvania, at Erie; a circuit judge at Alpena, Mich.; a judge of the 35th circuit of Indiana; a railroad commissioner of Michigan; several district attorneys; a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission; a trustee of the public library at Washington; a director and vice-president of the Wichita Railway Co.; a member of the state legislature of Oregon; two members of the state legislature of Michigan; a superintendent of public instruction for the State of Michigan; an officer of the regular army; a mayor of Detroit; a representative in congress; a civil engineer to superintend the construction of the mammoth railroad tunnel under East River from New York to Brooklyn; two civil engineers to devise a method of preventing future inundations of the City of Galveston; a member of the Philippine Commission; a solicitor of the United States Department of State; a secretary of state, and an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. Truly the class of '70 of the University of Michigan has made its mark. The individual record of each member has been creditable and such as to command the respect of his fellow men. Those who have occupied public stations of trust and responsibility have performed their duties with great credit to

themselves and have shed luster on their class, and the university with which their names are associated.

The class as a whole has taken deep interest in the publication of this book and has greatly aided and encouraged the secretary in his labors of preparing it for the printer. To Campbell, Culley, Dawson, Dodge, Noble, Penfield, Thayer and Winchell, the class is indebted for special assistance which they have rendered during the progress of the work. If the book shall meet the expectations of the class and be deemed worthy of a place in the library of each member the secretary will feel abundantly repaid for the time and attention he has devoted to it.

What the members of the class may yet accomplish may be inferred from what has already been done. The average age of our members is a little over fifty-six years. Fifty-nine of the seventy-six graduate members are still living. Doubt exists as to one. Of the fifty-eight non-graduates forty-one are living. The labors of a third of a century since we left the university have had their effect upon us, yet we hesitate to admit that we are not as young in spirit as in the old Ann Arbor days. But our wives and intimate friends in speaking of us sometimes say that they observe

“A little more gray in the lessening hair
Each day as the years go by;
A little more stooping of the form,
A little more dim the eye;
A little more faltering of the step
As we tread life’s pathway o’er,
And a little nearer every day
To the ones who have gone before.”

Class of '70, U. of M.

The class which was graduated from the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts of the University of Michigan, June 29, 1870, consisted of the seventy-six members whose biographical sketches in alphabetical order are given in the following pages.

Arthur Clark Adams, A.M., M.D.

Washington, D. C.



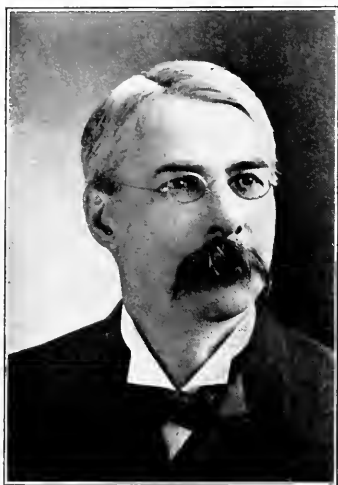
Was born in Washington, D. C., April 14, 1847. His father, John G. Adams, was born Dec. 13, 1816, and was a merchant in Washington. He died July 31, 1879. He married Maria Frances Bradley, of Massachusetts, born July 2, 1823. She is still living. Their son, Arthur C., received his early education in the public schools of Washington. In 1861 he belonged to the President's Mounted Guards, Washington, D. C., and in 1863 he enlisted in the 24th N. Y. Cavalry and served for

six months. He prepared for college at Fulton Seminary, Fulton, N. Y., and entered the University of Michigan in 1866 with the class of '70, with which he was graduated after the regular four years course of study. In college he was a member of the Alpha Nu literary society and the Psi Upsilon fraternity. After graduation he was employed for a time by the Elgin Watch Company in Chicago, but soon returned to Washington and entered upon the study of medicine at the National Medical College, from which he was graduated in March, 1873. He commenced the practice of

medicine in Washington and has ever since been counted among the able and skilful practitioners of that city. He has handled, successfully, many very difficult cases. His counsel and skill is often sought for by physicians in the treatment of critical cases. In 1893 he was Medical Director for the Department of the Potomac of the G. A. R. He married Mary Frances Schneider, April 16, 1879. Their children are Louis W. Adams, 21 years of age, at the Boston School of Technology; Edna S. Adams, 16 years of age, at Hannah Moore Academy, Md. Mrs. Mary F. Adams died in 1889. Dr. Adams has since married Henrietta Heitmuller. He is a member of Washington Medical Society and Association and of the G. A. R. His present address is 619 Massachusetts Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C.

Marcus Baker, A.M., LL.B.

Washington, D. C.



Baker, be it remembered, is "the Gentleman from Kalamazoo," a "forty-niner," having been born in '49. He joined '70's ranks in the University of Michigan in 1868, near the end of the Sophomore year, having come from the Sophomore class in Kalamazoo College. Prof. Olney had somewhere about him a tender spot for that college; for not only was it a Baptist college, but he had also served in its faculty. Indeed it was from that faculty that he was promoted to the University of Michigan,

wherein he accomplished the work on which his permanent fame as a successful teacher rests. Perhaps his affection for the old

college in Kalamazoo unconsciously smoothed the way for Baker's entrance. Still Baker does not affirm this to be the case. He was a good student. Was one of the speakers at our Junior exhibition and also one of the speakers at Commencement in June, 1870.

In the summer vacation of 1870, just after graduation, Baker with Burton and Mickle, worked for Professor James C. Watson in computing data for reconstructing the lunar tables. In September he applied "for a job," the particular job applied for being the mathematical chair in Albion College. The application was successful—so successful indeed, he writes, that he has never applied for another. The year at Albion was the first year in "that great battle of life" depicted in college oratory and which in the thirty years retrospect looks like a strenuous year. It was much like other years no doubt, "and yet to me," he writes, "no other year can ever quite parallel the first year. First things never occur twice in one's life and those first things make deep and lasting impressions." In the summer of 1871 Baker was offered a tutorship in the University of Michigan under Professor Olney, an offer accepted promptly and with a proud consciousness of promotion. This work at the university proved exceedingly congenial, for the narrow field of teaching required, permitted thoroughness of preparation and contrasted sharply with the previous year's work, where the very large field to be plowed often, alas, compelled shallow tillage.

In the spring of 1873 there came from Washington to Professor Watson a request to designate or recommend a person qualified to undertake astronomical field work in an Alaskan field party. For this place Professor Watson designated Baker, who accordingly in March, 1873, went to Washington and entered upon what has turned out to be his life work. For nearly twenty-nine years he has been almost continuously in the service of the government. The years of 1873 and 1874 were spent on the Pacific coast, the summers in Alaska and the winters in California, in the usual coastwise surveys conducted by the U. S. Coast Survey, now called the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Returning to Washington at the beginning of 1875 the next five years were spent chiefly in office work at the Coast Survey office in matters relating to Alaska. In this work Baker was the assistant and esteemed companion of W. H. Dall, then, as now, recognized as the best informed man in the country as to Alaska. Dall and Baker prepared a Coast Pilot of Alaska, going deeply into the whole literature of the subject.

They published a bibliography, a cartography and collected, digested, arranged, and published its meteorology, etc. In 1880 they together again spent a summer in Alaskan surveys and gathered material for the Coast Pilot, which was published in 1883.

In 1882 Baker was selected by the Coast Survey to establish and conduct a primary magnetic station or magnetic observatory at Los Angeles, California. Two years, 1882-84 were devoted to this work and a successful and continuous record secured of the variations in the elements of the earth's magnetism.

The summer of 1885 he spent in and about New York harbor in a study of the tides and currents of that important harbor, of the bar, how formed, and how and why changes occur in it. In that year also Mr. Cleveland became President and a violent "shaking up" in the coast survey ensued. Ill content at the outlook Baker resigned in the spring of 1886 and at once entered the Geological Survey, with which organization he has ever since remained. For a number of years he was in charge of its Northeastern division of topography and the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut were mapped under his direction, and parts also of several other states, including the anthracite coal fields in Pennsylvania. From about 1890 to 1894 he was employed in the office as one of the director's principal assistants.

When President Cleveland's now famous message of December, 1895, relative to the Venezuelan boundary brought strained relations between Great Britain and the United States, a commission was appointed to investigate the whole subject. The commission requested Baker's assignment as geographer and such

assignment was made, Baker serving until the commission ended its labors in 1897.

It was during these years that the little wife, who was at the remmion of the class of '70 in Ann Arbor, in 1890, was stricken with the fatal malady, Bright's disease, and after a lingering illness of two and a half years the flickering light went out, leaving blackness behind. This darkness came at the very end of 1897. Almost at the same moment came a demand for work so engrossing, so urgent, so continuous, that there was no time for aught but action. Venezuela and Great Britain had agreed to arbitrate their dispute and into this case Baker was invited, went and stayed till the verdict was pronounced in Paris in October, 1899. Then came a return to Washington and a resumption of work in the Geological Survey.

In 1890 there was created an official or government board on geographic names. To this board are referred questions as to disputed geographic names which arise in the departments and its decisions are to be accepted by the departments as the standard authority in such matters. Of this board, now composed of twelve representatives from various bureaus and departments, Baker has been a member from the beginning and for ten years he has been its secretary. He has just completed a dictionary of Alaskan geographic names, a book of 446 pages, in which is traced the origin, history, application and often the meaning of the names which have been and are used in Alaska.

In the spring of 1894 Major Powell, who had been director of the Geological Survey since 1880, resigned and Baker's relations to the work were altered. Somewhat ill content with the outlook, the occasion was taken to carry out a plan previously formed and accordingly in October, 1894, he matriculated as a law student at Columbian University. Here he continued for two years, attending evening lectures and reading at night, graduating LL.B. in 1896.

There now exists in Washington a group of ten federated scientific societies. In 1875, however, there was but one, the

Philosophical Society, which had been founded in 1871 and of which Professor Joseph Henry, the illustrious secretary of the Smithsonian, was president. Baker joined this society in 1876, became one of its secretaries in 1881 and served several terms. He has also been its president. In the past twenty-five years there has been much scientific activity in Washington and numerous special societies have been formed devoted to geography, geology, history, anthropology, biology, etc., culminating in the creation in 1898 of the Washington Academy of Sciences. In this movement Baker has been one of the active participants and workers and is now a member of the governing boards of four of them, contributing to the proceedings and sharing the labors involved.

For about a dozen years he has been a director in one of the largest of Washington's Building Associations and is also a member of Washington Board of Trade.

He prepared the articles of incorporation of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C., founded by Andrew Carnegie, and which numbers among its officers and trustees many leading men of the country, including the president of the United States, president of the Senate, speaker of the House of Representatives, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and the president of the National Academy of Sciences. Baker is its assistant secretary.

In May, 1899, he married Marian Una Strong, a graduate of Ann Arbor in 1894. December 11, 1901, was born to them a daughter, Barbara, who greets the new century in the name of '70. Their home is at 1905 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C., where a cordial greeting ever awaits the old comrades of '70 bound to us by ties that strengthen as the old days of companionship recede.

John Albert Baldwin, A.B.

Los Gatos, California.



He was born at Detroit, Mich., June 27, 1847. His father, Lyman Baldwin, was born in Weston, Connecticut, March 27, 1802, on a farm where he lived until the age of 13, when he struck out for himself. He went to Bridgeport and learned his trade; married at the age of 25. After several years he moved to Auburn, N. Y., where he engaged in the book business, binding, etc. After a loss through fire and an unfortunate partnership he moved to Detroit in the fall of 1843,

where he lived until his death October 18, 1875. John's mother, Nancy Booth, born at Trumbull, Connecticut, married Lyman Baldwin at the age of 23. John's entire schooling was in the public schools at Detroit. He spent three years at the high school under Professors Chaney and Jones, and entered the University of Michigan in September, 1866, with the class of '70. In college he was very popular, on account of his fine musical attainments and his happy disposition. He was a member of the Alpha Nu and the first speaker at our first Sophomore exhibition. He joined the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity in his Freshman year and no others since. He has never married. After graduation from the university he entered the Union Theological Seminary at New York City in September, 1870, where he took the full course of three years, and was graduated from there in the spring of '73. During the first year of his theological studies he was taken very sick and came very near giving up his work, but he remained at his post.

He struggled along for several months until the end of the seminary year and during the vacation took a much needed rest. He entered the second year better, but far from well. He continued his course with many ups and downs, and was graduated with his class in the spring of '73.

On his return to Detroit he supplied several pulpits in the city and vicinity, his health not permitting him to take a permanent charge. He acted as a supply at Dearborn and Inkster, small towns near Detroit, for nearly two years—until '75. In the fall of that year he accepted a call at New Baltimore, Mich., and was ordained pastor over the Congregational church. He remained there about two years, when he was obliged to give up the work on account of sickness. He returned to his home and supplied vacancies until the summer of '80, when he accepted a position in the Wayne County Savings Bank, Detroit. A few months prior to this he accepted an invitation from a dear friend, Frederick Stearns, who has been very generous to the university; donated a fine collection of musical instruments, collected in all parts of the world. The collection is considered complete, the work of several years. Besides these he has contributed many curios and antiques. He gave Mr. Baldwin a very cordial invitation to accompany him in his travels through Europe. Mr. Baldwin accepted at once, and has never ceased to thank him. They sailed in February of 1880, and after a most tempestuous voyage entered the port of Cherbourg, France, during a gale, under the cover of the blackest night. They visited many provincial towns in France, besides doing Paris, Lyons, Marseilles. It was at the small, historic town, outside of the trend of travel, where they found the greatest pleasure. They watched the peasant-life in its simplicity, and picturesqueness, the quaint scenes, the charming life of the common folk. He says it was refreshing to them to observe the customs and manners of this simple people; often being wearied with the artificial life and conventionalisms of the large cities, and that it was a constant revelation, and its memory is ever refreshing. Their objective point was Rome, where they remained several weeks. They

tried to "do" the city in their allotted time, but found the task impossible. They did all they could and left the rest to some future visit, as every one expects to return. Then Italy, Switzerland, a part of Germany, the famous ride from Mainz to Cologne, over the historic Rhine; then Belgium and to Havre. From there they voyaged home. Mr. Baldwin says: "The sail was delightful. This trip is one of the brightest spots in my life and I like to linger here. On my return home I felt like a new man, seemed to have a new lease of life." The month following his return his mother died, June, 1880. She had been an invalid for some time. In July, the month following, he took a position in the Wayne County Savings Bank as teller, which position he held for eight years, but he found that this clerical work did not agree with him. He was obliged to take a trip very frequently to keep himself in repair. He found he was losing ground and knew that he must give it up, so he determined to make a break—make a radical change, which he did in the fall of '88.

While at the bank he took several trips, covering old Mexico, and considerable of our own country. In December of '88 he made a break for the West, where he hoped to regain his health, and started for Englet, New Mexico; a large stock ranch, owned at that time by ex-Secretary Alger, M. S. Smith and other Michigan capitalists. It was an absolute change—from a wearisome clerical life into a solitary, rugged one. He says: "I took to it from the start, and enjoyed every minute. In a clear, dry atmosphere, where I could roam for miles with little fatigue, I began to gather strength and felt from the start the glow of returning health." He remained here for two years, then turned his face towards Texas. He remained at El Paso for a few months, then directed his course to California, the dream of his life. He says: "I reached San Francisco in May of 1891. I expected to reside here or in its vicinity, but I was greatly disappointed in the place, for fog and trade winds prevailing in the summer made it very uncomfortable, so I crossed the bay to Oakland and remained several months, but I was not satisfied. I was in search of a home and wanted to get

near the mountains, where I could spend the rest of my days in quiet and contentment. I kept moving, the next stop was San Jose. I was greatly pleased with the place, the longer I remained the better I liked it, and felt that here or among the neighboring hills would be my future home. While in San Francisco I met an old pastor, whom I'd not seen for many years. I told him what I wanted, gave him my idea of a home. He said, 'Were you ever in Los Gatos?' I replied, 'I never heard of the place;' he said, 'It was not far from San Jose and an ideal spot; set in the Santa Cruz foothills.' I felt in my bones that this was to be my home. A friend in San Jose gave me a letter of introduction to his friend living at that time in this cañon. I told him what I wanted. After a pleasant conversation we put on our hats and walked up the ravine. I was charmed—I knew my home was to be in this beautiful ravine. At length we came to the spot; it was a revelation; the view of the Santa Clara valley has been a constant inspiration. I said at once I must have it. He said other parties were about to close a bargain; he said it was only a question of paying the most money down. I wasted no time, threw down a check that gave me possession. I think the day I bought this home was one of the happiest of my life. I had wandered over a large part of the state, saw many lovely homes, but not just what I wanted. I bought this property in October of 1891, being just ten years ago. I rented it for a few months the following winter and took possession in March, 1892, where I have lived ever since. I've not seen the day that I cared to live elsewhere; as for going back to Michigan or the East anywhere, I have not the remotest idea. I am contented right here and would be restive elsewhere. Here I hope to spend the rest of my days. My place is a foot-hill home—back rise the mountains, in front the cañon opens like a fan into the Santa Clara valley. It is the cream of the earth, and I am sorry for those who live elsewhere. I have not massed a fortune, but a good living that brings contentment. In this vicinity are some of the finest fruit ranches in the state, principally 'prunes,' although there is quite a sprinkling of apricots and peaches. The country

is very rich, and as a rule the ranchers are well to do. I am in good health, have a good conscience and appetite. I regret that I have not been able to attend any of the class reunions, so I am all the more anxious to hear from the boys through their biographies. Apart from sickness I've had no misfortune, no accident nor calamities."

Charles Ballenger, A.B.

Died at Indianapolis, March 13, 1881.

He was born near Williamsburg, Wayne County, Indiana, September 28, 1846, on a farm where his father then resided. In his youth he attended the public schools at Williamsburg and Cambridge City. He spent one year at the Union School, Ann Arbor, prior to entering the University of Michigan in September, 1866, with the class of '70. In college he took a leading position, being prominent in all class matters by reason of his genial affability, and being an excellent and earnest student. He was one of the speakers at the first Sophomore exhibition, also one of the speakers at Junior exhibition. Was a member of the Philozetian debating club and a member and president one year of the Literary Adelphi, and a member of the Students' Christian Association. He was graduated with his class in 1870. He then returned to his old home in Indiana and engaged as a teacher in charge of the schools at Economy, Ind., but resigned at the beginning of 1871, and took up the study of law. In September, '71, he entered his brother's law office at Cambridge City, Ind. His brother died in July, '72. Charles Ballenger carried on the business until September, 1874, when he decided to remove to Indianapolis, Ind. There he formed a law partnership with D. M. Bradbury. The firm continued until the spring of '78. From this time on until his death Mr. Ballenger had no partner, but was in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice. He had attained an excellent standing at the Indianapolis bar and was rapidly gaining friends and clients when his

health gave way in 1880, and he decided to seek rest and quiet, first in Michigan, then at his father's home in Wayne County, Ind., and finally in Florida. He continued to grow weaker in the southern climate until he could speak only in a whisper. His physician informed him that his recovery was doubtful and that if he wished to see his family again he would have to start for home at once, which he did about March 1st, 1881. He was entirely alone in the early part of his sad journey homeward, but, fortunately for him, he happened to meet on the train Mr. W. H. H. Miller, afterwards Attorney General of the United States, who lived in Indianapolis and who at once took Ballenger in charge and accompanied him home to his family, stopping on the way several days at Nashville for rest. But Ballenger was too low to withstand the rapid progress of the disease, consumption, which terminated his life March 13th, only six days after he reached his home and family. His death was a severe shock to his family and friends, and especially to his classmates, who had the highest regard for him as a man. They knew him to be a person of unusual promise—faithful, kind, industrious, able, ever ready and willing to assist and to sympathize with those in trouble and quick to recognize and respond to acts of friendship on the part of others. All who knew him were his friends. Mr. W. H. H. Miller said of him: "I met Mr. Ballenger at Montgomery, Ala., on the train, returning home alone to die—fully realizing his condition, and scarcely able to speak even in a whisper, it afforded me a melancholy pleasure in being able to render him such assistance as I could."

The Bar of Indianapolis adopted the following:

Death has again invaded our ranks and taken from our midst our friend and brother, Charles Ballenger, who died in this city Sunday, March 13, 1881.

Mr. Ballenger was a man whose character and characteristics were in every way worthy of imitation. Blessed with fine perceptions, he neglected no opportunity of improving them by cultivation. He was a graduate of the University of Michigan; he en-

tered the legal profession about eight years ago, removing to this city from Cambridge City, Ind. Whilst, by reason of his innate modesty, he came slowly to the front, he was nevertheless recognized by those who were fortunate enough to know him as a lawyer of keen and clear perceptions and of a thoroughly analytic mind. But he did not rely upon these. He made thorough preparation both of the law and the facts in every matter in which he was professionally engaged. He was no mean adversary, though modesty and delicacy marked his every action.

As a man he was above reproach. His name while among us has received no taint.

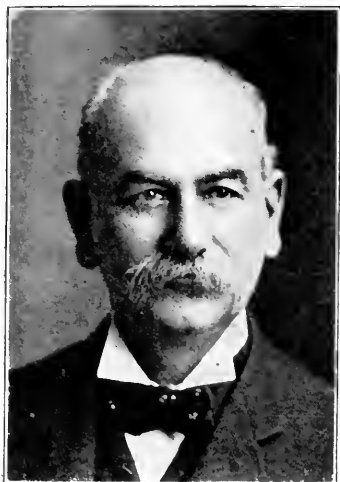
He died as he lived, with an unsullied character, and has left to his family and friends the priceless heritage of a good name. He was a kind father, a good husband a patriotic and order-loving citizen and a staunch and faithful supporter of the Church with which he was allied.

When a good man dies society suffers a loss. We feel the loss of our brother. Such a loss can only be compensated for by keeping alive the principles which he exemplified.

To his bereaved and stricken family we extend our heartfelt sympathy, and recommend that the Chairman of the Bar Association present a copy of the memorial to the Courts of the County, with a request that the same be spread on the records, and that the Secretary be requested to present a copy to the family of the deceased.

Charles Ballenger married Miss Jennie Lamb, of Wayne Co., Ind., Aug. 25, 1870. Children: Walter Sylvester, class boy, born Aug. 12, '71; Earle, who died in February, '77, aged $1\frac{1}{2}$ years.

Mr. Ballenger was present at the presentation of the "class cups" at our reunion in '73, and accepted one on behalf of his boy in a very graceful speech. It is said his family was left in good circumstances. His son now resides with Mrs. Ballenger in Indianapolis. He is secretary of the Holt Ice & Cold Storage Co. in that city.

Henry Hoyt Barlow, A.B.**Coldwater, Mich.**

He was born June 10, 1850, at Hastings, Mich. His early education was acquired at Hastings in the public schools, including the high school. He entered the University of Michigan at 16 years of age with the class of '70. He became a member of the Literary Adelphi and joined the Psi Upsilon fraternity and received appointment as one of the speakers at the "Junior Ex." After receiving his degree with the class he was engaged during the greater part of a year in the mercantile business in which his father was interested. In the fall of 1871 he was appointed superintendent of the city schools at Hastings. He occupied his leisure moments during the year he filled this position in the study of law, and afterwards at Coldwater he continued his preparation for the legal profession. He was admitted to the bar of Michigan at Coldwater in September, 1873. From the first he has taken rank among the best at the bar in his vicinity, and has faithfully and conscientiously upheld the ethics of the profession and has deservedly achieved marked success. He is a widower with two children, Nathan and Burt. Nathan is a graduate of the Northwestern Medical College, and Burt will finish his law course at the University of Michigan in 1903.

George Williams Bates, A.M.**Detroit, Mich.**

It was the intent of Plutarch, as he tells us in the beginning of his life of Alexander, not to write histories, but only lives. It can be very properly said that this is not a history, but simply an account of the life of one of those who helped to make the class. Someone has stated that "it is the slight occasion, the word, or some sport", which makes a man's natural disposition and manners appear more plain than the great deeds done. While great deeds may be lacking in a sketch of this

character, there are many things which go to make up the every day life of an individual, and when put together, make a very complete review of his personal characteristics. It is only intended in writing this sketch, to refer to such matters as give a fairly correct picture of the daily life of one who has lead a reasonably busy existence. This is an autobiography, and these sketches will be interesting as a history of the lives of individuals distinct from that of the class.

The ancestors of Mr. George W. Bates came from England and formed a part of the Puritan settlement in Massachusetts Bay Colony, many of whom rendered public service in the Colony, either as soldiers in King Philip's War or as Deputies to the General Court. They permanently settled at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Stamford and Saybrooke, Connecticut. He may thus very properly and justly claim descent from those representative men, of whom Stoughton thus spoke, in referring to the settlement of America :

"God sifted a whole nation, that he might send choice grain over into this Wilderness; nay, more than that. He sifted for this purpose a whole race. Its settlers were not only of English blood, but of the old Aryan stock. All northern and western Europe bore rich marks of their Pilgrim feet; and when they undertook to conquer here, they had in their veins the courage, strength and manhood, which had already conquered a score of Wildernesses like these."

James Bates, the American paternal progenitor of Mr. George W. Bates, was the descendant of Thomas Bates of All Hollow, County of Kent, England, who died in 1485, aged 75. James 1st, landed with his family at Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1634. Two of his brothers, known as Clement of Higham and Edward of Weymouth, came to America about the same time. He was a man of prominence in Church and civil affairs and represented his town in the General Court and was selectman for a number of years. Owing to church differences, Robert, the second son of James Bates, joined the Connecticut contingent led by the distinguished Thomas Hooker and the Rev. Mr. Wareham and migrated to Connecticut in 1635, and in the following year, 1636, settled the towns of Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield. Robert Bates became one of the proprietors of Wethersfield, where he married Margaret, the daughter of William Cross, a soldier of the Pequot War, who participated in the "Narragansett Swamp Fight," December 19th, 1637, and subsequently represented Wethersfield in the General Court at Hartford. In 1639, owing, also, to his difference with the sentiment which prevailed at Wethersfield, that church membership was a pre-requisite to the exercise of civil rights, Robert Bates entered into an agreement with others by means of which, they bound themselves under penalty to leave and to prosecute the design of a plantation and settle in Rippowan. This document was dated at Weathersfield, April 10th, 1640. This colony was composed of some forty heads of families and proceeded to the region named, then under the jurisdiction of the New Haven Colony, purchased lands from the

Indians, and the following year became incorporated as a town under the name of "Stamford," adopting a form for civil government, which permitted all reputable men to vote irrespective of church or religious convictions or belief. The name of Robert Bates appears as one of the signers of the Articles of Incorporation. He died June 11, 1675, and by his will manumitted his negro slaves.

Mr. George W. Bates may be said to have inherited, through the marriage of Robert with Margaret Cross, the blood of a soldier, and member of the General Court at Hartford; through the marriage of Samuel, the son of Robert, with Mary, the daughter of Robert Chapman, that of one of the founders of Saybrooke, a Deputy to the General Court, and the largest landholder in 1600 in that portion of Connecticut. Through the marriage of John 2d, the grandson of Robert, with Elizabeth, daughter of Gershom Lockwood, he established his affinity to the family of the Rev. Peter Buckley and to Gershom Lockwood, the soldier, judge and legislator of Greenwich, Connecticut. Through the marriage of John 2d to Sarah Selleck, he inherited the blood of the Golds, of Richard Law, a distinguished jurist of early Connecticut; and in the person of Jonathan Selleck, father of Sarah, that of a brave Indian fighter, liberal churchman and a sagacious legislator. By the marriage of Gershom Bates 1st, also a descendant of Robert, with Mary, the daughter of Jacob Smith, of Greenwich, there was also added a patriotic strain of a noted soldier, one of Washington's favorite and trusted scouts; and also that of the Weeds, of Connecticut and New York, from whom descended Nathaniel, the wealthy wholesale merchant of New York, 75 years ago, and Thurlow Weed, the friend of Lincoln. Through the union of Gershom Bates 2d with Hannah Bucknam, came the Stowers and Spragues, whose names appear on the first recorded legislation by the Selectmen of Charlestown, 1630, and also a strain of the Tut-hills, Knights, Peabodys and Knowles. And through the marriage of Samuel Gershom Bates and Rebecca Williams, in addition to all the foregoing, brings a strain of the blood of the Rev. John

Robinson, pastor and founder of the Pilgrim Church at Leyden, Holland, 1616, the parish church of the Pilgrim Fathers, the Lathams of New London, the Hamlins of Haddam, the Weeks of Dorchester and Clochester, with Roger Williams of Dorchester, 1635, first Selectman, then Deputy, also a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, and subsequently Deputy, representing Windsor in the General Court at Hartford. This Roger Williams was the paternal progenitor of Rebecca Williams, came to Connecticut in 1632, and some authorities state, was a cousin of Roger Williams of Rhode Island. The similarity of characteristics would seem to confirm the statements. He was a man of wealth and education, was Selectman, Deputy Grand Jurymen and occupied a high social position both in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

James Bates and Roger Williams, the progenitors of the paternal and maternal lines of ancestry of Mr. George W. Bates, left their native land at about the same time, and for the same objects; both settled in Dorchester and were both recognized as leaders in the church, social and governmental affairs of the New Colony. They represented their town in the General Court and as selectmen on the town board at about the same period. James Bates remained at Dorchester until his death, while Roger Williams removed to Windsor, Connecticut, because of the dissensions in the church, and the attempt of the controlling element to dictate his religious convictions. The early death of James Bates evidently prevented his going with the same colony to Wethersfield, because he also held to the belief that church and civil affairs should be administered separately. Roger Williams acquired a large landed interest in Windsor, became Deputy to the General Court at Hartford, where he remained until the death of his wife. Then he returned to Dorchester and married Lydia Bates, the youngest daughter of James Bates. They were both actuated by the same principles in leaving the ease and luxury which their means enabled them to enjoy in England, for the discomforts and privations of the "American Wilderness," that they

might exercise those privileges and immunities which we now deem the most sacred and which are found to be the same dominant sentiments in their descendants through successive generations.

Mr. George Williams Bates was born in Detroit, Michigan, November 4th, 1848. His father, Samuel Gershom Bates, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, the son of Gershom Bates, a lineal descendant of Robert Bates and of Hannah Bucknam, the latter of whom is a descendant of the Bucknams of Malden, and of the Spragues and Stowers of Charlestown, Massachusetts. He was by occupation a merchant, and died April 30th, 1874. His mother, Rebecca Williams, was born in Saybrooke, Connecticut, a descendant of Roger Williams, the daughter of Hamlin Williams, and of Patience Latham, the descendant of Carey Latham, the founder of New London, Connecticut. She died July 12th, 1886. His primary education was commenced in a private school, and was afterwards completed in the public schools of Detroit. It was his good fortune to take his high school training under the instruction of the two distinguished professors, Henry Chaney and Elisha Jones, the former of whom was a graduate of the University of Vermont, and the latter of the University of Michigan, two of the leading teachers of Michigan. The former was the principal, the latter taught Greek and Latin. Elisha Jones afterwards took the chair of Latin language and literature and established the Elisha Jones Scholarship in the University.

Mr. Bates was a classical student. It can be truthfully said that among the most pleasant and profitable experiences of his student life were those in this school. Then the Detroit High School had 75 students. To-day it has three separate schools and has 2,400 students. Co-education and the higher education of women were settled at this time by the admission of girls to the high school, and were afterwards settled in the state by their admission to the University in 1869.

He entered the classical department of the University of Michigan in September, 1866, in the class of 1870. Prior to this time he had taken great interest in the athletic game of cricket. On

his admission to the university, he found that base ball had not yet taken a hold on the students, but that the game of cricket was its chief athletic exercise. It thrived in 1866-7, but it soon disappeared and has never since returned as a college sport. As a Freshman, he enjoyed the distinction of having been on the "University Eleven." One year he played with the "University Nine," but soon afterwards ceased to patronize the "diamond." And in after years was greatly interested in aquatic sports. He was among those who spoke at the first Sophomore exhibition held in the University. He continued with the class during its four years course, and graduated with it in June, 1870. It was his privilege to be under the instruction of Professors Henry S. Frieze and James R. Boise, who then held the chairs of Latin and Greek languages and literatures, respectively, two of the most accomplished classical scholars in the country. On the resignation of Professor Boise, Professor Martin L. D'Ooge succeeded him, and still holds the chair of Greek in the University. This was the first class with which Professor D'Ooge read Demosthenes. He is the single link that connects this class with the University of thirty years ago.

Professor James C. Watson, the famous astronomer, was also a member of the University at this time. Mr. Bates was also a member of Alpha Nu, then the leading literary society, and of the "Philozetian," a senior debating club. There was peculiar interest in the "Philozetian." It met every Saturday night during the senior year, where the "five minute" rule prevailed. No speech under any circumstances was allowed to continue beyond this limit, while all were compelled to speak. This method was evidently borrowed from that pursued at Longwood, Pennsylvania prior to 1860, where, in a little building erected on the country estate of Bayard Taylor, the novelist, many of the most advanced thinkers of the day made addresses. All were limited to five minutes, and it made no difference whether the speaker happened to be Wendell Phillips, Henry Ward Beecher or Charles Sumner, this rule was rigidly enforced. There the most advanced ideas of the times were pro-

mulgated by the best thinkers. The anti-slavery movement found its most enthusiastic supporters in these deliberations. No doubt they had great influence in moulding public sentiment on this question, but whether so or not, it provided the occasion and place, where the best thought of the day was expressed. Whether the originators of the "Philozetian" had in mind the method pursued in this rural hall of discussion in Pennsylvania or not, history does not record. The rule, however, was adopted and the "five minute" speech was at times the raciest exhibition of thought during the college course. Some of the most heretical doctrines therein announced would have done honor to the great anti-slavery orators, free thinkers, and socialists, that held sway at the Bayard Taylor resort. Perhaps the little stone "jug" had something to do with the inspiration manifested on these occasions. As a school of debate, the "Philozetian" was without its equal in the University; and those who attended its meetings, can look back to it as one of the most enjoyable and profitable experiences of their University life.

The "Chapel" speech also prevailed at this time. Then the whole literary department was shut up in the old law lecture room, which was filled to its limit each Saturday morning, to hear the wisdom expounded by the seniors. Acting President Frieze was the presiding officer. He presided when Mr. Bates delivered his "Chapel" speech. It was thought by himself that he had made a great impression, particularly upon the learned President. But to his astonishment, he was asked by him shortly afterwards, if he expected to make his "Chapel" speech; and on being told that he had made it some weeks before, the absent-minded President declared that he had in fact forgotten it. It was quite evident, however, that he had not the least recollection of it.

The degree of A.B. was conferred upon him at the age of twenty-one and in June, 1873, he was given the degree of M.A. The first occupation in which he was engaged after leaving the university was that of taking the school census for a part of Detroit; and in the fall of 1870 he was employed by the publishing

house of James R. Osgood & Co. of Boston, as their subscription agent at Detroit for their illustrated paper, "Every Saturday," which was at that time one of the leading illustrated papers in this country, if not in the world. He continued in this work until October, 1871, when he commenced the study of law, by entering the law offices of Newberry, Pond and Brown, then one of the leading law firms of Detroit. Henry B. Brown of this firm was soon afterwards appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, and became later one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. Ashley Pond, also of this firm, subsequently became the general solicitor of the Michigan Central Railroad. In February, 1872, he was connected with the law firm of Meddaugh and Driggs. Elijah W. Meddaugh afterwards became general solicitor of the Grand Trunk Railway. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1874, and on December 4th of the same year opened his office for the practice of law in Detroit. From that time to the present he has been engaged in a general practice. This has been almost wholly civil in its character, although he has occasionally been engaged in criminal cases. He has been essentially a trial lawyer, has had large experience in chancery matters and in the management and settlement of estates. That of the late James B. Wayne was settled by him. Among the many notable cases in which he has been engaged may be mentioned *Bellair vs. Wool*, 35 Mich., 440; *Crawford vs. Hoeft*, 58 Mich., 1; *The King Will Case*, 93 Mich., 234; *Johnson vs. Powers*, 139 U. S., 156; *Lloyd vs. Hollenbeck*, 98 Mich., 203; and *Kimball vs. Ranney*, 122 Mich., 160.

It has been his good fortune to travel considerably. In February, 1881, he made a trip through the South, including Florida, Nassau on the Island of New Providence, made famous during the Civil War as the rendezvous for the rebel blockade runners; and the Island of Cuba. In September, 1886, he traveled through Canada, down the St. Lawrence, and up the Saguenay River to Chicoutimi. In the summer of 1888 he made a ninety days' trip through Europe. On May 30th he sailed from New

York to Antwerp, Belgium, and there he visited the Antwerp Cathedral, celebrated for its lace-like construction, and saw the great painting of the "Descent from the Cross" by Rubens. Then to Brussels, where he visited the battlefield of Waterloo. Then to the Hague, visiting the "House in the Woods," where Motley wrote his "Rise of the Dutch Republic" and which was also the meeting place of The Hague Peace Conference. Here he saw the celebrated painting, known as Paul Potter's "Bull," and also Rembrandt's "Anatomy." Then to Amsterdam. Then to Cologne, up the Rhine to Mainz. Then to Frankfurt, where he visited the memorial house of Goethe, the poet. Then to Heidelberg and the Castle. Then to Berlin, where he visited the Schloss Palace, made famous as being the residence of Frederick the Great and also San Souci, the suburban home of the great Frederick. This was the day before the coronation of Kaiser Wilhelm, whom he saw together with his suite on their way from Potsdam to the Palace. The next day he witnessed the State procession of the nobility of Germany on its way to the coronation of the young Emperor. Then to Dresden and Munich. He made a trip through Switzerland, visiting Lucerne, Regi Kulm, the Lakes of the Four Cantons, and the St. Gothard Tunnel. Then to Italy, where he visited Bellagio and the Italian Lakes, and Milan. There he saw the beautiful cathedral of Milan, and De Vinci's "Last Supper." Then to Venice and Florence, where he visited the memorial house of the celebrated Michael Angelo, the sculptor, and the Tomb of the Medici. Then to Rome, Naples, Pompeii, Pisa, and Turin. Returning by the celebrated Mt. Cenis Tunnel to Switzerland, he visited Geneva, Chamonix, passed over the Alps to Martigny, near the point where Napoleon crossed the Alps, when he made his celebrated march into Italy. Then to Lusanne, and stopped at Hotel Gibbon, where Gibbon wrote his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." Then to Paris, Versailles, London, Stratford-on-Avon, visiting both the birthplace and grave of Shakespeare, Kenilworth, the scene of Sir Walter Scott's novel of that name, and Warwick. Then to Melrose, Abbotsford, the home of Scott, Edinburgh, where he visited

Holyrood Palace, the home of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Edinburgh Castle, where her son, James VI., afterwards James I. of England, was born. Then over the Scottish Lakes by way of Loch Lomond to Glasgow. Then to the English Lake District, where he visited Ridal-Mount, the home of the poet Wadsworth, also the home of George Eliot, and that of Ruskin at Brantwood. Then to Liverpool, where he sailed September 5th for New York.

He read, before the Annual Convention of the Commercial Law League of America, at Asbury Park, July 28, 1899, a paper on the "Negotiable Instruments Law." It was afterwards printed by the National Conference of Commissioners on "Uniform Legislation," and presented to the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature of Michigan in support of the Negotiable Instruments Law. Among his literary productions, there may be mentioned, papers on "The French Alliance," "The Patriots and Loyalists of the Revolution," "Greek Eloquence," "The Italian City States," and the "Pro-Slavery Views of Daniel Webster." These were delivered before literary societies with which he was connected. He also read a report on the "Historical Work of the Sons of the American Revolution," before the National Congress of the Society held in the city of Washington, May, 1902.

He has been greatly interested in all social, moral and educational matters. While he has never held political office, except that of estimator-at-large for Detroit, he has been a delegate to several Republican state conventions, and taken active part in the politics of his city and county. He was a candidate for attorney general before the Republican state convention at Grand Rapids in 1894. He is president of the Detroit Archaeological Society; a councillor of the Archaeological Institute of America; is Historian General of the National Society, and Registrar of the Michigan Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; is one of the Commissioners from Michigan, for promoting Uniformity of Legislation in the United States; is a member of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society of New York City; is a member of the New England Society, and the University Club of Detroit;

also a member of the Detroit, Michigan and American Bar Associations; a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 240, F. & A. M.; a member of King Cyrus Chapter, No. 133, R. A. M.; a member of the Michigan Sovereign Consistory and a Noble of Moslem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

On April 26th, 1887, he married Miss Jennie Marie Fowler, daughter of the late Richard Esselstyne Fowler of Detroit, a descendant of William Fowler, who with John Davenport, founded New Haven, Connecticut, and also of the distinguished Revolutionary General, Goosen Van Schaick, of Albany. His children are Stanley Fowler Bates, aged 13, and Virginia Williams Bates, aged 5.

It is a natural reflection that in reviewing one's life, he is in effect reviewing the lives of all his fellows, with whom he has been associated in the past, as the life of one is in its general aspects the life of all. The recollection which most impresses itself is that of the "boys" of former days. The retrospect covers but a limited period of time, although it embraces more than a third of a century. The span of intervening years has but little effect to dim the "picture" of the distant past. This youthfulness seems perpetual; and although the "dial" is fast marking up the passing years, nothing can obscure these recollections; nor can one think that "any old fellow has got mixed up with the boys." Oliver Wendell Holmes, in his poem to "The Boys," addressed to the class of 1829, in Harvard, some thirty years after graduation, thus speaks of his old associates:

Yes, we're boys, always playing with tongue or with pen;
And I sometimes have asked, Shall we ever be men?
Shall we always be youthful, and laughing and gay,
Till the last dear companion drops smiling away?
Then here's to our boys, its gold and its gray!
The stars of its winter, the dews of its May!
And when we have done with our life lasting toys,
DEAR FATHER, take care of Thy children, THE BOYS!

Wooster Woodruff Beman, A.M.**Ann Arbor, Mich.**

He was born May 28, 1850, at Southington, Hartford Co., Conn. His father, Woodruff Beman, an expert machinist and amateur musician, was a descendant of Simon Beman, one of the early settlers of Springfield, Mass., where he was married in 1654. His mother, Lois Jane Neal, traces her descent to Edward Neal, an early settler of Westfield, Mass., who died there in 1698. In 1859 the family moved to Valparaiso, Ind., where the son received his preparatory training in the male and female college, and the Collegiate Institute, from the latter of which he was graduated in June, 1865. In September of the following year he entered the University of Michigan. He stood high in all his classes in college and received appointment as one of the speakers at the Junior exhibition and also at Commencement, June, 1870, on which occasion he delivered a Latin oration. He received the degree of A.B. in 1870, and of A.M. in 1873. He was instructor in Greek and mathematics at Kalamazoo College in 1870-71. In June, 1871, he was elected to a position in the University of Michigan, where he has served continuously ever since: as instructor in mathematics from 1871 to 1874; assistant professor of mathematics from 1874 to 1882; associate professor of mathematics from 1882 to 1887, and professor of mathematics in charge of the department since 1887. He is a fellow of the American Association for the advancement of science, and was vice-president and chairman of Section A in

1897. His vice-presidential address was translated into French by M. Berdellé and published in *L'Enseignement Mathématique*. He is also a member of the London Mathematical Society and the *Deutsche Mathematiker-Vereinigung*. He has written for the *Analyst*, *Educational Notes and Queries*, *The Academy*, *Bibliotheca Mathematica*, and the *Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society*.

In connection with Professor David Eugene Smith, of Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York, he has prepared a series of mathematical text-books published by Quinn & Co., of Boston: *Plane and Solid Geometry*, *New Plane and Solid Geometry*, *Higher Arithmetic*, *Elements of Algebra*, *Academic Algebra*, and *Famous Problems of Elementary Geometry* (from the German of Klein), a *College Algebra*, to be published by the same firm, is nearly ready for the printer. The Open Court Publishing Co., of Chicago, has published for Professors Beman and Smith a *History of Elementary Mathematics* (from the German of Fink) and *Geometric Exercises in paper folding*, an author-edition of the work by Sundara Row, originally published in Madras, India. The same firm published for Professor Beman his translation of Dedekind's two classic essays on the *Theory of Numbers*. For two years Professor Beman was president of the Ann Arbor Citizens' League, and since 1893 he has been treasurer of the Baptist Convention of the State of Michigan.

He married Miss Nellie E. Burton, of Kalamazoo, Mich., September 4th, 1877. Their daughter, Miss Winifred E. Beman, was graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree of A. B. in 1899, and received her A.M. degree in '01. During the year 1901-2 she was professor of history in Milwaukee-Downer College. Their son, Ralph Beman, is now pursuing a course of study in the University of Michigan.

Judson Slatford Bird, C.E.**Died, Washington Co., Kan., March 19, 1882.**

Born at Ann Arbor, Mich., October 9, 1846. His father's name was John C. Bird and his mother's name was Jane Bird, nee Slatford. Judson lived with his parents on their farm near Ann Arbor until he finished his course at the university. He prepared for college at the Union School, Ann Arbor, and entered the University of Michigan in September, 1866, with the class of '70. After graduation he entered into the business of making and publishing maps of different cities, with Jackson, Mich., as his headquarters. His classmates, Mickle and Waters, were interested with him. In June, 1871, he was appointed city engineer of Jackson, and was sent on a tour of inspection to the principal cities in the East. He also engaged in architecture and bridge building. During his term of office the present grade of the streets of Jackson was established.

In the fall of '72 he went to Texas to engage in government work as assistant U. S. engineer and made a survey of Trinity river. Returned to Jackson the following April and entered into partnership with Mr. Mickle in the business of bridge building and general engineering and architectural work. In '74, he again engaged in making maps, and, in connection with this work established a lithographic publishing office at Jackson. In November, '76, he went to Kansas to continue the map making business. In '77, he removed his family to Kansas with the intention of making the West his permanent home. His business increased rapidly there until his work extended over ten counties in Kansas and five in Nebraska. At the time death summoned him he had well nigh completed an atlas of Doniphan Co., Kan., and had laid out for himself two years' work in Southern Iowa. His last illness was very brief. On the morning of March 4, '82, he started with his corps of workmen to complete work that he had commenced in Washington Co., Kan., about 130 miles west of his place of residence, bidding his wife and children good-bye, they little dreaming it was the last time they were to hear his voice. He was engaged

at his usual work until March 13th, when he experienced a slight chill. The following day he remained in bed until noon, but was out attending to business in the afternoon. The next day a physician was called, but he saw no cause for anxiety. During that day and the next his sickness seemed slight and he felt so much better on the 16th that he said he thought he would be able to return home to his wife and children the next day. Those were his last words, spoken in the evening. He fell asleep naturally, the man in attendance upon him not being disturbed during the night. Early on the morning of March 17th Mr. Bird was found in an unconscious state and unable to speak; not in a stupor, but sitting up in bed. His wife was summoned by telegraph, she reaching him the morning of the 18th and finding him very sick with cerebro-spinal meningitis, his throat being paralyzed. During the day some of his symptoms were favorable, but that night he sank into a stupor and grew gradually worse until 8 p.m., March 19th, 1882, when his spirit passed away without a struggle. The remains were taken to Ann Arbor for burial.

In January, '73, Mr. Bird married Miss Mary E. Sears, she then being preceptress of the high school in Jackson, Mich. Children: John Charles, born November 6, '73, and a daughter, Elizabeth, born April 1, 1878.

John C. Bird received his early education in Jackson, being graduated from Jackson High School with the class of 1890 in the English Course, taking two years of Latin and one of German extra. He entered the University of Michigan the same year, taking a course in Mechanical Engineering. Was graduated from the university in 1894, with Stuart H. Perry, Frederick C. Noble and Ross C. Whitman, whose fathers are members of the class of '70. He married Miss Edith Davy, of Grand Rapids, Mich., November 2, 1899. He has been employed by various firms in Grand Rapids, Jackson, Providence, Buffalo, Hoboken and Brooklyn as draftsman, designer and assistant superintendent. At present he is making a specialty of steam pumping and sugar-making machinery. His address is 237 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Elizabeth Bird was graduated from the Jackson High School in the scientific course with the class of 1896, and was the class poet. She entered the normal school at Ypsilanti, Mich., September, 1898, and remained one year; taught one year in a primary school in Jackson County, Mich., returning to Ypsilanti Normal School, from which she was graduated in June, 1901. Is now teaching the 3d and 4th grades at Schoolcraft, Mich.

Mrs. Mary E. Bird, widow of Judson S., lives in the suburbs of the city of Jackson, Mich., in the house her husband built the year following their marriage. She has been a faithful and devoted wife and mother, giving her children just such an education as their father would have wished for them had he lived to see them grow to manhood and womanhood.

Julius Abiram Blackburn, M.A.

Died at Manchester, Mich., April 25, 1876.

Was born in the Township of Gaines, Genesee Co., Michigan, February 23, 1847. His father, John Blackburn, was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., February 13, 1821. The records of John's ancestry have not been preserved, but he probably came from mixed English and Dutch stock. He was the eighth child in a family of twelve; emigrated to Michigan with his father's family at the age of six; was by occupation a farmer, also a cooper; died in Ann Arbor, July 26, 1872. Julius A. Blackburn's mother, Almira M. Covert, was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., January 19, 1823. Her ancestry was probably mixed, but chiefly Dutch. She was the oldest of six children and went to Michigan with her parents at the age of fourteen; married John Blackburn September 3, 1841; died in Ann Arbor, June 15, 1869.

Julius attended district school in his early boyhood and later the Ann Arbor Grammar School two years (1860-62), and the Ann Arbor High School three years (1862-65). He enlisted in a cavalry regiment of Michigan volunteers in 1865 at the age of 18,

just prior to the close of the Civil War, but was not mustered out when the war closed. His regiment was ordered West to meet threatened Indian troubles. He served out his term of enlistment, chiefly at Fort Bridger, and returned via San Francisco and Panama in the spring of 1866.

Mr. Blackburn entered the University of Michigan in September, 1866, and continued with the class of '70 until his graduation. He was a member of Psi Upsilon fraternity in college and a member of the University Glee Club, and was well known as pitcher of the base ball club. He was one of the speakers at our second Sophomore exhibition.

After receiving his degree at the university he accepted the position of superintendent of schools at Channahon, Ill., where he remained one year. He then became principal of Grammar School No. 20 in Buffalo, N. Y.

He was married to Miss Helen Rowe Stringham, of Ann Arbor, on August 14, 1872. Their only child, Helen Ione, was born June 1, 1874; died February 9, 1875.

In September, 1872, Mr. Blackburn assumed charge as principal of the Lafayette (Ind.) High School, which position he thenceforth filled until the time of his death at Manchester, Mich., April 25, 1876. In the latter part of March, 1876, being in failing health, his wife, at his request, took him to Manchester where, among familiar scenes and friends, he hoped to recuperate his strength, but all in vain. His widow, in a recent letter, says: "The end came one morning at early dawn; the birds were chirping and twittering on the tree near our window; he smiled in his old way and with a little flash of the old time fun, but it was only a flash for he was soon unconscious again. It was just one month from the time we left Lafayette to the day I brought him back, and we laid him away from all the beautiful springtime sights and sounds which he had always loved with intensity. As I look back at it all now it strikes me that he made a wonderfully heroic, unselfish fight against all odds—unselfish in his consideration for me. I cannot recall one petulant expression in all those days of suffering;

always sweetness and strength, courage for both of us. It speaks well for a man's character when his wife can truthfully say that in the five years of married life and the four years of previous engagement, not one impatient word or thoughtless act can be recorded against either the lover or the husband."

Mrs. Blackburn says that her husband left her a rich legacy in the warm hearts of the people of Lafayette, who have never failed her in the darkest hours of her life. She was invited by the school board at Lafayette to take the position of teacher of literature in the high school, which was accepted by her in the fall of 1876. This position she has retained to the present time.

Mr. Blackburn's ambition was to fit himself for and to enter the profession of law. He had made plans to that end and had he lived he would doubtless have added luster to the reputation of the bar. His brother, Dr. Frank A. Blackburn, of the class of '68, U. of M., is a professor in the University of Chicago.

James Harrison Blanchard, A.B., LL.B.

Los Angeles, California.

He was born at Niles, Mich., December 6, 1846. He attended the public schools, including the high school at Ann Arbor, and entered the University of Michigan in September, 1866. He pursued the regular four years course and was graduated with the class of '70. He then studied law in the office of Felch & Grant at Ann Arbor for two years, taking in the meantime the regular law course in the university, receiving his degree in 1872. During the summer of '72 he took up some special studies at Boston, Mass., and in the winter of 1873 he decided to seek his fortune in the far West. He located at Los Angeles, Cal., and commenced law practice, at first alone, afterwards with Marshall & Gould. Judge Marshall subsequently retired and the firm became Gould & Blanchard. He is still practicing law in Los Angeles. His age is

fifty-five years and his hair is white, but he is full of life and feels as young as on the day he left college.

When asked to tell something about himself he replied: "Oh, the events of my life have been so common-place that a recital of them would not be likely to interest any one. My name has not been inscribed on the scroll of fame, am not rich in this world's goods, but believe I have some treasure laid up on the other side."

We found him living in his own home, having married Miss Lucy U. Shackelford, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, a splendid woman, refined, well educated, and who has for years devoted all her energies to helping young people. He told us, "that was the most fortunate event in his life and can answer the question, 'is marriage a failure?' with an emphatic no."

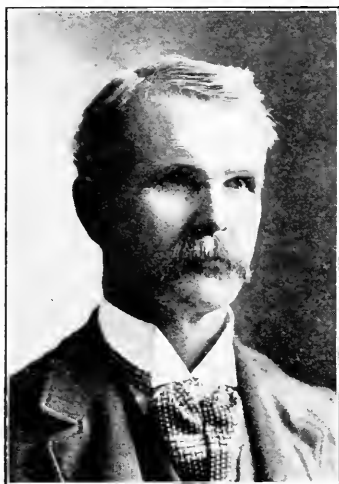
When pressed to tell something about himself for the class he said: "Tell the boys of '70 that while I have not made a great success in life, as some measure success, yet I am contented, happy, my path is shining more and more unto the perfect day—yes, tell them

'Every day brighter grows,
And I conquer all my foes.'"

Upon his arrival at Los Angeles he immediately identified himself with the temperance cause and joined the Methodist Church. We were not surprised, therefore, to learn that he has been an ardent Prohibitionist all these years, and that his party has honored him by nominating him for high official positions. He is a candidate on that ticket this year for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. For four years he was editor and proprietor of the *California Voice*, the official organ of his party in that state.

He told us to tell the boys, "that Jacob Beller who left college at the end of his Sophomore year to go to Bohn, Switzerland, came to Los Angeles sick with consumption and died at his home and rests in the little cemetery on the hill."

Mr. Blanchard is treasurer of the Equitable Building and Trust Company of Los Angeles.

Clarence Morton Boss, M.E.**Sudbury, Ont.**

He was born in the Town of Pittsfield, Washtenaw Co., Mich., January 2, 1850. His father, Randall Boss, was a farmer. Clarence passed the early part of his life on his father's farm. He attended the district school and finished his preparation for college at Ypsilanti and Olivet, Mich. He joined the class of '70 in the University of Michigan in the fall of 1868 and was graduated with the class. Immediately thereafter he assisted Maj. T. B. Brooke, Geologist, in a geological survey of

Marquette Iron region in upper Michigan. He made a topographical survey of Champion mine, 32 miles west of Marquette, and also one of the New York mines at Ishpeming. He collected a large number of geological specimens from the entire iron region in upper Michigan and Wisconsin, returning to Ann Arbor in October, '70, to complete the maps of his work to accompany Maj. Brooke's report. He returned to Lake Superior in March, '71, as assistant engineer on the Houghton & Ontonagon railway, with headquarters at L'Anse. Later he was division engineer until the completion of the road in '72. He was then employed as mining engineer for the Michigamme Company, and in the summer of '73 he had charge of the construction of a tunnel and a system of railroad cuts in opening new iron mines. He severed his connection with the Michigamme Company in the fall of 1873, and engaged in a general practice of mine engineering in Marquette Co. In 1876 he was occupied most of the time at the Republic Iron Mine, making complete surveys of the mine, and superin-

tending the construction of a water power plant for compressing air, and erecting the line of pipe for its transmission to the mine, a little over a mile distant. At the time of its construction this was the largest plant of its kind in America. While engaged at this mine he was honored by a visit from Prof. DeVolson Wood, who took the trouble to climb down to the bottom level of the mine at midnight where Mr. Boss was doing some surveying. This work was often done at night when there were but few men in the mine to interfere.

In the late fall of 1876 he left the mining district and spent the winter with his father in Lower Michigan, and in the spring of 1877 he engaged as a locomotive fireman on the Michigan Central Railroad. This was followed for about a year, then came several months in the boiler shops at Jackson, Mich., where a thorough schooling was had in the construction of locomotive boilers. He then returned to the road for a few months, when an offer was made to return to the mining field again, and he entered the employ of some gentlemen to conduct some explorations for iron in Canada, near Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. While engaged in this work he was in frequent association with Noble, Davock, Gilbert and others, who were then engaged in the construction of the canal locks and river improvement at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. He left this work in 1880 and went to Milwaukee, where he was engaged as division engineer in charge of the construction of the first division of the Milwaukee and Madison branch of the C. & N.-W. Ry. between Milwaukee and Waukesha. On the completion of this railroad he returned to Michigan and relieved his father, who was then in poor health, of the charge of his farm. On October 5th, 1882, he married Agnes B. Mitchell, of Oconto, Wis.

Agricultural pursuits being too slow for his temperament he quit the farm in the fall of 1883 and engaged in the grocery business in Ypsilanti. This proved an unprofitable venture, and in the summer of 1885 he went to Chicago and entered the employ of the Chicago Edison Co. in the electric light business. He was engaged in the wiring of the city tunnels, theaters and other build-

ings. Was also sent to Wausau, Neillsville and other places in Wisconsin to install lighting plants. The charms of the mining camps were ever alluring him, and in the spring of 1886 he went to Bessemer, Michigan, and engaged in his chosen profession. He soon became acquainted with all the mines and resources of the new Gogebic District, and in addition to ordinary mine surveying, he was in frequent demand as consulting engineer and expert in the examination of mining property, and in making reports. He was appointed inspector of mines for Gogebic County in 1890, which position he held until he left that district in 1896. He was elected the first Mayor of Bessemer in 1889, re-elected in 1890. He managed to secure immunity from the cares of office during 1891, but was unanimously given a third term in 1892.

In the summer of 1896 he was engaged as superintendent for the Franklin Iron Mining Co., with headquarters at Virginia, Minn., in which position he had charge of a group of six mines, three at Virginia, one at Ely, Minn., and two near Hurley, Wis. This company ceased operations in the summer of 1898, and Boss engaged as assistant engineer of the Duluth, Masaba & Northern Railroad, and while in that capacity made a complete survey of that road and all its branches, with maps, etc., to replace records which were lost in a fire some time previous. In the spring of 1899 he engaged as superintendent of the Great Lakes Copper Co. to conduct mining operations in the vicinity of Sudbury, Ontario. He remained with this company until June, 1901, when he resigned and entered the employ of the Algoma Commercial Co. as a mining superintendent, and was placed in charge of the Elsie mine, near Sudbury, which position he holds at the present time.

His family consists of a wife, a son, born July 25th, 1883, and a daughter, born November 17th, 1895. One son, born March 25th, 1885, died at Bessemer, Mich., July 20th, 1894.

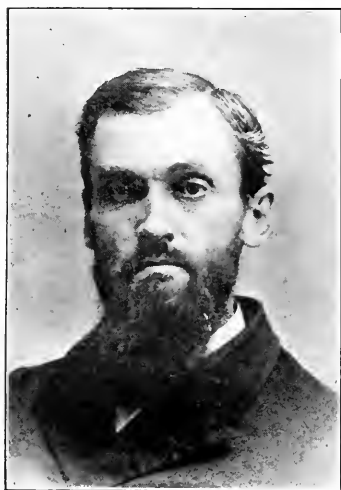
Clarence M. Boss owns a pleasant home at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., to which he moved his family from Duluth, Minn., in the summer of 1899, that place offering superior school facilities for his children. His married life has been very congenial, his only

regret being that business conditions have required his being separated from his family so much of the time. However, he can enjoy pleasant monthly visits with them in his present position.

Mr. Boss attended the class reunion in 1890, and he says that the pleasant recollection of the gathering is a great incentive to him to make strenuous effort to be present at the next one.

Rev. Franklin Bradley, A.M.

Orion, Mich.



Franklin Bradley was born in Chatham, a village ten miles south of Springfield, Illinois, June 4, 1845. His father, a native of St. Lawrence County, New York, was of New England ancestry. The American original of the family came from England in Cromwell's time. Some members of the family had place and influence in the colonial and later periods of our history. Our classmate's mother, born in Cape May Co., New Jersey, was the daughter of Captain Elias Hand, who raised

and commanded a company of "Minute Men," a sort of home guard, during the distraction incident to the War of 1812.

Circumstances compelled young Bradley to look out for himself to a large extent from the time he was twelve years of age. He worked out generally at farm work for half of each year and attended school as he could the other six months. In the fall of 1859, he went, by invitation, to make his home for a time with an uncle, Rev. Milton Bradley, Presbyterian pastor, at Richland,

Kalamazoo County, Michigan. This gave opportunity to attend, for several terms, Prairie Seminary, a popular academy of that day. One of the teachers was J. C. Burrows, now United States Senator.

In 1863 Bradley attended the high school in Kalamazoo for three months, graduating there in June of that year. He was now, at eighteen years of age, prepared to enter the university, but destitute of the financial wherewithal. He therefore returned to Illinois and spent two years teaching, herding sheep, etc. September, 1865, found him at Ann Arbor. The rigid examinations required of all candidates at that time he successfully passed and was enrolled with the class of 1869.

With Charles E. Otis, now a judge at St. Paul, for room-mate, and all the demands of university life to attend to, two years passed rapidly. Then came a year's absence, spent in Illinois in teaching. Returning in September, 1868, he became a member of the class of '70, to continue with them till graduation day. Those were happy, profitable years, with Marcus Baker for chum and associated with a class composed of such royal good fellows. The influence and memories of that fellowship have followed in the subsequent life, becoming more holy and helpful as the years have passed.

He was a member of the Alpha Nu literary society and joined the Psi Upsilon fraternity. He was one of the speakers at our Junior exhibition.

After graduation a position was secured as teacher in charge of the Greek and Latin department of Patterson's Classical and Mathematical School in Detroit. During the year spent there several promising boys completed their preparation for the university and some for Eastern colleges.

The summer vacation of 1871 was spent in a trip around the lakes and in Minnesota, meeting Noble, Gilbert and Tweedy while on the way. In the fall of 1871 he became principal of the Union School at Marine City, Michigan. While there he decided what had often suggested itself before, that his life work was to be the gospel ministry. In September, 1872, he was accepted as a mem-

ber of the Detroit Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and appointed as junior preacher on the Lexington circuit. Then followed pastorates at Port Hope, one year; Marysville, two years; South Lyon, three years; Henrietta and Napoleon, three years; Oscoda, three years; South Lyon, a second time, five years; Northville, two years; Morenci, three years; Grass Lake, five years; and now, November, 1901, he is entering on his second year at Orion.

In the 29 years of his ministry he has preached more than 4,000 times, attended at least 300 funerals, officiated at weddings 200 times, besides attending to the many pastoral calls and special services. These have been busy, sometimes trying years, but filled with a consciousness of Divine guidance and approval. He would not have had them otherwise than they have been, except that they might have been used to a larger extent for a blessing to the communities where he has labored. At the close of his second pastorate at South Lyon, Rev. S. Calkins, a superannuated preacher, long a resident of that village, in writing for a local paper a history of that church, expressed himself as follows concerning the subject of this sketch:

"Frank Bradley, yes, reader, I suppose you would say you know him, because he has been pastor here for eight years, and I have no doubt you would be willing to know him much longer than you have known him, because the longer you knew him the better you liked the acquaintance. You found out, almost in spite of himself, that he was a man of very fine natural and acquired abilities. He has good social parts, good preaching talent, good organizing method, in fact he is all around a well balanced man. But if you think he wears these on the outside as you would an overcoat, you will be disappointed. His finest qualities are not placed in a show window for the public to gaze at, they are only exhibited when necessary for some good purpose. Then they can be seen just as much as he is obliged to for the work in hand, no more. If this is a fault, he has it. I have sometimes wondered if it was a fault. He is a good and useful man, but will never elbow

his way or advertise himself to gain position. We shall sing his praises here for what we know him to be."

October 9, 1873, Franklin Bradley married Miss Elizabeth Folkerts, of Algonac, Michigan. They have two children, Mary Blanche, born June 1, 1875, and Franklin Folkerts, born May 28, 1877. The daughter was graduated from Northville High School and later married Fred E. Osgood, of Morenci. They have three children, Dorothy, Bradley and Cassius. They live in Chicago, Mr. Osgood having a position with Morgan and Wright. The son, Franklin Folkerts, was graduated from Morenci High School and from Albion College. He has made a specialty of chemistry and assaying and is now chemist in Morgan and Wright's rubber factory, Chicago. He was married in September, 1901, to Miss Zoe N. Smith, of Hillsdale, Mich.

Mr. Bradley writes: "The years have passed with their varied experiences. It is a blessed thing to live, running the race set before us, taking our place and doing our part as revealed to us. The hallowed memories associated with those whose hearts beat in sympathy with ours in the years of our student life oftentimes flood our minds like flashes of light with much of the old cheer and delight. May all the future years of every member of the class of '70 be filled with a sense of the Divine guidance and the repose of implicit trust in Him who loves us and gave Himself for us, and who plans for all a destiny glorious beyond our best conceptions."

Thomas Harper Bush, A.B.

Died at Chicago, Ill., March 29, 1887.

He was born April 3, 1847, at Tremont, near Pekin in Tazewell Co., Illinois. His education prior to entering the University of Michigan in 1866, was acquired at Pekin, Washington and Geneseo in the State of Illinois, at each of which places he resided

for a time. He served his country as a soldier in the Civil War, in Co. K, 139th Reg't Illinois Vol. Inf., being only 18 years old at the close of the war. He pursued the full four years course at the university. He was a member of the Alpha Nu literary society, the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, the University Glee Club; was one of the speakers at the first Sophomore exhibition and also at the Junior exhibition. Immediately after his graduation in 1870, he made a tour of Europe. He traveled through England and Wales on foot with two students from London; crossed over to Dublin and visited many places of interest in Ireland; went to Scotland where he unexpectedly met Prof. Martin L. D'Ooge, of the University of Michigan. After visiting Glasgow, Edinburgh, Sterling and Inverness, he directed his steps towards London, where he remained three weeks. He then went to Antwerp, Brussels, Cologne, Mayence and to Leipzig, where he remained four months attending lectures, studying German and becoming acquainted with the social life of the people. March 7, '71, he left Leipzig, passed ten days at Berlin, ten at Vienna, went thence to Trieste, thence by steamer across the Adriatic to Ancona, Italy, arriving at Rome March 31. Passed a month at Rome, ten days at Naples, visiting Vesuvius and Pompeii, and ten days at Florence. He then went north to Innsbruck, Munich, Lake Constance, Basel, Strasburg, arriving at Heidelberg June 12, where he stayed two months attending lectures and studying French. Mr. Weisbrod, of '70, was there at the time. After a short trip on the Rhine, he joined with a number of American students in a walk through the Black Forest and Switzerland, spending a month in the passes and on the Alps. The party, among whom was Prof. D'Ooge, then separated near Lake Geneva. Bush went thence to Paris and after a stay of one week sailed for New York, where he arrived September 23, '71.

After his return from Europe he entered upon the study of law at the University of Michigan, and later at Geneseo, Ill., where he

studied in the law office of his uncle. • He was admitted to the bar in September, '73, and commenced the practice of his chosen profession in Chicago. He taught the German department of the evening school at "Foster School House" on the west side in Chicago, from October, '73, to January, '74. He roomed with Maltman, of '70, for two years. From March, '77, to March, '78, he was in partnership with his classmate, S. R. Winchell, in the publication of "The Educational Weekly," and from March, '78, to March, '83, he was employed by Mr. Winchell and part of the time acting as western agent of Thompson, Brown & Co., Boston, publishers of school books. In '83, he bought a portion of Winchell's printing office and set up a job printing establishment for himself. He owned and published a monthly paper about two years. In July, '76, he and Maltman, starting from Whitehall, on the east shore of Lake Michigan, in an open row boat (four oars and a sail), ran along shore north to the straits of Mackinaw and up the St. Mary's river to the "Soo," where they visited their classmates, Noble and Davock. In July, '78, in the same boat with a third companion, they ran from the "Soo" north along the shore of Lake Superior to Rousseau's Landing. In July, '79, in the same boat with a third companion, they ran from Death's Door (outlet of Green Bay) south along the east shore of Green Bay to the head of the bay and then up Fox river and across Lake Winnebago to Fond du Lac. Mr. Bush was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was energetic and upright and at the time of his death was building up a valuable business. He never married. He died suddenly of consumption, March 29, '87, and was buried at Geneseo, Ill.

Patrick Henry Bumpus, A.B., M.D.**Died at Devereaux, Mich., February 18, 1898.**

Patrick Henry Bumpus was born at Ypsilanti, Michigan, Jan. 21, 1841, and spent his early boyhood at that place. His father was Henry Hamilton Bumpus, who was born at Nelson, Madison Co., N. Y., March 23, 1807; his grandfather, Isaac Bumpus, born on Long Island, N. Y., December 16, 1779; his great-grandfather, Seth Bumpus, born April 12, 1755, and his great-great-grandfather, Salathiel Bumpus, of Massachusetts, born June 11, 1722. It will be seen, therefore,

that his ancestry runs back to our Revolutionary Fathers. The members of the Bumpus family took an active and honorable part in the stirring and glorious events of those days, and they have since done their part in the rapid development of our country. His father, Henry Hamilton Bumpus, while at Nelson, N. Y., learned the shoemaker's and tanner's trade. Like most ambitious, sturdy, young men of those days, he had a desire to leave his native home and go toward the setting sun to seek his fortune. With very little money, each with an ax and an extra suit of clothes strung over the ax-handle, he and his brother, Samuel, started westward. In those days much traveling was done on foot. Having reached a small place in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Henry Hamilton Bumpus felt that he had gone a long way into the "Great West." In company with others at that place, he engaged in the tanning business with success. After a few years he again started farther westward and located at Ypsilanti, Michigan, engaging in the boot and shoe

trade, and still holding an interest in his tanning business in the State of New York. In 1860, he went to Jackson, Mich., where he became a manufacturer of boots and shoes, and also a retail dealer. He was a successful man in business. He also became owner of a tannery near Tecumseh, Michigan. He died while on a visit to the State of New York, leaving a substantial property to his son and daughter.

Patrick Henry Bumpus, when about 16 years of age, went to work upon a farm near Ypsilanti, Mich., and at 21 he went to Jackson, Mich., to live with his father. Up to this time had not been much at school. He determined to have an education and at 22 he began to prepare for college at the Jackson Union School under very adverse circumstances. He desired to take a classical course, but at that time there were no facilities offered for such a course at the Jackson school. But with hard study under private tutors he and Chas. K. Dodge, partially prepared for a classical course in the University of Michigan. He went to Ann Arbor in the fall of 1865, entered with the class of 1869 in part, but in January, 1866, went to Ypsilanti, entered the Union school there and graduated in the class of 1866. He then entered the University of Michigan in the fall of 1866 with the class of 1870. He joined the Literary Adelphi and the Philozetian, and was one of the speakers at the second Sophomore exhibition. Soon after graduation he married and went to Jackson to live. In 1871-2 he attended the medical lectures at Ann Arbor. Afterwards farming, grocery business and other kinds of business were tried with various degrees of success. His marriage did not prove to be a happy one, and in 1876 he was divorced. He then again entered upon the study of medicine at the University of Michigan in the homeopathic department and was graduated in March, 1877. He practiced his profession at various places in Michigan, at Middleville, Mason, Springport, Jackson Co., Albion, Grand Station, Newaygo Co., and Partello, Calhoun Co. During these years he

took an extended trip West, visiting Cheyenne, Denver, and a number of places in southern Nebraska. Not liking the West he returned to Albion, where he worked up a good practice. Afterward he attended a course of lectures at Oberlin College with a view of entering the ministry. March 28, 1888, he married Eva Jane Boyd. His second marriage proved to be a very happy one. In 1896, on account of failing health, he gave up his city practice and moved upon a farm at Devereaux, Mich. Here he had as large a practice as he could attend to. In November, 1897, he became afflicted with an enlargement of the heart, and dropsy, and lingered till February 18, 1898, when he passed away, leaving his wife in comfortable circumstances.

His only child, Clara May, was born September 11, 1873, and died August 21, 1881.

Patrick Henry Bumpus was a man of many sterling qualities and we all learned to love him. He was genial, social and kind. His sense of humor was fine. Possessed of a good memory he was fond of reading and repeating the best poetry of our language. In domestic life he was very indulgent, generous and kind. In his practice of medicine he was extremely conscientious. No one, whatever his circumstances, was ever refused medical assistance by him, nor his most faithful services. His passing away has been a great loss to the community where he lived, as well as to us, and we sympathize with his wife and sister, who survive him, in the great loss they have suffered.

Charles Francis Burton, A.M., LL.B.**Detroit, Mich.**

"Was born in Romulus, in Seneca County, New York, on the 8th day of November, 1849. My father was at that time teaching school, but later became a homeopathic physician, and is still living at Hastings, Michigan. My grandfather, came as a boy of seven or eight years with his father to the United States from Manchester, England, in or about the year 1809, to Waterloo, New York, where he became a surveyor and county lawyer, of whom it is stated that he was more than

all, a student of mathematics, who would forget everything when intent upon the solution of a mathematical problem. On my mother's side, I can claim descent from William Bradford, the first Governor of the Plymouth colony and from John Mason (Pequot Mason), who *pacified* the Pequot Indians in Connecticut in 1637. My mother's name was Anna E. Munroe, and her descent on the maternal side was from the descendants of Bradford and Mason. Her family lived in New York, near Cayuga Lake, and at some little distance from the village of Seneca Falls. My mother died at Hastings in 1899.

In 1850 or 1851, my father removed from New York to Battle Creek, in Michigan, where he continued to practice as a physician, and also founded and conducted for a time a paper which still continues as the Battle Creek Journal. In 1853 he went overland to California, following the trail which is very nearly that of the Central Pacific Railroad, and made his first stop in California, in Nevada County, at a place called Whiskey Diggings, a few miles

from the village of Gibsonville, just at the foot of what is known as Pilot's Peak. After one season in California, he concluded to return to the "States" and started by the water line, taking passage on the *Yankee-Blade*, a steamer that ran from San Francisco to Nicaragua. The steamer, when about two hundred miles from San Francisco, was purposely wrecked by a band of pirates who had shipped at San Francisco with the intention of wrecking her, and with the intention of robbing the passengers and the ship's safe, in which there was supposed to be a considerable amount of bullion. There were eleven hundred passengers on board, and of these quite a large number were drowned in attempting to escape and many of them were murdered by the pirates because of their resistance to attempted robbery. I was at this time nearly five years old, and I have quite a vivid remembrance of the scenes, especially of the sinking of the vessel which had struck upon a rock, and which during the interval between the striking, at one o'clock in the afternoon and the time when I was taken off the wreck at about eleven o'clock in the evening, was slowly breaking in two, and the rear part was slowly settling into the water, and I have a distinct remembrance of watching the main deck as the water rose over it. We had a two weeks' struggle for existence on the coast, living on shell fish and flotsam from the wreck, and were, then taken back to San Francisco by a small coast steamer. There was another year's stay in the mines, and a return to the States in 1855.

My father settled at Hastings, in Barry County, and took up the profession of medicine, while I took up the occupations that interested a boy who lived on the edge of a small village and whose father combined a professional life with that of a farmer. I had in part the education of a farm life, to which was added excellent school advantages, in a school which during the latter part of my school education was conducted by an able teacher, who not only took pride in his school, but took especial pride in the first boys he prepared for the university, of which he was himself a graduate. After school life there followed the university course, in the literary

and afterward in the law department. During the two years of the law course, I supported myself by mathematical work for Prof. Watson, who was engaged in preparing data for a set of lunar tables.

In the summer of '71 I was employed in the office of the United States Lake Survey in Detroit, in computing work and in testing work on base line measuring apparatus. In the summer of '72, after graduating in the law department, I again entered the Lake Survey, and during that summer assisted Mr. E. S. Wheeler, to measure a base line near Fond du Lac in Wisconsin. Clark Olds was with this party. The following summer we remeasured the Kewenaw base line on Kewenaw point, about nine miles across the water from L'Anse, and twenty miles S. E. of Houghton. On my return to Detroit, in the fall of this year, I finally entered upon the practice of the law, spending a few months in the office of Mr. Alfred Russell, one of the leading members of the Detroit bar. March 3d, 1874, I was married to Miss Martha Ellsworth, of Ann Arbor, and in the fall of that year formed a law partnership with Mr. George Gartner. The partnership lasted only about one year. I was then for a short time alone and had begun to build up something of a practice, when Mr. Russell asked my assistance in his office. I took a position with him and remained with him until 1882. In the fall of 1882, I left Mr. Russell, and began to devote myself specially to patent law, and on January 1st, 1883, formed a partnership with Mr. R. A. Parker, who had determined to take up the same branch of law. Our business increased to such an extent that in 1891, we bought out the library and business of Mr. Wells Leggett, and have added to it, especially adding a digest of patents which has been almost wholly under my charge, and is now complete to date. This is the only work of the kind that has ever been made, and my office is the only place in the world outside of the Patent Office itself, where information relating to patents and patentable inventions has been arranged and classified.

This work has been long and somewhat expensive and has been very entrancing. My business has taken me over most of the Northeastern United States and Canada, but not South of the Ohio River or West of the Mississippi, although I have clients in all regions.

It is now eighteen years that I have been employed exclusively in the practice of that branch of the law which relates to patents and inventions, and in that eighteen years I have had occasion to meet very many of the ablest attorneys in the United States, and have been called upon to travel over a large section of the country. One of the early cases that I was engaged in was an important one in a legal sense, because it determined the rights of a person as affected by the mistake of the Commissioner of Patents, in the issuing of the paper granting patent rights, through some oversight the Secretary of the Interior had not signed the paper which was issued as a supposed patent; suit was brought upon this before the failure to sign was discovered and after suit was brought and the fact was discovered, the paper was returned to the Patent Office and signed, it so happened that the same man, Mr. Carl Shurz, who had been secretary when the paper should have been signed, was then Secretary of the Interior, but there had been an interim between the time when the paper should have been signed and the time when it actually was signed, during which Mr. Shurz had been out of office. The paper was actually signed by an assistant who had all the time remained on duty, as an assistant Secretary of the Interior, this brought up several very curious questions, all of which were decided in accordance with the contention I made, holding the paper to be a void paper. I think this is the most complicated legal question that I have been in, which has gone to the Supreme Court of the United States, but I have assisted in the argument before that court in several cases involving considerable money and have argued or assisted in the argument of quite a number of cases in the Court of Appeals.

In the business in which I have been engaged I have been brought into close connection with many different classes of men, and have seen some of them make rapid and large fortunes as a result of their invention and business capacity. I have had some opportunities to become interested in patents which subsequently brought large prices, but have as yet not succeeded in having any large interest when the price was realized. I have had disclosed to me a great many ideas, some of which seem to be extremely valuable, but the most of which were of no great value.

At the present time the inventive mind is running more to constructive details and to commercial development of ideas, and it is only occasionally that any one announces any radical advance, nevertheless, altogether the advance in invention during the time I have been interested in its study has been far greater than in any corresponding period in the history of the world, and it is altogether probable that the advance in the succeeding thirty years will far surpass that of the thirty years just past. It is impossible to foresee along what lines the advance will be made, as much so, as thirty years ago it would have been impossible to foresee that we would be riding behind electrically propelled cars, speaking over electrical conducting wires, and even speaking and communicating through space with no connecting means except the unseen ether. It is probable there will be great advance in this science of electricity.

My family consists of my wife and two daughters, one of twenty-one and the other of twenty-seven years of age at this writing, both of whom were unable to fully^s complete their educational course as I desired, because of their failure in health just at the time when they would have put the finish on, and I concluded that good health was even more valuable than graduation papers. They are both of them, however, of exceptional ability and will fill their allotted position in life with satisfaction."

George Throop Campau, A.B., LL.B.**Died at Detroit, Mich., February 5, 1879.**

(Written by his son Woolsey Campau.)



George Throop Campau was born at Detroit, Mich., July 29th, 1847. On the father's side his ancestors were among the early French settlers who accompanied Cadillac, and assisted in founding Detroit. His paternal grandmother was a member of the McDougall family to whom George III. of England granted Belle Isle in 1767 as a recompense for Capt. Geo. McDougall's military services. Alexander M. Campau, his father was a member of the first class at the University of Michi-

gan. His mother's maiden name was Eliza S. Throop, a family distinguished in the political life of New York state in the first part of the century. Both parents are living in Detroit, Mr. Campau being engaged in the management of his estate.

George T. Campau passed his boyhood in Detroit, graduating from the preparatory and high schools, and entered the University of Michigan with the class of '70. He was a prominent member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He was one of the speakers at the first Sophomore exhibition, also at the Junior exhibition; was one of the editors of the Oracle; was a member of the Alpha Nu literary society. Two of his brothers attended the university at the same time. He was class orator at the graduating exercises, and unveiled the statue of Benjamin Franklin, which, till quite recently, was a landmark on the campus, and was class orator at the first reunion of the class in 1873.

After graduation, in July, 1870, he went to Germany with the intention of taking a course of civil law at the University of Berlin. While he was on the ocean, the Franco-Prussian war broke out, and the German packet on which he was traveling, barely escaped capture by a French cruiser by running into Plymouth. During the first part of the war he had an interesting experience; he was visiting a lady connected by marriage, the wife of Gen. von Steinecker, when the Queen, afterwards the Empress Augusta, who was an intimate friend of Madame von Steinecker, came out from Berlin to spend the day, both women having the same anxiety, as each had a husband and son at the front. The Queen liked the young man, and as the three were there alone, he was thrown with royalty on a more informal footing than often falls to the lot of a civilian.

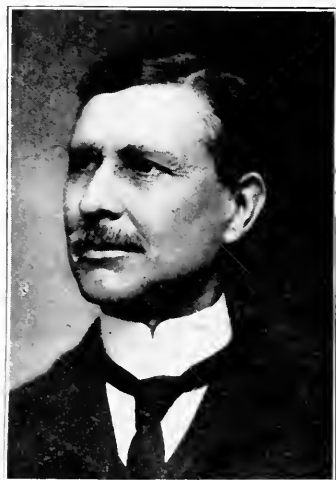
He was in Berlin during the first part of the war, but the closing of the universities changing his plans, he returned and entered the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, where he took his degree. He continued his law studies in the office of D. C. Holbrook, Esq., of Detroit, and later became associated as a law partner with H. L. Baker, Esq., and practiced his profession until his death, which occurred February 5, 1879.

The *Detroit Tribune* of February 6, '79, thus speaks of him: "George Campau, a promising young member of the bar died yesterday. About two months ago he submitted to a surgical operation for an internal cancerous tumor. Already considerably prostrated by the ravages of the disease he withstood the effects of the operation quite as well as had been anticipated, and rapidly gained in strength thereafter. The wound healed apparently with success and there was every indication of his permanent recovery. He had become able to walk about and to ride out, and his friends looked happily to the future. But on Sunday he grew alarmingly worse, inflammation set in and he passed away at an early hour yesterday. Deceased was a son of Alexander M. Campau.

He had obtained a standing at the bar unprecedented for one of his years and experience. He had a fine mind, industrious and studious habits and abilities in argument before a court or jury, which indicated that he was to take rank among the first members of the bar. He was frank and manly in his bearing and had genial social qualities which made him a favorite wherever he went. His untimely death is a sad blow to his parents who had reason to take great pride in the promise of his future, and to his personal friends and professional associates by whom he was much beloved. He was enthusiastic in athletic sports, particularly in boating and was last year president of the Detroit Boat Club. The members of the Detroit bar took appropriate action relative to his death, and attended his funeral in a body."

On April 24th, 1873, he married Miss Mary Livingstone Woolsey, daughter of Commodore Melancthon Brooks Woolsey, U. S. N., who was the son of Commodore Melancthon Taylor Woolsey, U. S. N. They had four children, Melancthon Woolsey, born July 14, 1874; Alexander Macomb, born December 2, 1876; Elise, born January 19, 1878; and George Throop, born April 4th, 1879. The two oldest sons were students at the university, and it may be interesting to note in this connection, that almost the entire family for three generations have called Michigan their Alma Mater, a record which, at this date, has probably few parallels. After graduation in 1897 from the engineering department Woolsey Campau took up his profession in Detroit; Macomb Campau has for several years been a special agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. at Detroit; George Throop is in business in California; and the widow and daughter reside in Detroit.

Oscar James Campbell, A.M., Ph.B., LL.B.
Cleveland, O.



Oscar James Campbell was born April 27, 1846, at Cuba, New York. His forefathers belonged to the Clan Campbell in Scotland, who now look to the Duke of Argyle as their chief. His immediate ancestors, however, came to America before the French and Indian War, and when the Revolutionary War broke out in 1776, many of the clan had settled in Cherry Valley, not far west of Albany. They took up arms on the side of the colonists and one, Col. Campbell, fell mortally

wounded in the battle of Oriskany. The Campbells have continued to reside in Cherry Valley and vicinity. They have prospered and multiplied, until now it may be said, half of the people of Otsego County, in the State of New York, are relatives of the subject of this sketch.

A few years after the war of 1812 had come to a close, Capt. Robert Campbell, having lost his wife and two daughters, took his three sons and journeyed on horseback into what was then the Western wilderness. They settled in Cuba, and commenced to hew their fortunes out of the unbroken forest, "where the woods were full of catamounts, and Indians red as deer." The location was at the head waters of the Genesee and Allegheny rivers, the beginning of the Allegheny mountains. The hills there are lofty and the valleys narrow, the soil is thin and mostly hardpan, and the fields so covered with stones that a boy can walk on them all day without once touching foot to the ground. It used to be said the farmers had to file the noses of their sheep to make

them sharp enough to get the grass between the stones. Under such unfavorable conditions this old Yankee Scotchman and his three sons went to work with true Scotch grit, to make themselves homes in the wilderness. The oldest son sought more congenial surroundings in Michigan; the youngest succumbed to the struggle and died. The other son, James More Campbell, fought it out, living to a serene old age, and died in Cuba, respected by all. He married Melinda Morey. Of their family, Oscar James was the eighth of nine children. Oscar says he remembers going to school at the little red school house over the hill, when he was two years old, and cannot remember when he could not read.

By this time the forest has given place to the farm, and the boy's early years were spent "growing up on a farm." Being a younger one among so many, he received plenty of needful discipline. At twelve he had outgrown the "Deestriect Skule," and was sent for two winters to Alfred Academy, which is now known by the more pretentious name of Alfred University. An older sister had married the superintendent of the public schools at Ravenna, Ohio, so at fourteen he went to live with this sister. For three years he attended the Ravenna High School, and there prepared for college. In the summer of 1863, he went onto a farm near Ravenna, to gain new strength and renew his vigor. The old farmer had forgotten he was ever young. He thought boys were made only for work. This boy was called at 5 a.m., worked two hours before breakfast, digging weeds in the garden, then he spent the rest of the day in the hay field; supper at 6 p.m., then to make him sleep well, he was given a scythe and sent to mow out the fence corners till 8 p.m. After a week or ten days of farming, Oscar became sufficiently strong and vigorous to tell the old man he would resign and try city life. The old man did not hesitate to say he thought Oscar was going straight to destruction. Oscar thought nothing could be more destructive than the life he was leading, and shook forever the dust of farming off his feet. Eight weeks he spent in a candy store in Cleveland, manufacturing, eating and selling candy.

The war was on in all its fury and September, 1863, found him established as a paymaster's clerk in the City of Washington. Here for two years he saw much of the panoply of war. Everything about Washington became as familiar to him as the farms of his native hills. Many times he attended President Lincoln's levees, and took him by the hand. Often he visited the capitol and attended the sessions of congress. After the battle of the Wilderness, many of the wounded were brought to Washington. All one night he assisted the Christian Commission at the landing, handing out a sandwich and a cup of hot coffee to the wounded soldiers as they came from the transports. In the summer of 1864, when Gen. Early invested Washington, a whole brigade of clerks in the War Department was organized, and he became the drummer of Company G, War Department Rifles. Early was beaten off without this regiment firing a gun, but the drill was kept up all that year. In October, 1864, when Grant's army was facing Lee's at Petersburg, he went with the paymaster to pay. The trip was delightful, past Mount Vernon, Fortress Monroe, and up the James river to City Point, where he saw General Grant. The trip was not without one incident which he has always remembered. One regiment to be paid was in the extreme front. Across an open field a short distance were rebel batteries. A bomb-proof is a log house of one room six or eight feet high, half below the level of the ground, logs over the top, the sides and top covered with dirt and sods, and the side open away from the enemy. In the bottom of a bomb-proof the paymaster had a table covered with greenbacks and pay rolls, and he and the clerk were busy handing out the money. The soldiers were brought up in squads, which made a group plainly visible from the rebel lines. After an hour or so the rebel batteries opened fire on that bomb-proof, which made a scattering. Their guns were well trained, one shot hit a corner knocking it out, down came dirt and splinters, and there was a general mix-up of greenbacks, pay rolls, dirt, stone, officers and tables in the bottom of that bomb-proof. Some outside were wounded. A battery to the left and rear opened and drew the fire

of the rebel guns away from this spot. This opportunity was siezed to gather up the greenbacks, and to the music of shot and shell the paymaster and his clerk retired to a less conspicuous position. In August, 1865, just at the close of the war, the Major was ordered to go to Norfolk and get a million dollars in government bonds. Oscar went with him. The bonds were all counted, packed in a trunk, receipts given, and the treasure placed in a state room on the boat. A little after dark the boat stopped at Fortress Monroe, where a gang of rough characters came on board. The Major did not like the aspect of affairs, for the movements of paymasters were watched, and guerrillas and rebel sympathizers had captured several with their money in the vicinity of Washington. As soon as the boat left the dock to steam up the Chesapeake to Baltimore, the Major paymaster tried to get a guard, but to his horror, he found the boat was full of roughs, and only a corporal's guard of a half dozen on board, all of whom were required to keep order below. To make it still more interesting, it was learned the cargo consisted largely of whiskey in barrels. The Major finally secured one soldier for a guard. It was agreed the Major should stand guard outside with the soldier and the clerk inside the state-room with the money, till midnight, and then change off, the clerk taking the outside and the Major the inside. About 11:00 p.m., the gang below, having filled up pretty well on whiskey, attacked the guard. In the riot the guard below was getting worsted. When one came rushing up the stairs covered with blood, the Major pushed his lone guard into the state room with the clerk and the money, so no one could tell which door was guarded, and drew his revolver, prepared to shoot down all comers. Inside the clerk sat on the trunk with drawn revolver, and the soldier stood with fixed bayonet at the door. In the midst of the melee, one of the gang falling out of the forward gangway, went under the wheel and was never seen more. This quieted the rioters somewhat, the guard gained control again, and the treasure was saved. The clerk sat on that trunk all the way from Baltimore to Washington with his hand on his revolver. The dome of the capitol

never looked so grand as when approaching the city, and Oscar never felt so light-hearted as he did that day, when those bonds were safe in the treasury. He heard Lincoln deliver his second inaugural address. He roomed only a block or two from Ford's theater, and passed there a half hour before the assassination. The President's body guard, composed of a troop of cavalry, were then in the street in front. He marched in the procession at the funeral. The grand review of the armies at Washington, at the close of the war, he saw. All one day Grant's army of the Potomac marched, and all the next day Sherman's western army passed in review.

When September's golden month came, Oscar entered the University of Michigan, scientific, in the class of 1869. The summer following his Freshman year, he spent as assistant engineer on the U. S. Lake Survey. Three months he spent on the south shore of Lake Superior, from Marquette to the Huron Islands, with a boat's crew, taking the soundings which were afterwards embodied in the government chart for navigation. Two months he was with a party of engineers on Kewenaw Point, measuring a base line for the triangulation of the lake. He changed to the classical course in the Sophomore year, which brought him into the class of '70. In college he was not a member of "the lower house faculty," but "always went to chapel regular," and belonged to the '70 glee club. It is said the memory of that glee club still lingers in Michigan. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, and of the literary Adelphi society. During the Senior year, Prof. Frieze was acting president, and he had a choir organized for chapel. It fell to Oscar to select the hymns. At the end of the examinations in the mid year, there were always some in the lower classes who fell by the wayside. There are those who still remember with what feeling the choir sang on that occasion, "Why do we mourn departed friends?" To let him down easy for spending five years in college, instead of four, the faculty gave him two degrees, A.B. and Ph.B. He was one of the speakers at Commencement exercises. After '70's last supper at Hangsterfer's, at which Weisbrod spoke briefly and to the point, and the boys had scattered to the

ends of the earth, Campbell remained behind. That year he taught mathematics in the Ann Arbor High School, with a little natural philosophy and chemistry mixed in, and an occasional song for spice.

In June, 1871, he entered the law office of Hutchins & Ingersoll, one of the prominent law firms of Cleveland. He continued his law studies there until September 10, 1872, when he was admitted to the bar of Ohio. That fall he entered the law department of University of Michigan, where he took his LL.B. the spring of 1873. In February, 1873, unsolicited by him, he was appointed deputy clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Cleveland. In July of the same year he was also made deputy clerk of the Superior Court of Cleveland, just organized, and placed in charge of that court. May 1, 1874, he entered into partnership with Hon. John Hutchins, and John C. Hutchins, under the firm name of Hutchins & Campbell, and took up the active practice of his profession. The elder Hutchins had been a prominent man of affairs for a generation, an anti-slavery agitator with Giddings, Wade, Sherman and Chase, and twice had been a representative in congress. The younger Hutchins has since been a judge in two different courts, and held other public positions with honor. This firm had an extensive business and its reputation was among the best. In July, 1875, being wearied with work, and weak in eyes, he took a trip for his health with a party of a half dozen friends. They visited Niagara, across Lake Ontario to Toronto, down the rapids of the St. Lawrence to Montreal, thence to Quebec, back to Montreal, and to Albany, via Lakes Champlain and George. A day trip was made on the Hudson to New York, thence back to Cleveland. The great event of his life occurred June 20, 1876, at the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church, when he married Fannie Fuller. She belonged to an old and prominent family of Cleveland. Her life has been full of good works, much of her time having been given to others, and all her life she has been devoted to free kindergartens and day nurseries for poor children.

In the course of time his firm became the owners of a coal mine,

and it fell to him to manage that branch of the business. Beginning in 1880, for seven years he ran a coal mine, that is, sometimes he ran the mine, and sometimes the mine ran him. The first time he went to pay, he stood at the mouth of the mine with the money in a satchel. It was after dark, and a dim light showed the outlines of the men as they came from the depth below, each with a small lamp on the vizer of his cap. With their blackened faces and flickering lights, they looked like the imps of darkness. Every man said his pay was wrong. As the crowd increased, the excitement grew, every tongue but American was heard on every side, emphasized with gestures whose import could not be mistaken. A riot was only averted by his shouting all mistakes would be corrected, and the money paid in the morning, and his beating a hasty retreat through the darkness to the hotel. A new pay roll was made up that night, and the next morning every man given everything he asked. He took the first train for Cleveland a sadder but wiser man. Once when in the mine, a half mile from the entrance, an explosion set fire to the gas, and but for the presence of mind and quick action of the superintendent, who was present, his career would have closed then and there. In 1882, with two or three others, he exploited an invention for making turnbuckles, by a new process. It proved a great success. The cost of production was so much reduced, turnbuckles came into such general use in car building that it is now an exception to see a car on any railway without them.

With him music has always had charms to soothe his savage breast. He belonged to a singing family, and from boyhood, whenever he opened his mouth, he had to sing. When '70 were Freshmen, the cantata of Esther was given in Ann Arbor, under the direction of Prof. Pease, of the Michigan State Normal School. Campbell sang in those choruses, and also took the part of Harbonah. Soon after Prof. Pease brought out his operatta of Enoch Arden; Campbell was invited to sing in that, and was given the part of the Sea Captain. The next two years he sang many times in Enoch Arden, in Ypsilanti and other cities of Michigan.

In his Senior year his singing was confined mostly to the University Glee Club, which was composed of '70 boys. In the summer of 1871 on going to Cleveland, he became a member of the Harmonic Society. This organization gave the opera of Martha that fall with great success. In the winter the opera of *Somnambula* was brought out. Oscar sang in both these operas, acting in the last as the leader of the chorus. The Harmonic Society having gone the way of all the earth, in the spring of 1873 he became a charter member of the Cleveland Vocal Society. This society had an active membership of about forty, selected on examination with the aim to admit only the best singers. The president was a prominent citizen, chosen for dignity; the vice-president was the executive officer chosen from the active members. The society gave three concerts each year to its honorary members only, and occasionally appeared at a public function, such as the dedication of the Garfield monument. The society grew to a hundred members, and at the time of the May festivals, had an orchestra of sixty pieces and an augmented chorus of another hundred. Campbell was a member of the board of directors, and at the time of the musical festivals, the vice-president. May musical festivals were given in 1880, 1882 and 1884. Three evening and two afternoon concerts were given. The best soloists were obtained, like Myron W. Whitney and Ann Louise Cary. The oratorio of the Messiah was given at one, and Elijah at another. At one, the composer, Max Bruch, came from Berlin and conducted the giving of his own work. All of these festivals proved successful in the character of the work done, in the vast audiences in attendance, and in the financial reward. Campbell took part in them all, and as an officer devoted much time and energy to their accomplishment. He then resigned, leaving the society in a prosperous condition with overflowing treasury. He has appeared only once since when, with a half dozen others of the charter members, he sang at the concert given by the society on its twenty-fifth anniversary.

He has a son, Oscar James Campbell, Jr., in Harvard, who

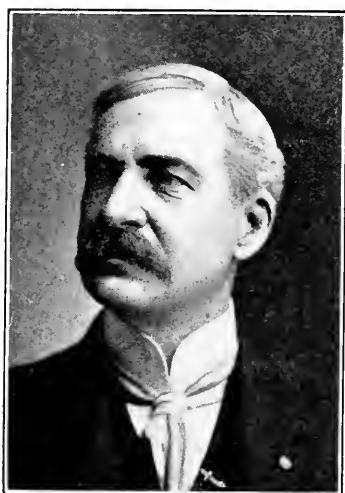
completed the literary course in June, 1902. Another son, Charles Fuller Campbell, is a Freshman at Michigan University, and his only daughter, Jean Campbell, graduated in June, 1902, from Miss Mittleberger's school, Cleveland, receiving a certificate admitting her to college.

In religion he is a Presbyterian, not blue; in politics, a republican, not rabid. He lives in the top of a six story apartment, a "little lower than the angels." If any one doubts it, let him ask Noble, he has been there.

His wife, at this point in the story, exclaims, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity," and the machine runs down.

Charles Simeon Carter, B.S., LL.B.

Milwaukee, Wis.



Born in a log cabin in the town of Metomen, near the present village of Fairwater, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, March 31, 1846, his parents having then but recently pre-empted a quarter section of government land and located there as farmers. Charles S. was the second white child born in that township. Whether or not his advent stimulated the inhabitants of the territory (then about 150,000) to apply for admission as a state, it is certain that, during the first week following his birth, they voted in favor of the proposition which resulted two years later in the Territory of Wisconsin assuming the dignity of statehood. His father, Jacob Carter, born June 2, 1813, in

Linenburgh, Worcester Co., Mass., was descended from John Rogers, the martyr at Smithfield during Queen Mary's reign. The Bible owned by Rogers at the time of his death is carefully preserved in a glass case by a branch of the Carter family in New York City. Jacob Carter moved to Erie Co., Penn., at 18 years of age, and to Wisconsin in 1844, and passed the remainder of his life upon the above mentioned farm, which he owned at the time of his death, September 29, 1890. The mother of Charles S., Elizabeth (Wasson) Carter, was born February 13, 1818, at Londonderry, N. H.; was married to Jacob Carter July 17, 1833; became the mother of twelve children, five of whom are still living. She resides with a daughter, Mrs. Eliza B. Gregg, at Wauwatosa, near Milwaukee, and is in her 85th year. She remembers, and relates that she saw, when she was about seven years old, her great-grandfather, Col. William Gregg, dressed in his old regimental uniform worn by him in the Revolutionary War. He was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and commanded the vanguard of the forces under General Stark at the battle of Bennington. He died in 1825. Her grandfather was a captain in the War of 1812. Her father was a colonel in the State Militia. During the Civil War, 1861-5, four of her sons, Capt. George W., 4th Wis.; James W., 3d Wis. Battery; Lieut. Harrison D., 32d Wis., and Charles S., 4th Wis., and her brother, James Wasson, 4th Wis., bore their several parts in the great conflict.

Charles S. Carter lived at home on the farm until he was 15 years of age, helping in the farm work of clearing, fencing and breaking up the virgin soil. This required hard work with the means then at hand on the frontier. The first breaking and turning of the soil was accomplished with from four to eight yokes of oxen hitched to a heavy "breaking plow"—oxen then being the main reliance of farmers in the new western country. During the winter seasons he attended the district school, and in his fifteenth year, in 1861, he attended Ripon College for two terms. The breaking out of the war stirred the blood of both old and young, and in the winter of '61-2, he joined the 4th Wis. Vol. Inf. at

Baltimore, Md., in which regiment his brother, George W., was captain of Company B, with intent to be enrolled, but being, in the opinion of his brother, too young to undertake the arduous duties of a soldier he was induced to accept employment as a civilian as captain's clerk and later as assistant to the sutler of the regiment, in which employments he encountered all the hardships incident to a soldier's life during his service with the regiment. Exposed life in a tent and, later, in barracks, in midwinter, and the scenes in and around the historic city of Baltimore presented to his youthful mind a striking contrast to the backwoods life to which theretofore he had been accustomed; and this, together with the excitements and uncertainties of war, the daily accounts of battles fought—of victories and of defeats—were to him as the dawn of a new era—the opening up of a new world of existence. While at Baltimore he visited Fort McHenry overlooking the harbor. Here some of the unexploded shells thrown into the fortress from the British war vessels during the bombardment in 1814 were pointed out to him, and also the flagstaff from which during the same conflict floated the stars and stripes, a glimpse of which inspired Francis S. Key, while a prisoner on a British vessel in the distance, to write "The Star Spangled Banner."

In February, '62, the regiment was ordered to Old Point Comfort, where it landed and camped under the walls of Fortress Monroe, within which a little more than three years later, all that was left of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis, commenced a term of two years' imprisonment. After encamping for two weeks at Newport News the regiment was ordered to join General Butler's expedition to the Gulf of Mexico, sailing from Hampton Roads only one day prior to the arrival at that place of the Confederate iron-clad Merrimac in its destructive career, which, all the world knows, was suddenly and effectually checked by the famous little Monitor in the memorable conflict between those two vessels on March 9, 1862. As the mammoth transport, "Constitution," carrying the 4th Wis., 6th Mich., 21st Ind., and Nims' Mass. Battery—3,600 men in all, with their baggage, equipment and horses—

steamed down past Sewell's Point, the Confederate batteries there opened fire with a view of sinking the ship and its living cargo. Some of the threatening missiles passed over the boat, plunging into the water beyond, while others fell short, doing no damage. The transport continued on down past the "Rip Raps" and out to sea, arriving at Ship Island, off the Mississippi coast, in the Gulf of Mexico, March 13, 1862. Continued exposure to winds and storms of the ocean voyage, and the lack of fresh water and wholesome food brought on a severe attack of typhoid fever which threatened to prove fatal to Charles S., but his rugged constitution acquired on the farm brought him through a most dangerous sickness, lasting about six weeks. He then gradually regained health, although not in time to accompany the regiment on its voyage with the victorious army up the Mississippi River to New Orleans. Having been left behind on Ship Island with others on the sick list, after a partial recovery, he started with them, by boat, May 21, 1862, for New Orleans by way of Lake Pontchartrain to re-join the regiment. While passing into the lake from the Gulf, Mr. Carter says, there was suddenly presented to his view what seemed to him in his then enfeebled condition one of the most beautiful and enchanting scenes he had ever beheld. Flowers in great profusion, with every color and tint of the rainbow, clustered here and there upon a carpet of green, which was shaded by trees thick with foliage, in which carolled birds of strange but gorgeous plumage. He attributes his rapid recovery of health and strength to the stimulus furnished by the ecstasies into which he was suddenly thrown by this striking contrast between the barren sands of Ship Island and this paradise of flowers. After a day's rest at Algiers, on the Mississippi River opposite New Orleans, the little band of 30 convalescents started up the river on a small transport to join the regiment, which had gone upon an expedition to open the Mississippi River as far north as Vicksburg. For two days and nights, without gunboat escort, and with but one cannon and 30 rifles for self-protection, they pushed on up the river alone, through the enemy's country. Although repeatedly fired upon

from the river bank, they escaped serious casualties, but came near being taken prisoners at Baton Rouge where they stopped at the wharf, expecting to find Union troops, but the troops had gone farther up the river, leaving no garrison at this point. Soon after tying up at the dock a company of 300 mounted Confederates rode up, but the hawsers were quickly cut, allowing the transport to float down the river and out of their reach. The journey was continued up the Mississippi until a little above the mouth of Red River, where the Union troops and gunboat fleet were met returning to Baton Rouge. Mr. Carter went with a second expedition to Vicksburg and there witnessed the bombardment of that place for about three weeks by Commodore Porter's mortar fleet, and also witnessed Admiral Farragut's fleet of gunboats run by the City of Vicksburg in July, 1862, amid a heavy storm of shot and shell from the shore batteries. He also witnessed the commencement of the work on the canal or "cut off" across the point of land opposite Vicksburg into which the channel of the Mississippi was eventually turned, leaving Vicksburg almost an inland city, having an approach by water only from below. The troops returned to Baton Rouge the latter part of July in time to repel, with great loss, an attack upon the city by the forces under General Breckenridge, on August 5th, 1862. The commander of the Union forces, General Williams, was killed in this battle. Following this engagement the troops were ordered to the vicinity of New Orleans to protect that city from an attack by land forces, and encamped below Carrollton upon the grounds used in later years for the New Orleans Exposition. Mr. Carter attended this exposition and noted the wonderful changes on these grounds brought about in the space of twenty years, which strikingly illustrated the contrast between scenes of war and those of peace. In a few months the activity of the enemy required the presence of the troops in other localities and they returned to Baton Rouge; but in February, 1863, the command was ordered to Indian village on Bayou Plaquemine along which Longfellow's sad but faithful Evangeline passed in her lonely canoe in search for her

banished lover. In after years while on a summer tour in Nova Scotia Mr. Carter was shown the scenes of her girlhood, whence she had departed on her venturesome but successful journey. The object of the movement down the river being accomplished the troops returned to Baton Rouge. For months at a time Charles S. had sole charge of the sutler's store in camp and made frequent trips to New Orleans to purchase supplies, having full authority to buy whatever he might think advisable for the store.

Mr. Carter being in ill health left for his home in Wisconsin, via New Orleans and New York, in the month of March, 1863, at the age of 17. He traveled entirely alone without an acquaintance, except such as he made on the way. He left Baton Rouge March 29th, and New Orleans March 31st; passed Mobile Bay April 1st; stopped at Pensacola Bay April 2d; visited Fort Pickens on Santa Rosa Island; stopped several hours at Key West on April 5th and visited Fort Taylor at that place; arrived at Port Royal April 9th; passed through the blockading fleet off Charleston the same day and arrived in New York April 12th; visited relatives in Pennsylvania; stopped one day at Niagara Falls, arriving home April 25th, a little less than a month from the time he started on the trip. He remained at home recuperating until September, 1863, when he went to Chicago and entered Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, completing a full course, including telegraphy, in March, 1864. He then started for Chattanooga, Tenn., where his brother, James, in the 3d Wis. Battery, was stationed, but at that time he was not permitted by the military authorities to go south of Nashville, Tenn. Here he obtained employment in the office of Auditor of the U. S. Military Railroads, in which capacity he served for a year and a half. Here he had the unexpected pleasure of meeting his brother, Harrison, of the 32d Wis. Regt., whom he had not seen for nearly three years, and who was on his way south with dispatches for General Sherman. During his stay at Nashville Charles S. made a trip to Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain, and a 4th July trip with a party to Mammoth Cave. He was at Nashville at the time of the battle there

between General Hood's forces and the Union forces under General Thomas. In the fall of 1865, he resigned his position at Nashville and accepted a position offered him as assistant to the Judge Advocate at military headquarters of the District of Illinois at Springfield, where he remained until the spring of 1866. The war being over and having made up his mind to go through college, if possible, he returned home in that year and pursued a preparatory course of a few months at Ripon College, entering the University of Michigan in the same fall with the class of '70. About a week before he started for Ann Arbor, in 1866, his brother, Alvin, only two years his junior, was buried and within two weeks after Charles S. entered the university his brother, Harrison, two years his senior, was taken away by the same dread disease—typhoid fever. The loss of these two beloved brothers weighed heavily upon him during the greater part of his college life, but the kind and considerate treatment he received from his classmates did much to lighten his sorrow. They elected him treasurer of the class the first year and president the second year. He was a member of the Literary Adelpi, of which he became librarian and afterwards secretary. He was secretary of the students' lecture association. He entered into the spirit of college life and formed close friendships with his classmates, which he believes still exist as to those who are living, and terminated only with the deaths of those who have passed on.

In his Junior year Mr. Carter, at the annual convention at Detroit, was elected secretary of the "Associated Western Literary Societies." His duties as such secretary was to correspond with and engage prominent lecturers for the various lecture associations in the principal cities of the West belonging to the union. This work he performed while pursuing his regular studies in his class and thereby earned a portion of his college expenses. He was elected by the class as one of the editors of the *Oracle* in the Sophomore year, and as one of the editors of the *University Chronicle* in the Junior year. Was appointed as one of the speakers at the "Sophomore Ex." and also at the "Junior Ex."

He passed his summer vacations at manual labor in the harvest field. Immediately after graduation Mr. Carter was invited by the managers of the "American Literary Bureau," of New York, an agency for lecturers, readers, concert and opera companies, to take charge of its branch office at Chicago. Here he remained about one year and was then called to New York City as secretary and treasurer and manager of the Bureau. For nine years he remained with the American Literary Bureau and during that time was brought into business relations with many prominent men and women of the platform whose personal acquaintance he enjoyed. Among these may be mentioned Wendell Phillips, Bayard Taylor, George William Curtis, E. L. Youmans, Carl Schurz, Henry Ward Beecher, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Donald G. Mitchell, Paul B. Du Chaillu, John G. Saxe, Grace Greenwood, Julia Ward Howe, Theodore Tilton, John B. Gough, Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, Washington Gladden, Edward Eggleston, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, John G. Holland, Schuyler Colfax, Charles Sumner, Frederick Douglass, T. De Witt Talmage, Kate Field, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Richard S. Storrs, W. W. Storey, James Anthony Froude, Wilkie Collins, Edmund Yates, Charles Bradlaugh, Richard A. Proctor, Emily Faithfull, Martin Farquhar Tupper, Gerald Massey, Justin McCarthy, John Hay, "Mark Twain," "Petroleum V. Nasby," "Josh Billings," Bret Harte, Anna E. Dickinson, James T. Fields, John W. Forney, Mary A. Livermore, George Vandenhoff, James E. Murdoch, and many others. He traveled with Richard A. Proctor, arranging for his lectures on astronomical subjects in all the principal cities of the United States, accompanying him as far as San Francisco, on his way to Australia. The Bureau employed Henry Ward Beecher to give 17 lectures in the West on 17 consecutive nights (excepting Sundays) and guaranteed and paid him \$17,000 for the trip, clearing \$5,000 in the three weeks. The Bureau engaged Theodore Tilton for a series of 200 lectures in one season and paid him \$20,000 for them, making a profit of \$10,000 on the venture. Many other enterprises of a similar nature were carried through, some with profit, others with losses.

Mr. Carter read law in the office of Elliott F. Shepherd, a son-in-law of Wm. H. Vanderbilt, and entered Columbia Law School, New York City, in the fall of 1877, and was graduated therefrom in May, 1879; was then admitted to practice in all the courts of the State of New York and opened an office in New York City; carried on his professional work there until May, 1885, when he removed to Milwaukee, Wis. He was admitted to practice at the Wisconsin bar and before the Federal Courts and has been continually engaged in law practice in Milwaukee ever since 1885. On February 17, 1890, he was appointed assistant United States district attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin and continued in that position until June 2, 1894.

He is a member of the Presbyterian Church; a member of Kilbourn Lodge, No. 3, F. & A. M., Milwaukee, of which he is a Past Master; is a member of Kilbourn Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M., Milwaukee, of which he is a Past High Priest; is a member of Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 24, Milwaukee, in which he has served as Prelate; is a member of Wisconsin Consistory, and is a member of Tripoli Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Milwaukee; is a member of Milwaukee County Bar Association and of the Wisconsin State Bar Association; also a member of Wisconsin Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States by inheritance from his brother, Lieutenant Harrison D. Carter. In politics he is a Republican.

He married Miss Mary Ella Voorheis, of Grand Rapids, Mich., formerly of Ann Arbor, March 31, 1873. Their children are Lillian M. and Charles E., both of whom passed through the high school and were graduated from the State Normal School at Milwaukee. Lillian M. is employed as assistant cataloguer in the Milwaukee Public Library. Charles E. entered the University of Wisconsin with advanced standing in the fall of 1900, taking up the electrical engineering course. After one year's study he accepted a position in the city engineer's office at Seattle, Washington, where he remained until July, 1902, when he accompanied an engineering party to Alaska in the service of the Alaska Central Ry. He will return in November, 1902, and then complete his course at the University of Wisconsin.

Thomas Chalmers Christy, A.M., M.D.**Pittsburg, Pa.**

Was born at Kinsman, Trumbull Co., Ohio, October 18, 1846. His father, John Christy, was born at Kinsman, O., Jan. 2, 1806, and was by occupation a farmer; was very successful in raising fine woolled sheep. John Christy's parents came from Westmoreland Co., Pa., cleared a farm and spent their days in Kinsman. Mrs. John Christy's maiden name was Hannah B. Andrews, born at Kinsman, O., Sept. 15, 1807. Her father came from Connecticut, and her mother's father with two daughters from the same state early in 1800. John Christy died May 27, 1873, and his wife, Hannah B., died April 5th, 1869, during her son's Junior year in college. T. Chalmers Christy attended the public schools at Kinsman in his boyhood days; entered Kinsman Academy in 1855. He served in the Union Army during the Civil War, having been mustered into service of the United States as a private in the 171st Ohio Vol. Inf. National Guards, May, 1864. Was stationed at Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, near Sandusky, O., to guard officers of the Confederate Army confined in prison. In June, 1864, his regiment was ordered to Lexington, Ky. They were in the battle at Kellar's Bridge, Licking River, near Cynthiana, Ky., June 11, 1864, and the entire command of Union forces was surrounded and taken prisoners by John Morgan's troops. Mr. Christy was wounded during the fight. On the following day his regiment was re-captured by Union forces under command of General Burbridge. His regiment, after a forced march of ten miles, was given a "running parole" and subsequently returned to duty on Johnson's Island. Mr. Christy was sent to the hospital at Covington, Ky., until close of service in August, 1864, when he was honorably discharged.

After being mustered out of the army he entered the preparatory department of Western Reserve College at Hudson, O., where he studied one year and afterwards he attended Ann Arbor High School for one year prior to entering the University of

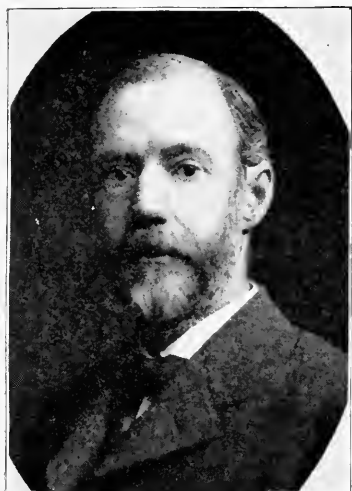
Michigan in September, 1866, with the class of '70. Mr. Christy entered heartily into the spirit of college life and labors and made friends among all the classes then in college. He became a member of Psi Upsilon fraternity, also of the Literary Adelphi, a member of the Students' Christian Association, of which he was president for one year; was elected president of the class of '70 in January, 1869; was elected one of the editors of the *Oracle* in his Sophomore year, and one of the editors of the *University Chronicle* in his Junior year; was one of the speakers at the second Sophomore "Ex.," and one of the speakers at the Junior "Ex.," and also one of the speakers at Commencement.

After graduation he spent a couple of years at his home on the farm, then returned to the university for one year's study of medicine and surgery in the medical department. In the fall of 1873 he went to Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, and continued the same study, receiving the degree of M.D. from that institution in March, 1874. He commenced the practice of his profession in Pittsburg, Pa., in October, 1874. In May, 1882, with his wife, he went abroad and continued the study of certain branches of the profession at Edinburg, Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London and returned in 1883 and resumed professional work until November, 1891, when from a severe attack of grippe he was invalided until October, 1894. He then resumed practice, but in January, 1901, was obliged to abandon all work by reason of ill health. He has recently been advised by his professional friends to go to southern California in search of a more congenial climate.

October 18, 1876, Mr. Christy married Rebecca Perkins Kinsman, a graduate (1869) of Lake Erie Seminary, Painesville, O. Children: Hugh Duncan, born July 16, 1877, died Oct. 10, 1877; John Kinsman, born Nov. 9, 1878, died March 3, 1879; Helen Williams, born May 15, 1880, died May 13, 1900. Their children are buried in a cemetery at Kinsman, O. Although Dr. Christy has met with many misfortunes he seems to take life philosophical and to bear up bravely against adverse circumstances. His letters are always full of good cheer, never forgetting his old-time attachments to the members of his class.

Eugene Francis Cooley, A.B.

Lansing, Mich.



Eugene Francis Cooley was born at Adrian, Mich., Nov. 15, 1849. His father, Thomas M. Cooley, was born at Attica, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1824, became an eminent jurist and author; was Jay Professor of Law and Lecturer on Constitutional Law and Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Michigan; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan and Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. His mother's maiden name was Mary E. Horton, born at Amsterdam, N. Y.,

June 16, 1830. Thomas M. Cooley and Miss Horton were married at Adrian, Mich., December 30th, 1846. Eugene's early education was acquired at Adrian and at Ann Arbor High School. He entered the University of Michigan in the fall of 1866 and was graduated with the class of '70. He joined the Sigma Phi fraternity in college. He was assistant on the U. S. Lake Survey during the summer of 1870, stationed at Isle Royale and Porcupine Mountains on Lake Superior. In the fall of that year he went to Port Huron, Mich., and assisted in building and starting the Gas Works at that place. Was appointed superintendent and had charge of the works until June, 1872, when he removed to Lansing, Mich., and in company with James Clements, of Ann Arbor, organized the Lansing Gas Light Co. Had charge of building the works and was appointed superintendent upon their completion, holding the position for about 20 years. In connection with the Gas Co.'s business he organized an electric light com-

pany, building up a large and complete plant, which was after some years of successful operation sold to the City of Lansing.

In 1881 Mr. Cooley assisted in the organization of the Lansing Wagon Works, now a large and prosperous manufacturing institution, doing business throughout the United States. He was for many years the active manager and is still treasurer and director.

In 1886 was one of the incorporators of the City National Bank of Lansing, a very strong and successful institution, and has been its vice-president from its inception. In 1892 was one of the organizers of the Maud S. Windmill & Pump Co., and is still its president. Assisted in organizing the Lansing Sugar Co. in the fall of 1900, and is one of the directors.

His principal business is carried on under name of the Michigan Supply Co., of which he is the proprietor. This concern occupies a fine block at the corner of Grand and Ottawa Sts., Lansing, and does a large wholesale business in iron pipe and fittings, plumbers' supplies, etc.

Eugene F. Cooley was married in 1871 to Kate A. Taylor, of Ann Arbor, Mich. Nine children have been born to them, six girls and three boys. All are alive and well, except one, a girl, who died in infancy. Two of the girls and two of the boys attended the University of Michigan, and one of the latter was on the Michigan champion base ball team of 1898. Two of the daughters are married, one living in Lansing and one in Chicago. The elder is the mother of two fine children, a girl and a boy.

Latterly Cooley has been taking life pretty easy. His health is fairly good, but is kept so by plenty of fresh air and exercise. For several years past he has spent the months of February and March in the South, boating and fishing on the Indian River in Florida. He generally takes one or more members of his family with him and finds the trip exceedingly pleasant and beneficial.

John Loveland Culley, C.E.

Died at Cleveland, O., February 5th, 1902.



Hannibal, whilst a mere child, went with his elders into the temple and swore punishment to the enemies of Carthage. This trifling event is said to have determined his eventful career. When Culley was 3 years old, a traveling phrenologist examined his head and prophesied that he would make a good civil engineer. This fact, joined with the idea that his father was a profound believer in phrenology and a great admirer of the Chief Engineer of L. S. & M. S. R. R., undoubtedly

had much to do with the determination of his professional career. He never forgot that early prophecy, or to do all he could for its fulfillment. From early youth he had faith in his ultimate success.

He was born at Ashtabula, O., Oct. 11, 1847, the third of seven children born to Quintus Cincinnatus and Julia Ann Culley. The ancient Culley family tree was known in Scotland, under the name of McCulley; the earliest member of which there is any record is one Mathew McCulley, who, at middle age, with his family emigrated to Ireland. His son David, born in Scotland, died in Ireland, 1756, leaving besides other children two sons—David and Mathew. This Mathew, after the death of his father, David, returned to Scotland, where he reared seven children. He and his family afterwards went back to Ireland. It was during this last sojourn in Ireland (near Londonderry) that the title of Mc was taken from this branch of the family on account of their being dyers of cloth. His oldest son, David, came to America in 1770,

and in 1772 brought his father and all his family to this country and settled at Cherry Valley, N. Y. They were there during the memorable Indian Massacre. Mathew died there in 1790, 82 years old. His four sons participated in the Revolutionary War. One branch of the family settled in Virginia, whence came the Indiana settlement. His son, David, moved, 1799, to Black Rock, Canada, 1801, to Clarence, N. Y., and in 1815 to Mohican Township, Wayne Co., O., where he died in 1817, 79 years old. His second child, Mathew David, John L.'s grandfather, was born in 1790 at Cherry Valley, died in 1876. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. John L.'s father, Q. C., born in 1820, now living in his 82d year, is hale and hearty. John L.'s mother, Julia Ann, who died in 1889, was a Loveland, whose historic family tree is well preserved.

John L.'s preparation was at the public schools of Ashtabula. In his youth he early developed that energy and industry for which he was afterwards distinguished. His perseverance carried him through many a knotty problem, and he passed from school to school, always at the head of his class, often passing a whole grade at a time. He was a good scholar in grammar, arithmetic, algebra and geometry, and as to geography, he "spelled" down the whole school in answering. Probably there were but few students better prepared in geometry than he was when he entered the University of Michigan. His fondness for books to the neglect of proper physical exercise nearly cost him his life. It took 25 years after graduation to recover his natural rugged, vigorous health. In college he joined the Phi Delta Theta fraternity and the Literary Adelphi.

His professional life consists of two parts: First, 1870 to '78, of miscellaneous engineering, salaried commissions, and second, '78 to the time of his death, of a regular, continuous, personal office practice.

July 1, '70, to end of that season he was U. S. Inspector at Sandusky, O., for the improvement of that harbor. The first few months of '71 he was with Davock as rodman on the St. L. & S. E. R. R. Returning home (Ashtabula) in July, '71, he was for

next year and a half engaged in the survey of the A., Y. & P. R. R. He says: "These were the days of Wild Cat R. R.'s and our hearts rejoiced when the Pennsylvania R. R. took charge and paid us for some four months in one payment."

Returning home for a short rest he went to Cleveland, O., April 1, 1873, when, after a ten days' persistent search for a job, he got one at a dollar and a half per day, with a Bohemian architect, who could not talk English, but could swear to the King's delight in several languages. Things never were so blue with Mr. C. as during the nine weeks he remained here. Finally June 15, that year, he received a flattering proposition from the City Engineer of Cleveland to serve the city as draughtsman, thus narrowly escaping the '73 disaster. Here he remained until September, 1877, and unconsciously laid the foundation for his future work, for in these four years he mapped the city four times, and acquired a profound knowledge of the ground plan of the city. Besides the duty of preparing sewer plans, he made all bridge plans and similar drawings. In 1876, just before the iron work for the Superior Street viaduct was let, he prepared an estimate and stated that the cost would not exceed \$125,000. The engineering department had provided \$250,000 and feared it would not be enough. It was let at \$110,000, the average bid being same as Mr. C.'s estimate. It was while still in the employ of the city, June, '77, that he was called upon by the L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co. to design and superintend the construction of a double skew arch of 16 feet span each, of 41 degrees skew angle, under its roadbed in West Cleveland. On account of its rarity the construction of this arch added much to his local reputation.

In '86 he wrote a treatise on *Oblique Arches*, which first appeared serially in Van Nostrand's Eclectic Magazine, and subsequently in book form, materially simplifying a problem which inexperienced authors had theretofore rendered complex.

When he had completed his work for the city his services were secured by the Brown Hoist Co., whose operations on the Chicago Drainage Canal have attracted considerable attention.

May 16, '78, Culley formally entered upon his private engineering practice at Cleveland, which he maintained unbroken during the remainder of his life. His practice covered a wide field and a great variety of subjects. He was called upon to do almost everything in the line of engineering. He was an expert surveyor, having written many pamphlets on this subject, some of which have been reprinted abroad. He had a large and varied experience in the survey of most valuable real estate. He had an extensive and a rapidly growing practice in landscape engineering. He was engaged for three years on one treatment of some 800 acres, perfecting it for a gentleman's country home at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars. He did considerable R. R., mining and U. S. engineering work. Spent the season of '81 at Republic, Mich., putting in masonry foundation under the Republic Iron Co.'s hydraulic plant, to replace a wooden foundation. At the same time he made a R. R. survey from Salineville to New Lisbon, O., both successful. In '82 made an extensive examination of the Hocking coal field in Ohio. He was, '86 to '92, inclusive, engineer of West Cleveland, where he had entire charge of all the various improvements pertaining to that corporation. Was engineer of Glenville '92, and constructed its water system.

His field books, kept in duplicate, entered in ink, are most complete, and so completely indexed that any part of them can be found at once.

Mr. Culley was married July 15, '84, to Miss Carrie H. Stephenson, of Greenville, Pa., eighth child of Adam M. and Licetta Miller Stephenson. Mrs. C. was born Nov. 3, 1853. She attended Lake Erie Seminary, Painesville, O., the year '73-'74, and the year '74-'75 at Hollidaysburg (Pa.) Seminary, where she was graduated June 15 in classics and music. The year '77-'78, she taught music and calisthenics at Hollidaysburg, and at Washington, Pa.; '78 to '83, inclusive, and the year '83 to '84 again at Hollidaysburg. Louise Stephenson Culley, born Sept. 6, 1894, is the fruit of this union.

Mr. and Mrs. C. had traveled extensively in the United States.

In the summer of 1901 they visited Yellowstone National Park and the Great West. Just prior to his death they visited Washington, D. C.

Mr. C. was the author of the following pamphlets: *Hillside Drainage*, '86; *Steel Tapes*, '87, copied at once into Engineering News, this country, and the Iron Monger, (England); *Landscape Engineering*, '87 to '88, read before Ohio Society of Surveyors and Civil Engineers, and before the Civil Engineers' Club of Cleveland. It was also extensively circulated; and *Transit Points*, '91. In '90 he wrote an elaborate article for the Evening News on Fire Brick Pavement, being a pioneer advocate of this pavement that is now filling so useful a part the country over, in municipal improvements.

As a Republican he took an active interest in politics, favoring the election of good men rather than mere party success. Never held office nor belonged to any secret society.

In speaking of his death the *Cleveland Leader* said:

"John L. Culley, one of the best-known landscape gardeners of the city, died at his home on Handy street Tuesday night at the age of fifty-four years. Mr. Culley had been a resident of the city for a number of years, coming here from Ashtabula, O. While a resident of Cleveland Mr. Culley designed some of Cleveland's most beautiful landscapes. He was employed quite extensively by Mr. Moore, of the Everett-Moore syndicate, and the Garfields. He had an office in the Blackstone building, and was a prominent member of the Civil Engineers' Club, of this city."

Mr. Culley had some intimation a few weeks before his death that he was afflicted with Bright's disease, but he kept up his usual activity and determination to conquer his trouble until the last. His plan to visit Washington, D. C., to see the boys of '70 there was carried out with the hope of improving his condition by the trip. He and his wife started for Washington January 18, 1902, and returned January 30th, the week before his death. He went to his office Monday, remained at home Tuesday sitting by his grate fire, went to bed that evening and passed away quietly and

peacefully at 5:15 a.m. Wednesday, February 5th, 1902. His body was buried at Ashtabula, his former home. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Carrie H. Culley, and daughter, Louise, who reside at the homestead, 134 Handy Street, Cleveland.

Mr. Culley attended the re-union of his class at Ann Arbor in June, 1900, and thereafter collected and published and distributed, at his own expense, considerable information concerning the members of his class.

Harlow Palmer Davock, C.E., M.S.

Detroit, Mich.



Was born in Buffalo, N. Y., March 11th, 1848. His father, John W. Davock, a dealer in hardware and lock supplies, was of Irish descent; was born in Dublin, Ireland, but came to this country from Manchester, England, in 1832. His mother, Maria Davock, was of New England descent, but was born in New York State. Harlow P. mixed self support and education from the time he was fourteen years of age until he was graduated from the Buffalo High School in 1865,

and then was admitted to the classical course in both Rochester and the present Colgate University, but on account of the special facilities offered in engineering work took the literary course of the University of Michigan, working vacations and saving money to enable him to carry on his

studies. At the age of 14 he was office boy for the Buffalo & Erie Railroad, and afterwards traveling agent for the same road. In college he joined the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, the Alpha Nu literary society, was for a time one of the editors of the *University Chronicle*, a speaker at the first Sophomore exhibition and was secretary of his class in the Senior year. Immediately after his graduation in 1870, he commenced to practice as a civil engineer; was engaged as such upon different railroads in various parts of the United States; assisted as U. S. civil engineer in the construction of the government locks at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, and the Cascade Locks, Oregon. Meantime he had studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1878, and resigned from the government service in 1882. He has made the practice of law his chief occupation since that time, taking a hand, however, in politics in each campaign, and as a member of the Republican party has been active as a delegate in its conventions and in its councils. He was a member of the Michigan Legislature in 1893 and 1894. During that session the proposition of the Log Cabin, or Palmer Park, so-called, had been defeated, and after several weeks hard work, Mr. Davock secured unanimous consent to have the same question called up in the House, and secured its passage. He was appointed a member of the Detroit Board of Health by Governor Rich, in March, 1895; reappointed March 1st, 1896, and held the position for five years, being president of that body for two years. He was United States Chief Supervisor of Elections in the Eastern District of Michigan in 1893; was appointed United States Referee in Bankruptcy for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, August 1st, 1898, and reappointed Aug. 1st, 1900 and 1902.

The *Detroit Free Press*, September 8, 1900, said of him :

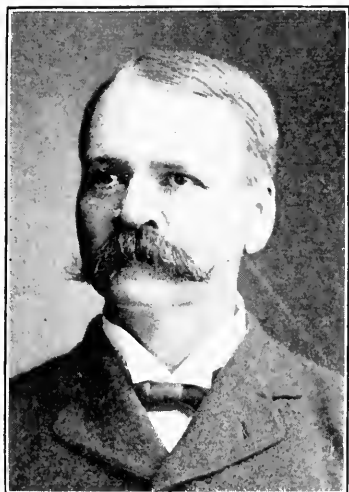
"Harlow P. Davock, referee in bankruptcy for the district which includes Detroit, has returned from an Eastern trip. While away he attended the second annual convention of the National

Association of Referees, held at Saratoga, N. Y., on August 30 and 31.

"At one session of the convention Mr. Davock read a paper on 'Orders, Rules and Forms,' which was well received and was rewarded with much praise from the members. Mr. Davock had a high honor paid him by the association, who chose him as one of the new executive committee of seven members who have charge of the work of the association and of securing proper legislation and suggesting amendments to the bankruptcy laws to congress. The other six members of this committee are from distant parts of the Union and the septette are men of high standing in the legal profession."

At the meeting of the National Association of Referees in Bankruptcy held at Buffalo in August, 1901, Mr. Davock was elected one of its vice-presidents. In 1901 he was appointed non-resident lecturer and professor on Practice in Bankruptcy in the Law Department of the University of Michigan by its Regents, and has already delivered two courses of lectures.

He is a member of the Detroit Boat Club, University Club and society Sons of the American Revolution; a director of the Farrand Organ Co. and a director and member of the Michigan Club, and president of the board of trustees of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Detroit. He was married January 4th, 1883, to Sarah Whiting Peabody and has had three children, Clarence W. Davock, age 18; Harlow Noble Davock, age 16, and Henry Whiting Davock, died February 19th, 1894, age 6 years and 6 months.

George Ellis Dawson, A.M.**Chicago, Ill.**

Was born June 23, 1847, in the village of Loami, Sangamon Co., Ill. When about five years of age he removed with his father to Jacksonville, Ill., where he attended school regularly until '59, when he went to live upon a farm near New Berlin, a village on the Wabash R. R. about half way between Jacksonville and Springfield. In the fall of '61, removed to Springfield where he worked a couple of years in his father's plow and blacksmith shop. He was graduated in the class of '64, in Springfield High School. Worked the following year in the Provost Marshal's office for the eighth district of Illinois. From September, '65, to September, '66, Dawson prepared for entering upon the classical course at the university, not having theretofore studied Latin and Greek. Entered the University of Michigan with class of '70 in September, '66. In college he was one of the editors of the *Oracle*, one of the speakers at second Sophomore exhibition, a member of the Alpha Nu, and the Philozetian, a member of the University Glee Club, and president of his class in the Senior year. In the fall of '70, he accepted the position of principal of the High School at Flint, Mich., where he taught but one year. The next year he went to Buffalo, N. Y., as principal of Grammar School No. 4, and continued until March, '72, when he took charge of the department of ancient languages in Buffalo Central High School. Here he remained until he went to Europe in the summer of '74. He was abroad about two years. Went first to Leipzig where he spent seven months. Studied German

language and literature and took lectures on Roman Law given by Prof. Winscheid, a very popular lecturer. In the winter of '75, a number of Michigan University graduates had a reunion there, among whom were Dawson, E. C. Lovell, '68; V. S. Lovell, '70; Underwood, '72; Maple, '72; Bennett, '72, and perhaps one or two others. From Leipzig he went to Göttingen, stopping over at Weimar and at Eisenach, visiting the castle of Wartburg. Dawson went, about Aug. 1, '75, in company with Prof. Walter, of U. of M., to Cassel, across to Dusseldorf, then up the Rhine, stopping at the different places of interest, Cologne, Bonn, Coblenz, Fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, Bingen, Mainz, then on to Frankfurt, Carlsruhe, Baden, over to Strasburg, back to Freiberg and Berne and then to Geneva. They made a pedestrian tour of six weeks through Switzerland and the Tyrol. Dawson parted from Prof. Walter at Munich and went to Italy and visited the important cities, remaining three months in Rome. In December, '75, he went by way of Mt. Cenis tunnel and Lyons to Paris, where he remained three months, then to London for a stay of about a month and then to Philadelphia, arriving in time to witness the opening of the Exposition in '76. He spent that summer on a farm and afterwards taught in high school at Springfield, Ill. The next two years he was principal of the high school at Peoria, Ill., and then became principal of Washington School in Chicago for two years.

In June, '81, having read law for some time, he passed the examination for admission to the bar, resigned his position at the Washington School and commenced the practice of law in Chicago. In November, '82, he entered into partnership with Isaac H. Pedrick of the law class of '70, U. of M., Maltman, of '70, Pedrick's former partner, having gone West permanently for his health. The firm has continued in the general practice of law up to the present time (1902), occupying the same suite of offices in the First National Bank Building, Chicago.

In June, 1892, Mr. Dawson was invited by the attorney of the Sanitary District of Chicago to assist in the work of that municipi-

pality. The Sanitary District is peculiar in the fact that it is a separate municipality distinct from the City of Chicago, the County of Cook or any of the towns included in the limits of Chicago and yet, as it were, overlying these within its own limits and having independent power of taxation for its own purposes.

Mr. Dawson had special charge of the legal work connected with the acquirement of the right of way for the great drainage and ship canal whose purpose was to turn the waters of Lake Michigan into the Mississippi River. Over two and one half million dollars worth of land was acquired by the District during Mr. Dawson's connection with it. In the fall of 1894 the attorney of the Sanitary District having been elected County Judge, Mr. Dawson was promoted from principal assistant and became attorney of the board, which position he retained until January, 1896, when he resumed active work with his firm from which he had not severed his connection. Since 1896 he has continued in general practice.

Mr. Dawson has never held any political office, but from time to time has been drafted into work of a more or less public character in connection with committees of organizations formed for public purposes. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Legislative League, whose purpose is to examine into and publish all information that can be obtained touching the qualifications of candidates for the State Legislature. It is a non-partisan body whose aim will be to make accessible to the voters the business, public record, education, etc., of candidates so that voters may make an intelligent choice.

He is also chairman of the Educational Commission appointed by the Civic Federation of the city to consider and report upon a revision of the school system of the city.

Mr. Dawson is a member of the Chicago Literary Club, the Iroquois Club, the City and State Bar Associations, Le Cercle Litteraire and other societies. He has kept up his acquaintance with the German, French and Italian languages, and has frequent occasion to use them in his business.

Mr. Dawson was married September 29th, 1885, to Eva Manierre, daughter of an old resident of Chicago. The fact that she is an accomplished pianist, having finished her studies in Berlin and Vienna, has enabled him to continue in his home the enjoyment of music which furnished many pleasant hours of recreation and improvement in the university. They have four boys: George Edward, born December 12, 1886; Manierre, born December 22, 1887; Mitchell, born May 13, 1890, and Lovell, born January 28, 1897. The latter was named after our deceased classmate, Vincent S. Lovell.

His present address is "First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill."

William Rufus Day, B.S., LL.D.

Canton, O.



Was born at Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio, April 17, 1849. His father, Judge Luther Day, was a lawyer of eminence and served two terms on the bench of the supreme court of Ohio. On his mother's side, his grandfather was Rufus P. Spalding, a member of congress from the State of Ohio, and his great grandfather was Zephaniah Swift, who was chief justice of the supreme court of Connecticut and author "Swift's Digest."

His early education was in the local public schools at Ravenna and in 1866 he entered the University of Michigan with the class of 1870, taking the full four years course and was graduated with the class. Early in his col-

lege career he became a member of Alpha Delta Phi, of which Judge Cooley and his two sons, Eugene and Edgar, were members, and Day had the good fortune to be invited into the hospitable Cooley home, and, during a considerable portion of his course, participated in the privileges which that association gave. No one who, during those years, had the opportunity for personal contact with Judge and Mrs. Cooley in their interesting and attractive home could fail to estimate a privilege of entree there as of priceless value. Earlier in his course Day had rooms in the "Goodrich" house, just across the street from the High School building, and later he and "Judge" Thayer shared rooms together during the winter of senior year. He was one of the speakers at the second Sophomore exhibition and was a member of the Literary Adelphi.

Immediately after graduation, Day turned to the study of law, a profession to which he was doubtless by heredity inclined. He read law for some time at Ravenna in the office of Judge G. F. Robinson, after which he entered the law department of the university and graduated with the class of 1872. He served as librarian of the law department library. In July, 1872, he was admitted to the Bar in Ohio and soon formed a partnership with William A. Lynch, at Canton, Ohio. It was there, in the early days of his practice, that he made the acquaintance of the prosecuting attorney of Stark County, William McKinley, Jr., which resulted in a life-long friendship, of much import to himself and his country and subsequently furnished the opportunity for the exercise of those rare faculties of statesmanship and diplomacy which responded fully to the demands of a critical period in our national history.

We are unable to follow him through the many years devoted to the laborious work of active practice of the law. It is fair to assume that it was only out of prolonged and well-sustained efforts of an active professional life that supreme fitness for the grave work assigned to Day in Washington could have been reached. Meanwhile, he had been elected Judge of the Court of

Common Pleas of the 9th Judicial District of Ohio, which office he shortly resigned to resume practice. In 1889 President Harrison appointed him as U. S. District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, an appointment which he declined on account of failing health.

His personal friendship with Mr. McKinley led him to an active participation in the political campaign of 1896 after Mr. McKinley's nomination for the presidency, at a sacrifice of his personal interests. It is true that for many years Mr. McKinley had been accustomed to rely very largely upon Day's friendly advice, having implicit confidence in his integrity and his freedom from selfish interest. Almost immediately after his inauguration he made an appeal to Day for his services as a commissioner to make a special investigation in Cuba, but before he could leave for his post he was appointed First Assistant Secretary of State and immediately inducted into that important office. Secretary Sherman was in failing health and shortly became almost completely disabled, so that the entire burden and responsibility for conducting the business of that department, in the face of an impending war, was thrown upon him almost immediately after assuming office. A year later Mr. Sherman retired and Day became his successor, on April 25, 1898. War had already been declared against Spain and the United States was menaced with interference by some of the European powers, while actual annoyances on the part of Germany and the most obnoxious conduct on that of the press and people of France had been manifested.

It is a settled opinion amongst those who had the best opportunity of observing Day's administration of the department at this critical period, that he conducted the negotiations, before and after the war, with admirable judgment and displayed a personal skill in diplomacy that has been rarely equalled in that great office. It was through his efforts that an *entente cordiale* with European governments was brought about which confined the conflict to the powers directly concerned.

One of the striking incidents of his administration was in con-

nection with the matter of the letter written by the Spanish Ambassador, De Lome, in which he spoke disparagingly of President McKinley, and of his sincerity in relation to Spanish questions, which letter was intercepted and published. Day abandoned diplomatic tradition, made a personal call upon the Ambassador (who had resigned the day before) and by this prompt action obtained the identification of the letter by De Lome, and thereby secured a prompt and straightforward solution of the difficulty.

During the war he was unremitting in his efforts for an honorable peace. The hopelessness of the struggle on the part of Spain was soon apparent and early in August Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador, made approaches in behalf of Spain which led to the signing of a protocol, on August 12, 1898, which provided for the suspension of hostilities and recited the general conditions upon which a formal treaty of peace might be made. This protocol was signed, on the part of the United States, by William R. Day, Secretary of State. The negotiations leading to this formal act were conducted by Day with great skill and delicacy and in such a way that every advantage desired by his government was obtained without exciting the animosity of humiliated Spain.

This important work practically terminated his services as Secretary of State, as he was immediately named as one of the Peace Commissioners to represent the United States at Paris. The protocol required, on the part of both Spain and the United States, the appointment of not more than five commissioners, to meet at Paris not later than October 1, 1898, then and there to negotiate a treaty of peace. The names of the American Commissioners were announced September 9, 1898, as follows: William R. Day, Secretary of State, Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye and George Gray, Senators, and Whitelaw Reid, Journalist. The sittings of this Commission began in Paris on October 1st with Day as the presiding officer.

The several members of this Commission are well known for eminent character and distinguished services. One of the most striking and valuable members was Cushman K. Davis, another

son of Ann Arbor, whose recent untimely death was universally regarded as a public calamity. He had taken a commanding position in the United States Senate where he was chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and was recognized as one of the greatest authorities on international law and as measuring up to the highest standard of statesmanship. It is an interesting and gratifying reflection that our university furnished two members of this distinguished Commission and, without making any invidious distinction, the two most important and valuable members. Spain was represented by some of her ablest publicists, trained in the arts of diplomacy, and equal to any that could be found in any court of Europe, and the task set for our American Commissioners was no light one.

America has in recent years initiated a new school of diplomacy, substituting straightforward and direct methods for the sinuous and deceptive lines of old-time diplomacy. The adoption of this policy has violated hoary traditions and shocked the courts of Europe accustomed to the ancient deceptions, false movements and finesse of the profession of diplomacy. The substantial advantages which have already accrued to the United States (notably in the Orient) by the introduction of candor, fairness and absolute justice into their negotiations with foreign governments, has commanded the attention of the world.

While the initiation of this policy can not be claimed for Day, it is certain that it found in him, as Secretary of State, its best exponent. In one respect at least it was fortunate that he came to the administration of our foreign affairs untrammelled by the possibly narrowing influences of previous diplomatic experience. His mind was entirely free from constraints usually imposed upon even American diplomatists, many of whom have found it impossible to escape from the tortuous path of diplomatic precedent which had been well beaten through many centuries by great representatives of all the Chancellories of Europe. These precedents were not insuperable to him and were brushed aside as unworthy and inapplicable in a country which neither desired nor sought to

acquire any unfair advantage. In many notable instances his successor, Secretary Hay, has followed this policy and it seems quite likely that lying and deception will soon grow to be regarded as equally dishonorable whether practiced between the representatives of great empires or between man and man. Day's administration of the State Department undoubtedly determined and fixed this as a settled policy of the United States respecting diplomatic methods, and that fact will not constitute the least important ground upon which he will be assigned high rank in the list of great Secretaries of State.

It should be an interesting fact to every member of '70 that, during his term of Secretary of State, Day had in the important office of Solicitor of the State Department, another able representative of the old class, Penfield, in whose clear judgment, indefatigable industry and loyal support he found a safe reliance, and who is rapidly securing for himself an enviable position in the field of international law. While these lines are being written Penfield is at The Hague, participating in the argument of the first case submitted before a tribunal organized under The Hague International Arbitration Agreement.

The treaty with Spain was signed on December 10, 1898, and Day immediately returned and presented it to the President. Against the urgent wishes of the President, he retired from public office and resumed the practice of law, but in February, 1899, was appointed U. S. Circuit Judge for the 6th Judicial Circuit, the duties of which office he is now discharging with marked ability.

Day was married in 1875 to Mary E., daughter of Louis Schaefer, a prominent citizen of Canton. They have had four children, William L., Luther, Stephen and Rufus.

Charles Keene Dodge, A.B.**Port Huron, Mich.**

He was born the 26th day of April, 1844, in the Township of Blackman, Jackson Co., Michigan, on a farm five miles north of the City of Jackson. His father, William Rogers Dodge, was born at Boomville, N. Y., in 1816, on a farm; came to Michigan in 1836 and settled near the City of Jackson. In 1841 he bought a farm of 80 acres of wild, uncultivated land. He was always a farmer. Here Charles K., with his four brothers, spent his boyhood in the primitive oak forest of Michigan.

Mr. Dodge's ancestor, Richard Dodge, came over from England in 1638 and settled on a farm near Beverly in Massachusetts. His great grandfather, Ebenezer Dodge, was a soldier of the Revolution, and his body rests in the cemetery at Keene, N. H. Mr. Dodge is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. His mother, Caroline Emma Hoyt Dodge, was born near Syracuse, N. Y., in 1823, on a farm; came to Michigan in 1836 and settled near the City of Jackson. Charles K. Dodge's father died January 2, 1897, and his mother March 1, 1901, at Jackson, Michigan. Mr. Dodge's education was begun in the country schools. He worked on the farm summers and went to school winters. In the spring of 1861, his father moved to a farm near the City of Jackson where the facilities for education were much better. Preparation for college was partially made in the Union school at Jackson, then superintended by Prof. Daniel B. Briggs. In 1865 Mr. Dodge went to Ann Arbor, attended the Union school there, and entered the class of '69, in part. In 1866 he was graduated in the

Union school at Ann Arbor and entered the University of Michigan in the fall with the class of '70, pursuing a classical course. At the university he was known as an independent, was one of the speakers at the first Sophomore exhibition and also at the Junior exhibition, was a member of the Literary Adelphi and the Philozetian societies.

Immediately after graduation he obtained a school at Rockland, Ontonagon Co., in the copper district of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and held that school two years. He then went to Hancock, Houghton Co., and took charge of the public school, remaining two years. He then, in June, 1874, went into the law office of Hubbell & Chadbourne at Houghton, Michigan. After studying law something more than a year he was admitted to the bar in September, 1875, and went to Port Huron, Michigan, to practice law. He continued the practice of law there till the spring of 1889, when he went to Ogden, Utah, with the intention of opening a law office at that place. Not liking the West for law practice, he engaged in a railway survey, camping out two summers. In the spring of 1891 he went to Monterey, Old Mexico, remaining for some months. From there, after being away two years, he returned to Port Huron and again began the practice of law. In September, 1893, he was appointed to a position in the United States Customs at Port Huron as one of the deputies, which position he still holds. He continues the practice of law.

August 4, 1897, Dodge married Millie Wilhelmina Burns, a young lady of Detroit. No children.

He has been to New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, New Orleans, Portland, Quebec, Montreal and Toronto. In 1881 he attended the Centennial Celebration at Yorktown, Virginia. In politics he is a Democrat. In 1880, he was elected city attorney for the City of Port Huron and again in 1885. In 1882 he was elected circuit court commissioner for the County of St. Clair and again in 1884. In 1886 he was elected as comptroller of the City of Port Huron. In 1888 he was nominated by the Democrats of his county for judge of probate, but was not elected. His favorite recreation is botany, and he has published a list of the wild plants of his locality. He has a pleasant home at 2805 Gratiot Ave., Port Huron, having about $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in one piece.

William Thomas Emerson, B.S.**Died at Racine, Wisconsin, August 29, 1897.**

He was the eldest son of Hon. Thomas J. Emerson and Eliza J. Woodman, and was born in Racine, Wisconsin, July 23, 1848. He grew to manhood in the city of his birth, attending the public schools and acquiring the higher education afforded by Racine College, where he completed his Freshman year in 1867. He then entered the Sophomore class of the University of Michigan, taking the literary and scientific course. He was a member of the Sigma Phi college fraternity, and

was graduated with honor in 1870. In college he was a member of the Literary Adelphi.

Having shown great proficiency in engineering, he was selected by the Government to assist in the coast survey of the Great Lakes, and such was his success and popularity that the Surveying Department made strong effort to retain his services. However, he declined to remain longer in Government employ, but determined to follow the profession of his honored father, and in 1871 took up the study of law in the office of Fuller & Dyer, the leading law firm in Racine. Devoting himself diligently to this great study, after two years of close application, he was admitted to the Racine County Bar in 1873. The active practice of law not being quite to his taste and habits of thought, he was persuaded by his father to turn aside from law and assist him in the management of the Emerson Linseed Oil Works, one of the largest and most successful industries in Racine, established by his father in 1872. This position he continued to hold until his death, and the great suc-

cess of this business (which in so many instances had proved a failure) is attributed in large measure to his excellent judgment, his rare foresight, and his conservative methods. Such was the confidence of the public in his ability and perspicacity that his counsel and assistance were sought by those having large business enterprises in charge, and he was elected a director in the Union National Bank of Racine, and a director and treasurer of the Chicago Rubber Clothing Co. As a man of unquestioned probity and sound judgment he ranked high, and the success of those enterprises to which he gave his thought and personal attention seemed assured from the start.

In 1894 his health began to fail. For many weeks he was confined to his home, and then his heroic nature and fine constitution came to the rescue, and he seemed slowly and bravely fighting his way back to health and renewed life. The flush of youth and beauty again touched his cheek, and the spring of strength accompanied his footsteps. He took long walks through forest and field, and communed with nature in her loneliness and silence. The months went by and the loveliness of earth and sky, and the soft, sweet whisperings of wind and wave seemed wrought into his character and thought. The sweetness and calm content of childhood came over his longing spirit, and in the love of parents and brother, and in the beatitude of his home life there was realized a foretaste of heavenly joy. Only for a few months was the finger of fate lifted from his brow, and then came what seemed a relapse, and his steps went steadily down the declivity of life. The skill of loving and learned physicians could not avail. Day by day the pulsation of his heart became weaker and the lines of pain and distress deepened upon his countenance, but without a murmur of complaint, without a sigh even of regret, with thoughts only of home and those he loved, he watched the mysterious shadows of the night gathering over and about him. Sweet and holy memories thronged the long hours of that last Sabbath on earth, filling his soul with peace, and when the sun went down he fell asleep.

The death of William T. Emerson is a pathetic tragedy—"Gone in youth's glorious prime;" gifted beyond his fellows in powers of body and mind; with signal ability to solve the hard problems of life and compete successfully in the struggle for pre-eminence; the student, scholar, and capable business man; the strong support of his parents in their declining years; in the maturity of his manhood and work; generous, unselfish, large-hearted, noble, kind and true—thus to contemplate his life and untimely death, brings, to all who knew and admired him, feelings of inexpressible sadness and regret. The only comfort for hearts thus sorrowing and bereaved is listening to the voice of God saying: "What I do, thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter."

In beautiful Mound Cemetery his remains were laid to rest beside those of his only sister, Helen, a lovely girl, who departed this life July 17, 1872.

His father, Hon. Thomas J. Emerson, is still living at Racine.

Charles S. Edwards, A.M. **York, Neb.**

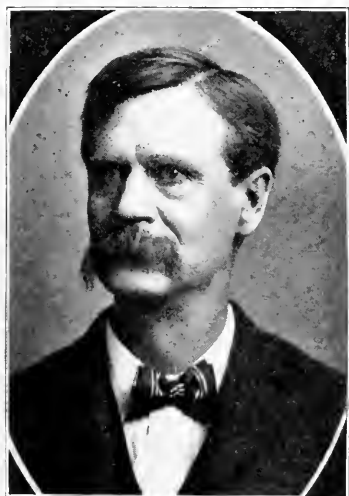
Born in Marshall County, Illinois, Nov. 6, 1840, his father being a farmer. Finished preparation for college at Aurora, Ill., and at Ypsilanti. He entered the University of Michigan with the class of '69, but was graduated with '70. He was a member of the Alpha Nu literary society and the Philozetian debating club. Immediately after graduation he was elected principal of the public schools in Sparland, Ill., which position he filled for eight years, having been also elected county superintendent of schools for Marshall County in '73, and re-elected in '77. In the summer of '78, he was elected superintendent of the city schools of Lacon, Marshall Co., continuing to act in both capacities at the same time, holding institutes part of the time during the summer season. He filled these positions until '85, when he went to York, Neb., and took charge of the public schools at that place and

served as superintendent until the close of the school year of '88. In August, '88, he went into business, at York, as a grain dealer and was so engaged at last accounts.

Married Miss Martha Boys March 28, '71. His wife died June 19, '79, leaving no children. In October, '85, married Miss Lizzie M. Simpson. Nothing has been heard from him for some time.

Russell Errett, A.B.

Cincinnati, O.



The subject of this sketch was born at New Lisbon, O., September 6, 1845. His father, Isaac Errett, was a minister and resided at various times, at New Lisbon, Bloomfield, Warren, Cleveland and Alliance, in the State of Ohio; Muir and Detroit in Michigan, and finally located permanently at Cincinnati as editor and publisher of the *Christian Standard*. Russell acquired his early instruction in these several places. He attended Detroit High School one year and

Bethany College, West Virginia, three years. His connection with the class of '70 dates from September, 1868, when he entered the University of Michigan, and at once took high standing in the class, being 6 feet 3, which he valorously maintained to the end. He joined no college organization, except "Ye Parlez Vous"—a boarding club.

Immediately after Commencement in June, '70, he applied for the position of superintendent of a select school at Crittenden, Ky.,

but, as he wrote a few years later, "by the blessings of Providence failed to get it." He had found a more congenial occupation in assisting his father, editor and publisher of the *Christian Standard*, a weekly paper, and other Christian literature and books of various kinds. He succeeded his father as editor and manager of the various issues of the Standard Publishing Co. and has been very active and successful in the business for many years. He is married and has a pleasant family. He takes life philosophically and apparently is getting his full share of enjoyment out of it. He complains because he does not oftener see his old classmates, but perhaps the fault is partly his own. His presence at the next class re-union will be anxiously looked for. His pristine modesty still abides with him. It was only by urgent and repeated solicitation that he was induced to furnish a picture of himself for this book. In response to a request for data for a life sketch he recently wrote: "You will, I am sure, appreciate my feelings when I assure you that I do not find half as much to relate of myself now as I would have done twenty-five years ago, at which time I seemed a much greater figure to myself than I can now find anything in the facts to justify. Whether I take it by months, or years, or decades, the sum total, somehow or other, always comes out composed exclusively of that character known in base ball parlance as the 'goose egg;' and while a long succession of this curve of beauty might be very ornamental as a work of art, I am not altogether satisfied of its value as history. My only comfort is, that if I would indite it honestly it might render me famous as a rival of Colonel Mulberry Sellers. This much I will say, however, for the sake of '70 and the class history, that I will try and find five minuets some day and sit down and tell the whole thing. I have a good stenographer, and it is just possible that through that source something worthy of record may creep into the account. I am thankful to you for allowing me 1,500 words, but, I take it, it is like a bill of fare at a first-class hotel, one need not take it all unless he wants to."

Unfortunately neither Mr. Errett nor his stenographer has yet

found that five minutes, and until they do we must allow our imaginations to fill in the gap to suit our own fancies. His present address is 216-220 East Ninth Street, Cincinnati, O.

Robert Newton Fearon, A.M.

Ironton, O.



Was born March 14th, 1839, on a farm in Madison County, New York. His grandfather came from Ireland and was one of the first settlers in that part of the state. The old homestead, which was redeemed by his father and grandfather from the primeval forest, still remains in hands of the family. His early education was such as two or three months of country school in mid-winter afforded, and during this short period his attendance at school was very irregular, for the sheep and cattle and the year's supply of wood, etc., must first be looked after. Thus until years of manhood, but the merest smattering of the common branches were at his command.

At the age of fourteen, while a mere lad, he was led to see his lost condition under the preaching of George Bridge. He went to a Methodist altar and was converted and joined the church of his father and grandfather.

As the years rolled by a thirst for a better education, as a means of more extended usefulness, grew upon him; but how to get away from home and the care of a large farm was the puzzle. His father seemed unwilling to spare him and it was not until after his majority that he could do much towards preparation for col-

lege and then only by odd terms at the Oneida Conference Seminary at Cazenovia, New York. But there he spent some of his most enjoyable days.

After a very hasty and incomplete preparation for college, in the year 1866, he entered the Freshman year at the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., and the following year went west to the University of Michigan and entered the Sophomore class of '69. The next year he dropped out of college to teach school and the following year re-entered college in the Junior year with the class of '70 and was graduated with this class. While in college he became a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and the Alpha Nu literary society. After graduation he spent some ten years in teaching or superintending public schools, interrupted, however, by one or two years in business. In 1879 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the Syracuse University.

In 1871 he married Frances Darrow, a graduate of the Oneida Conference Seminary, at which institution he made her acquaintance. In 1873, while living in the City of Minneapolis and acting as principal of the high school in that city, a son was born to them, who was named Robert D. and two years later a daughter, Anna. The daughter died in infancy when only six weeks old, and the son fell a victim to scarlet fever when a little more than three years old. Thus the home was left childless and remained so until 1884, when a little daughter was given them, who was named Josephine, and three years later another daughter, who was named Dora. These are both still living and merging into womanhood. Josephine expects to enter college next year and Dora as soon as her preparatory studies are completed.

The past eighteen years Mr. Fearon has been in the lumber business with varied success, but is now employing some seventy men, and running quite an extensive lumber plant at Ironton, O.

Edwin Fleming, A.M.**Buffalo, N. Y.**

He was born at West Lebanon, Warren Co., Ind., Dec. 11, 1847. His father, Jackson Fleming, was a physician. Edwin's early education was acquired in the common schools at his native place, supplemented by one year's study at Indianapolis. He entered the University of Michigan in September, 1865, but withdrew for one year during which he taught school and returned in September, 1868, joining the class of '70, with which he was graduated. In college he joined the Alpha Delta

Phi fraternity, the Alpha Nu literary society and was a member of the University Glee Club. Was a speaker at the first Sophomore exhibition, at the Junior exhibition and at Commencement exercises. He was one of the editors of *The University Chronicle*.

After graduation Mr. Fleming became a member of the city staff of the *Detroit Post*. During the winter of 1870-71 he had charge of the telegraph desk of the *Detroit Tribune*. Later in 1871, he did special reporting for the *Detroit Tribune* in various parts of Michigan. In 1872 he had editorial charge, first of the *Kalamazoo Telegraph* and then of the *Jackson Citizen*. In December, 1872, he went to Washington as correspondent for various papers during the session of congress. He went to Europe in 1873, traveled and studied for eighteen months and returned to Washington in the fall of 1874, where he became the Washington representative successively of the *New York Journal of Com-*

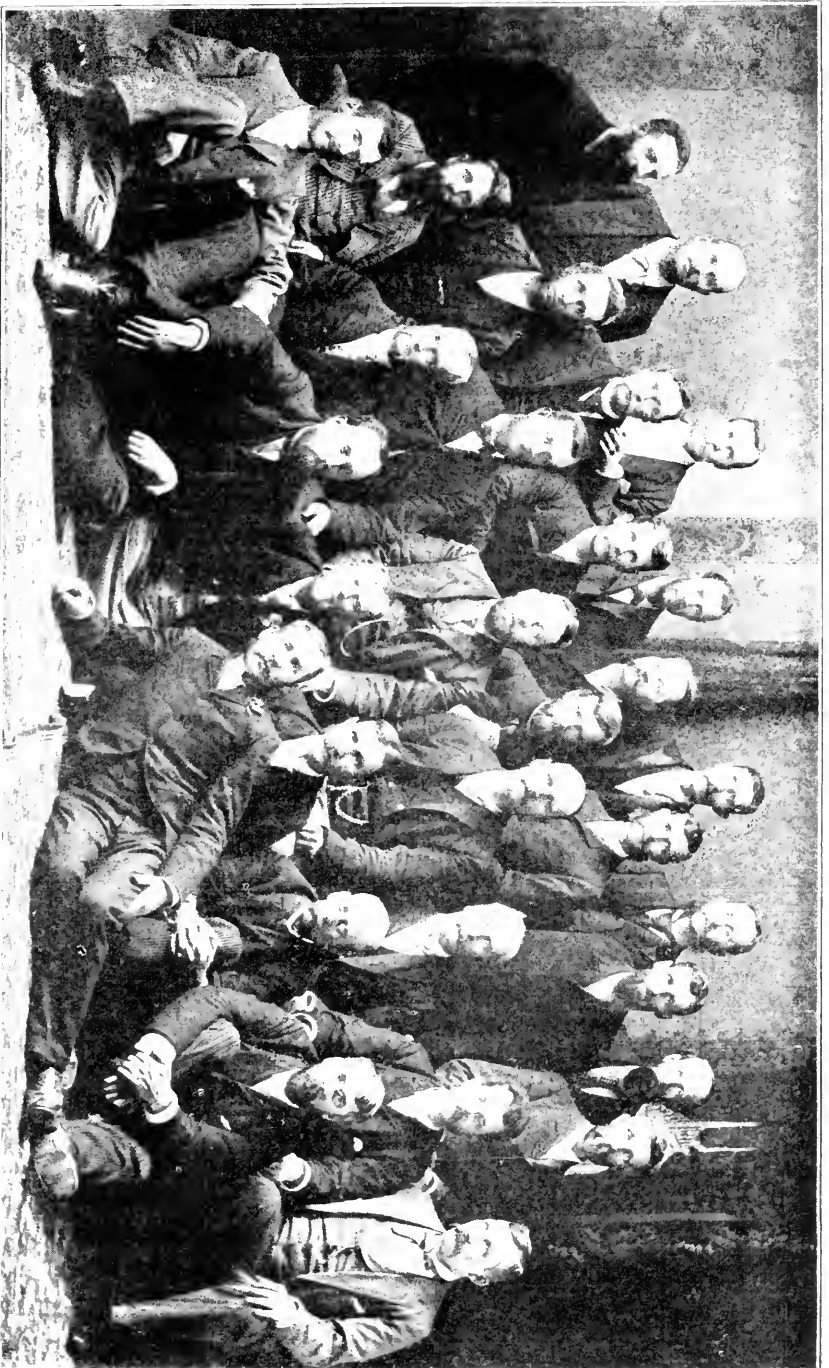
merce, the New York Commercial Bulletin, the Detroit Free Press (from 1875 to 1885), the St. Louis Republic (from 1881 to 1885), the Buffalo Courier (from January 1, 1877, to June 1, 1885), and from June 1, 1885, to June 1, 1897, he was the editor of the Buffalo Courier. Was elected secretary of the Pan-American Exposition Company in March, 1899. Was married to Miss Harriet L. Stone, of Kalamazoo, Mich., April 20, 1881.

Achilles Finley, A.B.

Fulton, Mo.

He was born in Calloway County, Mo., near Bloomfield, May 15, 1843, his father, Ebenezer Finley, being a farmer. He was in the Confederate army about four years in Co. A, 1st Mo. Regt. He first entered the University of Missouri and then joined class of '70, in the University of Michigan as a sophomore. In college he was a member of the Literary Adelphi. After graduating he was engaged four years in teaching, then entered upon the study and practice of law at Fulton, Calloway Co., Mo., where he was admitted to the bar. In November, '78, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Calloway Co., which position he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. He is supposed to be engaged in the practice of his profession at Fulton, Mo. No word has come from him for some years, however.

He married Miss Alice Wilkerson, Nov. 21, '78. A daughter, Madge, was born August 21, '79.



HERMAN, SWIFT, WHITMAN, DARRROW, STOCKING,
 MARSH, BRADLEY, WINSHELL, LOVELL, PENTFIELD,
 FERGUSON, NOBLE, BERTON, BOSS, GOOLEY, DAWSON, CAMPBELL, LEFEVRE,
 ALBERT, BERTON, VOORHIES, CARTER, IRICE, DAVOCK, BAKER,
 WING.

Taken at Class Reunion in June, 1890.

Luther Elliott Ferguson, C.E.
White Pigeon, Mich.

He was born September 22, 1845, on the old homestead, where he still lives surrounded by all the farm comforts necessary for an advancing old age. He says: "No one will probably care to read of the good old-fashioned Puritanical training the boy received as he grew up to majority and started away from home to complete his scholastic education at the University of Michigan. Still further, each member of '70 can recall enough pleasant memories of the young man while resident four years at Ann Arbor." He was a member of the Literary Adelphi in college.

Since the dispersion exercises on that memorable June day in 1870, when each cut loose from old ties and commenced the independent and important part of his life, he informs us, that mistakes and successes with him have been about equally balanced. Not having means and foresight enough to locate between the twin cities of Minnesota in 1872 when looking over that situation was, he thinks, unfortunate. Having had a taste and some training for mineralogy in the laboratory, success for him might have been assured had a location been made properly when visiting the region in the vicinity of Helena and Butte in Montana in the same year, 1872.

He remarks that the horticultural training of youth would have proved of more value than the engineering training of the university, if foresight had been as acute as the Dutchman's hindsight in regard to the possibilities of Los Angeles in California in 1873. But tramps began to be plentiful in California in that year and the young man, after tramping into the Yosemite to see the glorious beauties of the valley and of the big trees, turned towards the old home on the banks of the White Pigeon, the finest black-bass stream in northern Indiana and southern Michigan.

He tells us that for three years or more the deadly contracting effects of the panic of 1873, cut short the expanding view of many a young prospective engineer, and farming seemed to be the only

vocation left that could not be ruined by the blighting effect of the mistaken social and financial policy of that time. So laying aside the things that were behind, and formulating the ideal of a comfortable home, the man of 30 years set about to realize it. By clearing up the virgin forest, improving the natural groves, planting an orchard of various kinds of fruits, the result is Riverside Ranch. A cyclone tornado claimed the right of way across the ranch May 14, 1883, leveling, in its career of five minutes, every fence, destroying barns, pulling up the shade and orchard trees by the roots, and teaching an object lesson of the frailty of natural things.

Drouthy seasons follow each other in close succession, and the banker's panic of 1893 works disastrous havoc in social and financial circles, but at Riverside Ranch there has always been enough work to be done and a good appetite and willing hands to accomplish it. There has always been a stick of wood ready to put on the fire; plenty of flour for bread, and plenty of good fruit, either fresh or in cans, to eat with the bread three times a day every day in the year.

John A., the oldest of the family, 22 years of age, is now at Ann Arbor, 2d year, an engineering student. Maude E., the eldest daughter, has passed through two years of the literary course at the same university, has been teaching, and will complete her scholastic course at the U. of M. at the age of twenty-four. Karl P., the second son, 19 years old, is in a neighboring high school. Margaret E., ten years old, has marked literary tastes. Mr. Ferguson says: "The mother at Riverside Ranch strives with marked success to make of it a happy home. For some reason, best known to various members of '70, the Ranch has not had the privilege of entertaining any one of the old class, except Thomson, about 30 years ago. Hence it would be a matter of great surprise and no little enjoyment to its inmates if some one, or all at once, should drop in for a visit. How to reach the place? Riverside Ranch is in the center of the universe, five miles from White Pigeon, six miles from Shipshewana, three miles from a railroad, two miles from a post office, and has telephone privileges with everywhere."

In May, 1896, classmate Ferguson, through a serious accident, came near being numbered with the "has beens." A determination to live many more years is responsible for his gradual returning strength. One winter spent in Florida materially aided returning health. His expectation is to continuously enjoy the labor and material comforts of the farm, and participate in the profits of Texas oil, a gold mine, and to increase deposits in the Home Sand Bank, while guiding the development of the family.

He says in reply to a request for his photograph, that he would rather be remembered as the boys knew him.

Morris Bishop Foster, B.S.

Hector, Renville Co., Minn.



If the aphorism "Happy is the nation whose annals are short" applies to men as well as to nations Mr. Foster should have grounds for contentment in that the salient points of his after college life are not numerous. He was born Jan. 15, 1843, in Keeler-ville, Van Buren Co., Mich. His youth was passed very much as that of farmer's sons generally—in attending district school winters and helping on the farm summers. He joined the Union Army in September, '61, enlisting

in Co. D, 66th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf. He took an active part in the battles of Ft. Donelson, Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, Siege of Corinth, battle of Inka, battle of Corinth, and the daily skirmishes and encounters of Sherman's march to the sea. During the three years of his service he was ill and disabled for duty only about five weeks in all, having escaped wholly from being wounded in

battle. On his return from the army he commenced preparation for college at the Union School, Decatur, Mich., from which he was graduated June 30, 1867. He entered the University of Michigan in September of the same year as a sophomore in the class of '70. He was a member of the Literary Adelphi and of the Philozetian debating club.

Mr. Foster spent the two years following his graduation from the university in educational work in Michigan. He was superintendent of schools at Benton Harbor and also at Saginaw—one year at each place. At the latter place he married Miss Katherine Louise Folwell, of Kendara, Seneca Co., New York, a graduate of Mount Holyoke College and a sister to Dr. W. W. Folwell, the political economist.

From Saginaw Mr. Foster went to Minnesota. Was superintendent of schools in the city of Wabasha for four years. While there he acquired land in Penville Co. and moved to Glencoe to be near his property interests.

He held the position of superintendent of schools at Glencoe for two years until he decided to locate on his farm near Hector, where he has since lived, with the exception of five years in the village.

In 1878 the railway was just pushing the frontier beyond the Minnesota line, but twenty-three years have made the North Star State the middle instead of the far West, and transformed an unscathed prairie into a prosperous agricultural region. In his locality for many years he and his brother, Riley Foster (Ann Arbor, '72) were the only college men. His section now has a fair sprinkling of that element, Ann Arbor being represented in the younger generation.

Mr. Foster has been continuously engaged in farming, but has found time to forward the local and educational interests of his section as supervisor and school board member for many years. He has been a close student of politics without being either a politician or a party devotee and has stood for Democratic national politics since Cleveland's first nomination.

Mr. Foster has four children, three sons and a daughter, Adele Folwell, Bainbridge W., Thomas and Robert Morris. The

first two are graduates of Hamline University, St. Paul. The younger sons are graduates of the high school at Hector. Bainbridge, the eldest son, well-known in Minnesota athletic circles, is in the employ of the National Life and Trust Co. of Des Moines, Ia. Miss Foster follows high school teaching. Thomas is a sophomore at Hamline. Robert, who combines some musical ability with a hammer throw record, has recently become a freshman at the same college.

It is a source of regret to the subject of this sketch that, though he has returned several times to Michigan, he has so far not been able to revisit Ann Arbor or attend a class reunion. Nevertheless his loyalty to his Alma Mater has not grown cold, nor has his interest in her educational progress and athletic attainments become less keen than in 1870.

George Jay French, A.B.

Homer, Mich.



He was born in a log house on a stony farm two miles north of Tekonsha, Mich., and ten miles south of Marshall on the old stage route between Marshall and Coldwater, January 31, 1847. His father's name was Geo. H. French, born in Junius, Seneca Co., N. Y., January 18, 1820, died September 14, 1898. His grandfather was born in Massachusetts. His mother's name was Sarah D. Redfield, born in Junius, August 21, 1820, and now resides in Homer. His father was quite a prominent man in politics and church and town affairs. He was state senator at Lansing two terms during the war of 1861 to 1865. He was director in two railroads. For 40 years he was

superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School, and for many years elder in the Presbyterian Church. George J., with his parents, moved from Tekonsha to Homer at the early age of two years. He says: "I began attending district school at Homer at a time beyond my recollection, probably about 1852 or 1853. In looking back it seems as if there never was a time in my early history when I was not in school. I also attended Sunday School at an early age. I became a convert to the Christian religion in the spring of 1861, and joined the Presbyterian Church at Homer. Among the many teachers I was under may be mentioned Prof. Eugene Tenney and Harriet Tenney, who for many years was state librarian at Lansing. Rev. Bela Fancher was my instructor in Latin several years."

In January, 1866, he entered the senior class at the Ypsilanti Union School under Prof. Estabrook, being graduated with the class of 1866. He entered the University of Michigan in September, 1866, joined the literary society Alpha Nu and the Philozetian debating club. He was for a time in a Sunday School class at the Presbyterian Church under Prof. A. K. Spence. They used a Greek testament. His chum, during all the four years at Ann Arbor, except the first five weeks, was Charles R. Whitman, and he proved to be a good partner. Mr. French writes: "Our quarrels were few and of short duration. Almost invariably he would leave me Friday evening for Ypsilanti and return Monday morning. The attraction there was supposed to be a certain young lady, who afterward became his wife. One of the biggest scares I got while at Ann Arbor was when Penfield and I took a boat ride on the river and on our return the owner of the boat swore at us most diabolically and threatened to have us arrested for stealing his boat. I was in abject terror for several days thereafter, expecting at any moment to see the officer of the law come and carry me off to jail, but he came not." He was married February 15, 1882, at Oberlin, Ohio, to Ella May Rood. The children born to them are Anna Rood French, born Nov. 26, 1882, and Edward Homer French, born June 24, 1887. He died

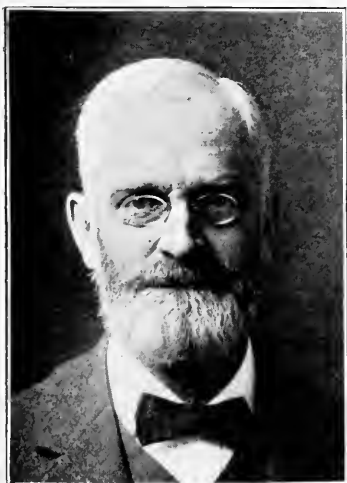
September 30, 1898. After leaving Ann Arbor in June, 1870, Mr. French engaged in the mercantile business with his father until 1887, when they sold out and since that time George J. has been agent for different nurseries and has done considerable farm work. He has for years been a regular correspondent for several newspapers, viz., the Detroit Post, Detroit Free Press, the Marshall Statesman and the Jackson Daily Citizen. He was village recorder and school inspector for several years. He has not taken much interest in political questions, except as an on-looker, and has not aspired to public positions very much. Says "that he did at one time make an effort to get the appointment as postmaster, but failed." As to his travels he says: "I have not attended the class reunions very much, but I was at Ann Arbor in June, 1876, on my way to the Philadelphia Exposition. In the winter of 1877-8 I was in Kansas and Missouri, most of the time at Fort Scott, Kansas, and Carthage, Joplin and Nevada, Mo. I was clerk in a store part of the time and a book agent. I also spent a short time at Dennison, Texas. In 1874 I took a trip from Detroit to Chicago by the Great Lakes, stopping one hour at Mackinac, two hours at Charlevoix, and two hours at Milwaukee. In October, 1872, I visited New York City, called upon Carter, who was there at that time. I visited New York again in 1876 and that is the last time I was there. I have visited Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Cincinnati and St. Louis several times for business or pleasure. I have been in Washington only once, that was in 1876. My *dauter* and I attended the grand encampment of the G. A. R. at Chicago in August, 1900. Though rather slender and frail looking, my health is generally good. I am one of the light weights. About 125 to 128 pounds is my average weight. I attended the reunion of June, 1900, and was so much pleased that I shall try and be present at all the reunions hereafter. My only regret was that I had not attended all of them, and my wife or *dauter shud hav ben* with me. The hospitable treatment at Prof. Beman's *will* long remain as a pleasant memory. *U persceet som* of my *spelings* is *pekuliar*. I am and *hav ben* for years an *advocat*

of the *fonetic* method and this is my excuse for the omission of *som let'rs* which seem *2 me 2 b superfluous.*"

Mr. French and wife visited the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in the month of October, 1901, spending some time there and at Niagara Falls and vicinity.

Charles P. Gilbert, C.E., M.E.

Berkeley, California.



He was born March 16, 1846, at Bridgeport, Conn. His mother died when he was five years old. He attended boarding school in Connecticut and at Syracuse, N. Y., in his youth. Went to Florida with his father in 1858. His father died in 1862. Entered the Rebel army in '63 in First Battery of Florida Light Artillery. Was paroled in '65, when he went to Norwalk, Conn., and prepared for college. Entered University of Michigan in class of '69, as sophomore, but failing eyesight com-

pelled him to give up study at end of first semester. Entered class of '70 a year later, graduating, receiving degrees of C.E. and M.E. He was elected vice-president of his class in senior year. After Commencement, in June, '70, went to Sedalia, Mo., where he was employed as draughtsman and section engineer on M., K. & T. Railway. Was later engaged with Meyendorff, of '70, in building a bridge over the Wabash river and employed on "*The Railroad Gazette*" at Chicago, reporting the progress and condition of bridge building in the West. From July, '71, to August, '74, he was with Noble, of '70, on St. Mary's Falls Canal as U. S. assist-

ant engineer. In August, '74, he was sent to take charge of the construction of Sand Beach Harbor of Refuge on Lake Huron, where he remained until February, '88. He then accepted the position of secretary and general manager of the Edison Illuminating Company of Detroit, Mich., which company he had previously helped to organize. For three years he gave divided attention to the Government work at Sand Beach, Mich., and the Illuminating Company in Detroit, until the completion of the work at Sand Beach. He remained with the Detroit Company until July 1, 1896, when failing in health and tempted by the glorious climate of California, where he had already spent several winters, he accepted the position of general manager of the Sacramento Electric, Gas & Railway Co., and located at Sacramento, Cal. At first the change was beneficial, but after two years residence on the Sacramento river he contracted swamp malaria and promptly resigned his position and moved to Berkeley, Cal., a suburb of San Francisco. Shortly after he took the position of general manager of the Standard Electric Company of California, which company was organized for the purpose of generating electric energy by water power, in the foothills of the Sierra mountains and transmitting the same to San Francisco and other coast cities, a distance of about 150 miles. From the active management of this company he drifted into the financial promotion of this and other projects. In order to be free to carry out these plans he severed his connection with the Standard Company April 1, 1901, and has since then, to date, been taking life easier, giving only part of his time and attention to business matters. He enjoys fairly good health, but requires and takes occasional rest from active business.

Was married May 22, 1872, to Mary J. Lull, of Chicago, Ill. Children: Jennie Lull and Mary Louise.

Member Sigma Phi fraternity in college; Knight Templar and 32 degree Mason; Noble of The Mystic Shrine.

In 1897 he organized the "Pacific Coast Electric Transmission Association" and was its first president. His present address is 2527 Channing Way, Berkeley, California.

Otis Erastus Haven, A.M., M.D.**Died at Evanston, Ill., February 3, 1888.**

He was born in Malden, Mass., July 27, 1849. His father, Rev. E. O. Haven, D.D., LL.D., was one of the most prominent men in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was for some years a professor in the University of Michigan; later, editor of *Zion's Herald*, published in Boston, was a member of the state senate of Massachusetts, and a member of the state board of education. He was afterwards president of the University of Michigan, still later president of Northwestern University, at

Evanston, Ill., and at the time of his death, he was one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a man of great refinement, high scholarship and unusual executive ability. Otis possessed many of his father's characteristics. He was prepared for college at the Boston Latin School and at the Ann Arbor Union School and entered the University of Michigan in September, 1866. He was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. Was one of the speakers at the Junior exhibition.

After graduation, he went to Chicago, as corresponding clerk for A. H. Andrews & Co., for six months, and then went to McGregor, Iowa, as superintendent of public schools and remained there a little over two years. He then received the appointment as superintendent of public schools at Evanston, Ill., and held this position until 1881. He organized the public schools of Evanston, including the high school, upon a basis which made the schools known throughout the state as schools of the highest grade. He entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, and graduated

in February, 1883, and at once commenced the practice of medicine at Evanston. He had won the confidence of all the people of Evanston, during the years of his residence there and soon acquired a fine practice. During these years, he was a member of the board of education and had much to do with the construction of some of the best school buildings of the city. He was sick but a short time with typhoid fever and died February 3, 1888, at Evanston.

He married Miss Alice L. Sutherland, of Ann Arbor, August 2, 1871. She died August 14, 1898, leaving one daughter, Grace Frances, who was born October 22, 1872. Grace makes her home with her father's most intimate friend, H. H. C. Miller, at Evanston, Ill. She has been abroad twice, once for fourteen months with the family of Prof. H. S. Carhart, of the University of Michigan, and again for about four months, with the family of Mr. Miller.

James Alfred Hayward, C.E.

Died off the Texas Coast, August 12, 1880.

Was born at Dublin, Cheshire Co., N. H., Sept. 12, 1849. His father, James Hayward, was a farmer and tanner and died in the early fifties. James Alfred's mother's maiden name was Amy Cushman Hoag, born in Tomhannock, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., died in Denver, Colorado, 1890. He received a common school education. Finished his preparation for entering the university at Antioch College. He entered the University of Michigan in the fall of 1866. Joined the Literary Adelphi. Immediately after graduation in '70, he engaged as assistant engineer with a railroad survey party on the L. L. & G. R. R. in Kansas. Took charge of the transit and continued in that position until his eyesight failed. The severe strain on his eyes, never very strong, was too great and he became nearly blind and was obliged to relinquish his task. He subsequently engaged in the machine shops of the

L. L. & G. R. R. at Lawrence, Kan. He was soon promoted and at different times was offered desirable positions on the road. He finally went out as fireman of a locomotive, but was not satisfied and left in March, '71, and went to Ohio and embarked in the map making business without much success, being troubled with chills and fever. He then, Aug. 1, '72, went to Minnesota and engaged as fireman on Winona & St. Peters R. R. and in two months time gained thirty pounds in weight. He then accepted a position as draftsman and deputy county surveyor in La Crosse, Wis. His work being finished he went to Milwaukee, Chicago and Rock Island in search for work. Finally joined Willits and Waters, of '70, at that place in the map business, but it did not last long. In summer of '73, he received, through Ripley, of '70, an appointment as draftsman on a government survey in Texas, and subsequently, Ripley obtained for him an appointment as assistant U. S. engineer, which position he retained until March, '75, a portion of the time having charge of a surveying party and part of the time being stationed at the mouth of the Mississippi river assisting on important works there. On July 26, '73, previous to his going south, he married Miss Ida Upjohn, of Kalamazoo, formerly of Ann Arbor. The winters of '74 and '75, they resided in New Orleans, but in March, '75, they both returned to Michigan. For a few months he was idle, but in the fall of '75, he accepted an offer from Bird & Mickle, map publishers at Jackson, and remained with them until March, '76. On April 26, '76, his wife died in childbirth, wrecking his hopes completely. In June, '76, he returned to New Orleans and while there wrote several articles for the *Engineering News* and the *Chicago Times*, criticising the jettie works of Capt. Jas. B. Eads at South Pass, Mississippi river. In October, '76, he received an appointment as draftsman in U. S. Engineer's office, New Orleans, and in November, '76, an appointment as assistant U. S. engineer in charge of a survey in Galveston Bay, where he was still engaged in '77. In '80, he had charge of

dredging operations at the mouth of Sabine river and was stationed for a time at Sabine Pass. In the summer of '80, he purchased the twelve ton schooner, "Amedeo," and took a cruise in the Gulf, west of Galveston, having on board with him two other persons. On July 9, '80, they passed out over Pass Cavallo bar on their return to Galveston. On Wednesday morning, July 11th, when the vessel was about seventeen miles off the mouth of the Brazos river and about forty-two miles from Galveston, a terrible storm overtook them. About 9 o'clock it broke in all its fury. The craft was made as secure as possible and allowed to drift for about thirty hours. At times the vessel would run under until the water would reach the mainmast, and so great was the altitude of the waves that while resting in the trough of the sea the sails flapped for want of breeze to fill them, effectually placing management out of the question. The schooner was headed for shore when it was found impossible to longer keep her afloat, and when within about a mile of Padre beach, at 10 o'clock Thursday night, July 12, she was struck by a breaker and capsized in an instant. A moment after the only survivor, W. S. Lapham, who furnished this information, saw Major Hayward on the opposite side of the boat struggling in the waves. He was never seen afterwards. The schooner washed ashore on Padre Island and his trunk, containing private papers and other effects, was taken from the wreck, but his body was never found. Flags were put at half mast on vessels in the harbor on receipt of intelligence of his death. His sister, Miss Emily A. Hayward, has for some time been teaching in Chicago. Her present address is No. 2626 N. 42d Ave., Chicago.

John Collins Howland, M.S.**Washington, D. C.**

Was born in Mundy, near Flint, Genesee Co., Michigan, September 27, 1849. His father, Henry H. Howland, a lineal descendant of Howland of Plymouth Rock Colony and a pioneer in the Town of Mundy, was an extensive farmer and stock raiser. His mother, Esther P. Van Tiffin, was of colonial descent on her mother's side, and Holland Dutch on her father's side. Her father, as a youth, came to the United States near the close of the 18th century, upon the death of his father and

the confiscation of his estates by the French in 1795. During his youth John C. attended district school during winters and farmed the balance of the year, with the exception of two years at the Flint High School just prior to entering the University of Michigan with the freshman class of 1869. His preparation for college was at home and the best district school in the county. He was with the class of '69 for two years, but preferring to graduate with the class of '70 he became principal of the high school at Grand Blanc, remaining six months and managed his father's farm the balance of the year. In college he joined the Alpha Nu literary society and the Philozetian debating club. Was elected vice-president of his class January 30, 1869.

After the class day exercises in '70 he spent the summer taking the census of several towns under the U. S. Marshal, in his home county, and with the Marshal at Detroit. During the winter of '70-1 began the study of law and continued until appointed assistant clerk of the House of Representatives at Lansing in January,

'71, where he served for two sessions. In the meantime continued the law, being for about six months with the law class of '73 at the University of Michigan. In the spring of '72 he entered the law office of E. Y. Swift, at Detroit, as a salaried law clerk, and remained for over a year, in the meantime being admitted as an attorney in the supreme court, and other courts of the state upon examination; was appointed clerk of the supreme court of Michigan in April, 1873, and served as such under his former professor, Chief Justice Thos. M. Cooley, who then and ever afterwards was a most cherished friend and adviser.

Upon the removal of the court to Lansing late in 1873 by an act of the Legislature, he opened a law office in Detroit, where he practiced till 1885. He had cases in various parts of the state and Canada. In 1875 he traveled through the Eastern states and Canada. In '76, he represented Detroit as one of the delegates to the Commercial convention at Atlanta, Georgia, after which he traveled through all the Southern states, except Texas. He visited the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, also Cape Cod, Plymouth Rock—the home of his ancestors—Boston, Washington, New York, and other places.

The summer of 1877 was spent upon the lakes and in the Great Northwest, partly on business and partly on pleasure. Summers of '78 and '79 were spent at watering places, the seashore and pleasure resorts among the mountains, East and West. Mr. Howland has been active in politics as a Republican from '70 to the present; attended nearly all the Republican state conventions as a delegate, as well as county conventions, and was frequently an officer in the conventions. He was on the stump as a speaker in every national and state election from 1874 to 1890; also was active as a speaker in 1896.

On May 18, 1881, he married Miss Beatrice A. Tharpe, of Macon, Georgia, one of the most beautiful and charming young ladies of the South, whose father was a lieutenant colonel in the Confederate army, and whose ancestry was of Revolutionary stock; returned to Detroit after spending some time at Chatta-

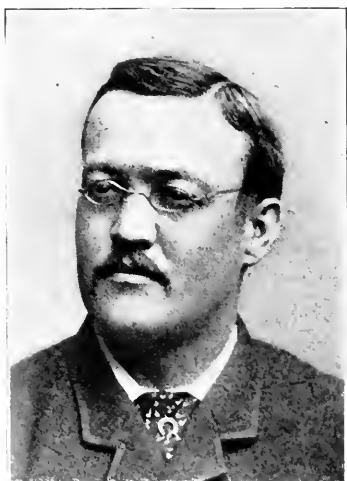
nooga and in the mountain resorts. Continued a general law practice until April, 1885, when, by order of his physician, he was obliged to remove his wife to save her life to a southern climate. Upon his wife's recovery he began the practice of law at Macon, Ga., and continued before all the courts of the state until entering the Department of the Interior at Washington, D. C., in July, 1890, as principal examiner of land claims and contests. He was employed in many very important cases in the superior and supreme courts of Georgia, and only lost one case in the latter court out of a score or more argued; in fact his knowledge of the common law, learned under Judge Cooley, made it easy to analyze the code of Georgia and win, over the code lawyers without common law training.

In November, 1886, his son was born. He is now nearly 16, a fine looking, athletic boy, good student and fond of outdoor life, and anxious to enter West Point, though his parents desire him to enter his father's Alma Mater. In 1889-90 Mr. Howland represented Georgia as delegate to the American Shipping and Industrial League, taking an active part in its session. He resigned from the General Land Office in the summer of 1893 and entered upon the practice of law, largely before departments. He appeared in many cases before all the courts of the District of Columbia and in some in Virginia; was counsel in very many of the largest land cases before the Land Department, involving from a half million dollars up, notably the Ft. Brooke, Florida, case which was won on the strength of his arguments in different cases arising during his practice in the department and against some of the most notable lawyers in the U. S. He was induced by the present Commissioner of the Land Office to re-enter the service in June, 1900, though the step is now regretted by him. It came about from having, out of sport, taken the civil service examination in 1898, as assistant attorney for the Interior Department, and passing 92.50 out of 100, without a day's preparation, and the second on the list. It was done out of curiosity and to determine

whether the highest examination—class No. 2,000 to 3,000—possessed any charm. He extends a general and cordial invitation to all of '70 members to call upon him at the General Land Office.

Frank Howard Howe, A.B., LL.B.

Died at New York City, December 29, 1897.



He was born at Green Bay, Wis., May 10, 1850. His father was Hon. Timothy Otis Howe, of honorable ancestry—an immediate descendant of John Howe, of Marlborough and Sudbury, Mass. He was born at Turner, Maine; became a lawyer; entered the Maine Legislature, but by reason of failure of health removed to Wisconsin; became circuit court judge in that state; was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1860, where he was a prominent figure during and after the Civil

War for three consecutive terms—18 years. He became Postmaster General under President Arthur in December, 1881, and died in March, 1883. Frank Howe's mother was Linda Ann Haines, also of honorable ancestry. One of her forbears in this country was Hon. Thomas Dudley, colonial governor of Massachusetts. She was also a native of Maine. Frank's early education was acquired at Green Bay, Wis., and at Ripon College, Ripon, Wis., from which place he went to the University of Michigan in the fall of 1867 and entered the class of '70, with which he was graduated. He then went to Washington, D. C., assisting

his father as clerk to one of the senate committees of which Senator Howe was chairman, and afterwards, when his father became Postmaster General, he became chief clerk of the Post Office Department. In the meantime he had taken a law course at Columbian College Law School, Washington, from which he was graduated in 1872. He was admitted to the bar, commenced the practice of law and subsequently held a responsible position in the Department of Justice. However, he disliked the practice of law and finally removed to New York, where he occupied himself in literary work. He was a man of superior intellect and unusual attainments, being an omnivorous reader and searcher of great libraries. One of his specialties was medieval French literature, and another was metaphysical speculations. His first novel, "A College Widow," met with a ready sale and attracted a good deal of attention. He was also the author of "New Evadne," "Ocular Delusion," besides doing a great deal of newspaper work.

He was always one of the most welcome presences in social circles and became, in middle life, of distinguished appearance.

At college he was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity and the Literary Adelphi society. He was married in 1879 to Miss Ella Ray, of Washington, D. C., and had one son Frank Ray, born in 1884. Mr. Howe died suddenly December 29, 1897, of a seizure pronounced by the physician to be heart failure, at the age of 47. He leaves one sister, Mrs. Mary Howe Totten, wife of Major Totten, of Washington, D. C.

Washington Hyde, Ph.B., LL.B.**Warren, Ohio.**

He says: "What I have written here will be of little interest I fear. One's own life is of supreme importance to himself, but, of necessity, must be of limited interest to others. I was the eldest of my father's family, and born May 7, 1847. On my father's side, of New York and Connecticut ancestry; on my mother's, Pennsylvania Dutch. From my father I inherited a good constitution; from my mother, mental traits. My father was a farmer, and early met with financial ill

luck, and I was compelled to struggle hard for my education. At 14 I commenced attending Western Reserve Seminary in my native town. For three years I rang the bell for my tuition, working at home in vacations. These were happy days. At 17 I taught my first district school. By teaching winters and going to the seminary the spring and fall terms, I was graduated in 1867.

I do not know how it was, but from my earliest recollection I had a love for books and a desire for knowledge. Western Reserve Seminary, in those days, was quite a large school, and had a wide influence. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, was once a student there. Among the instructors were many able men and women; of the latter, was Miss Isabella Thoburn, who went to India soon after leaving the seminary. My studies at the seminary, and the influence of my instructors there, had much to do with forming my mind and character. Looking back to those days, and judging myself as best I can, I seem to be now very much as I was then, only in a larger degree.

In the fall of 1867 I went to the University of Michigan, intending to take optional studies for a year, as it did not seem possible to go longer. But I could not withstand my desire to enter the class of '70 after I had been there a short time. I was up in mathematics, but short in the languages. The trouble was, that my studies in the seminary had not been arranged to prepare me properly to enter the university. I never before or since, worked so hard as I did that year. I had no time for social pleasure, and did not get acquainted with many of my class.

There was not a happier fellow in the university in the spring of '68 than I was, when I was allowed to be enrolled with the class of '70, with the privilege of working up some sophomore Latin in my junior year.

What a fine looking class it was! What would I not give to live over just one of those days again. Just to meet together as we used to do. To hear one lecture from Prof. Cocker; one from Prof. Winchell and one _____.

If we only knew how to judge rightly, how would we not clasp many things, as with hooks of steel, to our very souls, that we too often allow to pass lightly.

Graduation day came, we held our last class meeting, and separated. The summer of '70 I spent happily in the law library, Judge Cooley having given me charge of it. Entered the law class in the fall. Taught a three months school at Flushing, in the winter, to help out the financial end. Came back for spring lectures; read law in Cleveland summer of 1871; went to the university in fall and graduated with the law class of '72. On July 5, 1872, William R. Day, of '70, and I were admitted to the bar of this state, together, at Ashland. That was 30 years ago; it seems but yesterday. What of those 30 years? Much—little. They have all been busy years. I have followed my profession continuously. From 1880 to 1885 I was prosecuting attorney; otherwise have not held office. They have not brought me wealth, but a modest competence. I have six children living, Miss Jessie, the oldest, was graduated at Oberlin in the class of 1901, and was

assistant German teacher in the public schools of Youngstown last year. My oldest boys, George and Charles, are fast approaching manhood. My three youngest, Ellward, Lillian and Clarence, fill the house and hearts of their father and mother with happiness.

My law practice has been general, as it is impossible to specialize in a town the size of Warren. I do not know in what way more than another, if any, I am most efficient as a lawyer, unless it be as a court lawyer, as we say in Ohio; that is, in the trial of cases to a court instead of a jury. The most important case I ever had is reported in Vol. 47, page 556 of the Ohio State Reports. The most disastrous law suit I ever had, to my clients, was over a mother turkey and her brood. Both plaintiff and defendant claimed the turkeys. They were neighbors and members of the same church. The plaintiff replevined the turkeys from the defendant and the latter came to me to take his case. This was 25 years ago. The first jury disagreed; the second gave a verdict for the plaintiff. Against my advice my client appealed, and on the final trial lost his case. A church trial followed and the community where this occurred has not gotten fully over the turkey law suit yet.

Speaking of the present, I am more fully employed than ever before in my life. Am director and attorney for several business corporations; vice-president of the Second National Bank; president of The Warren and Niles Telephone Co., etc.

I hope to live to work a good many years yet. Am in the prime and vigor of my life. I owe much to my home life, which is all my heart can wish.

I have traveled quite extensively in our own country; but have never been abroad. My family and myself go frequently to Chautauqua. It is one of the greatest institutions in our country. I enjoy life and am reasonably prosperous. Most of my interests are centered here.

In giving this brief transcript of myself, I want to make it as true to the original as I can. My love for literary pursuits remains with me. I regret that I have to turn aside so much from

them to keep the wheels going around that bring my daily bread. I hope to spend my latter days in the quiet of my library and in the study of science and philosophy.

In religion I am, as when in the university, a Unitarian. While many or most of the old landmarks that were set for the guidance of my youth, by my good parents, grandparents and teachers, have passed out of my life, my faith in the eternal righteousness of the First Great Cause of All rises within me with sublimer strength than ever before.

May He that watcheth the sparrow when it falls, keep each of us, and bring us all to everlasting life."

In college, Mr. Hyde was one of the speakers at the first Sophomore exhibition, a speaker at the Junior exhibition, and also one of the speakers at Commencement exercises. He was a member of the Alpha Nu and also of the Philozetian debating club.

Francis Wayland Jones, A.M., LL.B.

Los Angeles, Cal.



Born at Hamburg, Washtenaw Co., Michigan, August 23, 1849, his father being the Rev. Samuel Jones, a Baptist minister. At the age of two, his parents removed to Kalamazoo, Mich., where his early youth was spent. Very early in life he began an educational training by reason of his father's connection with the college located at that place. At the age of six, he, with his father's family, removed to Wisconsin, residing in various places, as was the call of his father in his ministerial work. In 1863 he began the work of preparation for college in earnest, at Wayland Seminary, Beaver Dam, Wis. Here he pursued his studies

till the spring of 1866, when the family removed to Ann Arbor. Mr. Jones entered the University of Michigan with the class of '70, in September, 1866, and was graduated with the class. He was one of the speakers at the first Sophomore exhibition. He took a post graduate course.

In 1871 he was appointed instructor in mathematics at Wayland Seminary, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, and in 1872, became principal of the school at Climax, Michigan. In 1873, he went to Washington, D. C., receiving an appointment in the Treasury Department, with the first honors in civil service examination under the Grant administration, standing fifth among some 550 under examination. In Washington he resumed his law studies in the National University Law School, being graduated in the spring of '74. Was admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia, and began practice in Chicago. Here he worked for three years with Messrs. Palmer and Colt, in charge of the office work. In 1877, he entered into partnership with Floyd B. Wilson, '71, under the firm name of Wilson & Jones, whose practice opened a bright future, but in 1879, Mr. Jones had a severe attack of bronchitis, with complications, followed by a long illness. Under medical advice he went to the sea coast in Virginia and spent the summer in camp life and quietly. He entered again the government employ in November, '80, in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, largely employed on special detail work of the civil service board, in the congressional library and on special duty for the Secretary. In 1885, failing health made a change of climate advisable and he went to South Dakota, still retaining his position with some remuneration. Returned to Washington in the spring. In the fall he was again granted leave of absence, on full pay for seven months. He again returned for the purpose of making a revision of the rules and regulations of the revenue marine service, in conformity to the acts of congress and the orders and rules of the department. Subsequently resigning his position, he devoted himself to his farming interests in Dakota and to the recovery of his health.

In October, '89, deeming himself restored to health, and Dakota droughts making farming anything but pleasant or profitable, he returned to Washington and assisted in the preparation of the tenth census, having a force of nearly 500 clerks under his charge. In 1893, he resigned and accepted a position with the Colorado River Irrigation Company, holding this position for a year, during which time he secured important legislation from congress. In October, '94, he was made Pacific coast representative of the company, which was the pioneer and laid the foundation for a great future in the vast arid district known as the Colorado Desert, and made possible such enterprises as Imperial, of which all the world knows. Soon after arriving in California, Mr. Jones, as all live men do, became interested in mining, and in '96 devoted himself exclusively to his mining interests, not as a speculator in the city, but as an active worker in the fields, promoting by his energy and skill in that direction enterprises that bid fair to yield a rich harvest in the no distant future. In his busy California life, he has always found time to devote to educational and church work. In the church he has served several years as chairman of the board of trustees. From '98 to '01 was a director of the Southern California Baptist Convention, secretary of the board and member and secretary of the executive committee. Has been secretary of most of the companies with which he has been identified, in fact, has been almost a standing secretary.

Mr. Jones has never attended a reunion of his class, his lines of life having been cast, for the most part, remote from his Alma Mater. However, he has been in close touch with many of his classmates and of the alumni of the university, and for two years, in Chicago, was secretary of the association of the alumni.

November 19, 1878, he married Miss Ella A. Moulton, of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. Their children are Elizabeth M., age 18; Ethel A., age 12; Marie M., age 5; Mella Syche died March 18, 1881, age 13 months 13 days. Mr. Jones' present address is 535 Miami Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

Rev. Eugene Ketchum, B.S.
Epworth, Iowa.



Was born at Pulaski, Hancock Co., Illinois, April 13, 1840. His father's name was Edmund R. Ketchum, who was the son of Epimetus Ketchum, who was the son of Zophar Ketchum, who was the son of * * * * Edward Ketchum, of Ipswich, Mass., 1635. Eugene's mother died when he was seven years old. At fifteen he began to lose his sight from the effects of cataract. It gradually failed so that at seventeen he was unable to read ordinary print, and for seven years he was blind; but those years were not entirely lost. In September, '59, he entered the Iowa college for the blind, then located at Iowa City. By June, '64, he had completed the course of study prescribed for that institution, and had made commendable progress in several studies not prescribed. He was graduated and received his diploma June 24, '64. On July 6th following, Dr. J. B. Walker, of Chicago, performed a surgical operation on his eyes which resulted in the complete restoration of his sight. At 24 years of age he did not own a dollar in the world and was \$240 in debt, but had recovered that which was worth more to him than wealth. He could see again. And with eyesight restored, nothing seemed impossible to him. He resolved to go through college by his own unaided efforts, and he succeeded. At the end of one year he had paid \$100 of his debt, and had \$112 with which to enter college. He entered Northwestern University as sophomore in the fall of '65. By close economy and earnings from extra labor, he got through the first year. The next summer vacation he spent in

work, but began the second year in college with less money than the year before. The outlook was discouraging to him, and he was at a loss to know what to do next. At this critical time he unexpectedly received an offer of \$1,000 to take charge of the Union School at Negaunee, Upper Michigan, for one year. He accepted and at the end of the year was offered \$1,200 to stay another year. He concluded to do so, and the next fall he entered the University of Michigan as junior, and was graduated with the class of '70. While in the university he was a member of the Literary Adelphi, the Students' Lecture Association, and the Students' Christian Association. Since graduation he has belonged to the A. O. U. W., Dubuque Building & Loan Association and the Preachers' Mutual Aid Society of the Upper Iowa Conference.

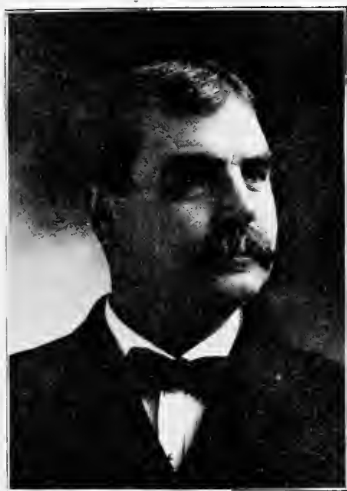
The day after graduation he engaged as principal of the public schools at Cassopolis, Cass Co., Michigan, at \$1,100. The school board told him the school was a hard one to manage, but that they wanted him to *manage* it, and he did. Judge Bennett, president of the board, told Mr. Ketchum that if any of his children disobeyed to "take a stick and warm 'em." Ketchum says: "I, innocent bird of Paradise, was unsophisticated enough to believe that Judge Bennett meant just what he said." Accordingly, when one of Judge Bennett's sons and six other boys ran away from school, Mr. Ketchum took a stick and warmed the whole seven. The fathers, including Judge Bennett, were wrathful. They ordered the director to call a meeting of the board. He did so. The board sustained the teacher and approved the warming. Judge Bennett surrendered, but another father was implacable. A few days later Mr. Ketchum was the victim of a legal prosecution, but in this he gained as great a victory over the father as he had previously gained over the son, for the jury decided in his favor, and he completed the year, master of the situation. Thus was the reputation, the dignity and the honor of '70 preserved. During the summer vacation of '71, he visited Iowa, and while there he was engaged as principal of the public schools at Vinton, Iowa, with salary the

same as at Cassopolis. But before entering upon his school duties he returned to Michigan and on the 16th of August, at Ida, Monroe County, he married Miss Emma E. Jones, sister of Clark Jones, of the class of '72, University of Michigan. Their daughter, Mary Emma, was born June 7th, 1873, and died Sept. 2d, same year. Vesta May was born Sept. 5, 1876; she is a dressmaker and musician. She received her musical education principally in Dubuque, Ia.; her instrumental instruction at the Dubuque Academy of Music; her vocal training under Professor Calvin Bushy and Professor W. H. Pontius, of Dubuque. Ethel Jane was born July 13th, 1878; she was educated at Upper Iowa University. She was married at Geneva, Iowa, to Mr. Burtella N. Hendricks, Sept. 23d, 1896. Their home is in Riceville, Iowa. Her husband was graduated from the Iowa State University in both the literary and law departments, and he already has quite an extensive law practice. Franklin R. was born July 19th, 1880. He completed the course in the Geneva High School in '96 and took the studies of the senior year in Epworth Seminary, 1899. The past two years he has been teaching school in Howard County with marked success. Alice Estella, born July 8th, 1882, was graduated from Epworth Seminary in class of 1900. She has taught school one year, giving excellent satisfaction, and is now very popular as a teacher. Edith Luana, born Nov. 12th, 1884, entered the senior class at the seminary the fall of 1901 and proposes in scholarship to outstrip all the rest, while Jennie Belle, two years younger, is in hot pursuit at the head of the juniors. Last, but not least, is Flora Anna, born at Central City, Iowa, June 5th, 1889. She entered the principal's room in the public school in the fall of 1901.

Mr. Ketchum taught in Vinton two years. He had eight assistant teachers and 650 scholars to look after, but enjoyed his work. In '72 he was elected superintendent of the Vinton Methodist Sunday school of about 300 members. In the fall of '73 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and commenced his work at Big Grove, Benton Co., Iowa. During this

first year of his ministry 39 persons of his charge united with the church. In the fall of '74 he was received on trial into the Upper Iowa Conference, and assigned to Manchester circuit, in Delaware Co., preaching at Masonville, Sand Creek, Silver Creek and Portable. In two years' time the membership had increased by nearly one-half. In the fall of '76, having passed examination in the conference course of study each year, he was ordained deacon, and elected to full membership in the conference. Was appointed to Earlville charge, which he served with increasing membership for three years, '77, '78 and '79, preaching three times every Sunday. Then he was assigned to the Strawberry Point charge, Clayton Co., where he remained one year. He had a severe attack of malarial fever, resulting in a seven weeks' illness in the summer of '80, and at conference he requested to be moved, and was sent to Luana, in the northern part of said county, where he labored three years, taking an active part in the campaign for the prohibitory amendment to the state constitution. In the fall of '83, he was appointed to Floyd charge, in Floyd County, where he preached for two years, opposing with great effect the sale of intoxicating liquors in that county. In the fall of '85 he was sent to Solon, Johnson Co., where whiskey appeared to be king, in defiance of law. Mr. Ketchum opposed it and its patrons with all his might in the pulpit, press and on the platform, and by legal measures in court. He aroused great indignation on the part of the saloon men. One night his barn, with his horse, was burned, and the parsonage and the church came near sharing a similar fate. But a reaction set in and in less than three months the saloons and saloonkeepers were permanently enjoined. In October, '87, Ketchum moved to Stanwood charge, Cedar Co., where he served one year successfully and then went to Central City charge, where he continued preaching for two years, giving great satisfaction. His next charge was Mitchell and St. Ansgar, where, at the end of a three years' pastorate, the records showed an increase of 80 per cent. in membership. It was during this pastorate that he began to be affected with paralysis agitans, then but a

slight tremor in the left hand. He called his physician's attention to it and was told, "It is nothing but a little nervous affection, the result of overwork. You don't need any medicine. All you need is rest. Give it a little time." With this assurance he gave it but little thought for a year or two. Then he noticed that rest had not stopped the trembling, nor time diminished, but rather increased it. Yet, as he suffered no pain, nor special inconvenience, he continued in the active work of the ministry. His next three charges, namely, Riceville, Hawkeye and Geneva, he served but one year each. In the fall of '96 he was sent to Elwood, in Clinton County. That was his last charge. During the winter of '96 and '97 he spent five days of each week at the Waterloo Electric Cure. The treatment stayed the progress of disease, but did not cure it. At the conference of '97 he was returned to Elwood for another year. This was one of the best year's of his ministry. All the temporal affairs of the local churches were kept in good shape; the collections for the connectional enterprises of the church, such as missions, church extension and all the other benevolent causes, were far in excess of the amount generally raised on that charge. But best of all a gracious revival visited the charge during the winter. At the close of the extra meetings held thirty-two persons came forward and united with the church. Notwithstanding the good results of this year's pastorate, Mr. Ketchum's nervous system had become so shattered that he felt himself unable to attend to the duties of a pastor any longer. Accordingly, in October, 1898, the annual conference, at his own request, granted him a superannuate relation. He at once removed his family to Epworth, where they still live, greatly enjoying the educational and religious privileges afforded by that community.

Charles J. Kintner, C.E.**New York City.**

Was born in Boone Township in Harrison Co., Indiana, April 19, 1848. His father, Jacob Lamb Kintner, born near Harrisburg, Penn., was of German ancestry and by occupation a farmer and horticulturalist. He died July 1st, 1870. His mother, Elizabeth Graham Kintner, was from New Albany, Floyd Co., Indiana, of Irish and Scotch ancestry. She died in 1890. Charles J. Kintner spent his boyhood in rural life, but as he increased in years the conviction grew upon him that the

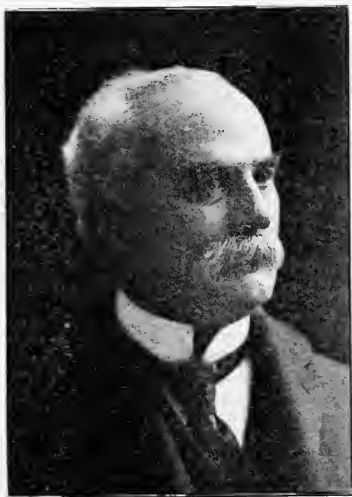
city was to be his future home and that a professional calling would be preferable to him than that of a farmer. Accordingly, at the age of 17, he was industriously pursuing a preparatory course at New Albany, Ind., under the tutelage of Prof. O. Tousley, with a view to entering the University of Michigan, which he did with the class of '70. In college he was a member of the Alpha Nu literary society and one or two minor debating clubs. He was one of the speakers at the second Sophomore exhibition. After graduation he entered the observatory at Ann Arbor, as Prof. James C. Watson's assistant, and held this position from '70 until '77, during which time he was elected, once, as city recorder of Ann Arbor; was defeated, once, for the position of county superintendent of schools by a small majority. In the spring of '77, he was appointed assistant astronomer in the U. S. Engineer Corps under Lieut. Wheeler, with bases of operation at Washington, D. C., and Ogden, Utah. He spent two years in this position, during which time he was engaged in astronomical and engineer-

ing work throughout the Rocky Mountains and reducing his observations and those of others at Washington. In '79, he entered the patent office as one of the assistant examiners and passed through the successive grades of the examining bureau until '82, when he was appointed chief clerk of the patent office under commissioner of patents, Marble. In '83, he was promoted to the position of principal examiner in charge of the class of electricity and was made secretary of the civil service board of the patent office. These positions he held until the spring of '87, when he resigned to enter upon the practice of patent law and electrical engineering with offices at Philadelphia and New York. He lived in Philadelphia one year, from '87 to '88, then went to New York where he is now located with offices at 45 Broadway, practicing as a patent lawyer and patent expert. Has been successful in his profession and is well known as one of the earliest electrical engineers in the establishment of that kind of business. He is a member of the New York Athletic Club in which organization, ever since his first connection with it, he has taken an active part in all athletic matters. Was a member of the board of governors of that organization for two years and the position was tendered to him again, but business matters prevented his acceptance. He has done considerable in athletic sports in the way of rowing and swimming and had the honor of being captain of the team which won the world's championship at water polo in the season of 1895. He says he is trying to grow old gracefully, but is determined to remain young as long as possible and his athletic sports have done much to keep him vigorous and healthy. He is now endeavoring to bring before the public a very important invention in the nature of a safety system of electric railways, which is intended to prevent accidents from collisions under all conditions of usage. He joined the Masonic fraternity about 1876 and has taken all the degrees up to and including those of Knights Templar.

Mr. Kintner was married to Miss Viola Bloomer Pack, of Ann Arbor, May 1st, 1871. No children. They reside at No. 36 East 29th St., New York City.

Owen Edgar LeFevre, Ph.B.

Denver, Colorado.



He was born on the 6th day of August, 1848, in a village near Dayton, Ohio. His father was a physician of much skill and learning. His grandfather was a great great grandson of Isaac LeFevre, a French Huguenot, who fled from France and reached New York State in 1707 in the transport *Globe* with Lord Lovelace. He, Isaac, became the owner of large landed estates both in New York and Pennsylvania, having always purchased for value from the Indians, whose friendship he constantly had. This family has produced men loyal to themselves, their church and the nation. Daniel, in the Revolution; the grandfather in the War of 1812, and the subject of this sketch in the Civil War, he having enlisted in the 154th O. V. I. in May, 1864, before he was sixteen years of age.

He enjoyed the advantages of a district country school, a graded school in Dayton, and a preparatory school at Yellow Springs, Ohio, before enlisting. After the expiration of his term of service he prepared for college and passed his freshman and sophomore years in Antioch College, Ohio, but entered in the autumn of 1868 the University of Michigan in his junior year with the class of '70, being graduated therefrom as a Ph.B. with that class. While in the university he was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi society. In the fall of that year he began teaching school and the study of the law, quitting the former after nine months service, but continuing his chosen profession until admitted by the Supreme Court of Ohio to the practice in June, 1872.

He married Eva J. French on the night of her graduation at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, June 28, 1871. He entered the employment of Houk & McMahon, lawyers, in Dayton. This firm was the leading one in central Ohio and their extensive business afforded an ample field for Mr. LeFevre. He, however, remained with them only one year when he and his wife left the East for the then small city of Denver, Colorado, a place of some ten thousand inhabitants. He there in time was associated in the law with the Hon. Bela M. Hughes, then the foremost lawyer in all the West. Next with E. P. Jacobson, Esq., a man of much ability, and his third associate was an ex-judge of the Supreme Court of Colorado, Hon. Ambert W. Stone. These co-partnerships were his last. His specialty having become mining and banking, and in these two branches of the law and the business incident thereto he gained an enviable reputation and a handsome competency. In time he was twice mayor of Highland, a part of Denver, then attorney, for three terms, of Arapahoe County, of which Denver is the county seat; then elected judge of the county court, and before his term as such judge expired he was elected as one of the District Judges, from which position he retired in January, 1901. Not expecting to resume the practice of the law he gave himself over to travel and general reading; his especial taste leading to the study of modern art and the collection of modern French paintings. Judge LeFevre and family have traveled much in this country and have been several times to Europe.

To him was born in January, 1884, Eva Frederica, educated at Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania. It may be truthfully said that the entire life of classmate LeFevre has been pleasant in the extreme. Now blessed with a charming wife and daughter, in a home filled with all the comforts of life, and in the midst of a strong manhood, may the remainder of his days be foretold as days of rest and entire enjoyment.

Vincent Smith Lovell, A.M.

Died at Scranton, Pa., December 7, 1892.

He was born at Elgin, Illinois, then a town on the frontier, May 2, 1845. His father, Vincent S. Lovell, was a merchant at that place. His mother, Lucy S. Lovell, was a person of culture and took great delight in her children and in their progress in education. She was an accomplished teacher and by her instruction of her sons at home laid the foundation of their future eminence. In addition to acquiring a common school education in his youth Vincent learned the printer's trade in Chicago. This became of advantage to him in his future editorial work. He was prepared for college at Elgin Academy and at Ann Arbor. He entered the University of Michigan in September, 1866. His classmates at once recognized in him a kind, genial, lovable companion, and at their first meeting to organize their class, elected him its first president. During his four years' course he was regarded by his classmates as one of the foremost men in college. He was elected as one of the editors of the *Oracle* and also as one of the editors of the *University Chronicle*; was appointed as one of the speakers at the second Sophomore exhibition, and also one of the speakers at the Junior exhibition. He was elected president for one term of the Alpha Nu literary society. He was a member of the University Glee Club. Following graduation in 1870, Mr. Lovell accepted the position of night editor on the Albany *Argus*. This work was very trying to his health. At the end of a year he was promoted to managing editor of the same paper, but on account of failing health he was able to fill this position only for one year. He then resigned and went to his home in Elgin to recuperate. After a year's rest he, in company with his classmate, Edwin Fleming, traveled through England, Scotland, Belgium, Germany, France, Italy and Austria. Returning home in the fall of 1874, he became associate editor of the *Chicago Evening Post*, in which he was a stockholder. He continued in this position for a couple of years and then made a second trip to Europe, and was

married at Homburg, near the Rhine, in Germany, to Eliza Hadwen, an English lady, whose acquaintance he had formed three years before in Rome. His last trip abroad was made in 1880 in company with his wife. Returning they made their permanent home at Elgin, where Mr. Lovell was engaged in business during the balance of his life. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was elected and served as mayor of Elgin, but could not be persuaded to accept any other public office, except to serve as a member of the public library board. He was energetic and faithful in his work; was a smooth and graceful writer, possessed of fine culture and rare good judgment. He was a delightful companion, a priceless friend, true as steel and generous to a fault. The message bearing information of his death carried sorrow to his surviving friends and particularly to all of his old classmates at the University of Michigan. The city council at Elgin met and passed the following resolutions:

"Whereas, An all-wise Providence has removed from our midst our highly esteemed fellow citizen, the Hon. Vincent S. Lovell, and

Whereas, We recognize in his public life as mayor of our city, as a member of the library board, and in other places of public trust, a man of high personal character and of strict business integrity, and one who in private life was noted for his unvarying affability, quiet disposition and purity of heart.

Therefore, be it resolved that we extend to the family of the deceased our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their great bereavement, and assure them that this resolution but bespeaks the sentiment of our entire people.

Be it further resolved, that as a token of respect to the memory of the deceased we attend his funeral in a body, and that a copy of these resolutions, attested by the city clerk, be furnished the family of the deceased, also

Resolved, as a further mark of our respect, that this council do now adjourn."

The funeral services took place at the First Congregational Church, Elgin, December 10, 1892. The edifice was filled to its

utmost capacity with friends who assembled in sorrow to pay their last respect to him whom they had so favorably known during life. His widow resides at Elgin. His brother, Hon. E. C. Lovell, class of '68, died January 6, 1902.

John Scott Maltman, B.S., LL.B.

Los Angeles, Cal.



Was born in Scotland in the village of Denny, near the Field of Brannockburn, and left an orphan at the age of eight years; and being without a friend in the world, had at that age to shift for himself. We will give his own words. "I began by earning 62½ cents per week in the Busby print works, and later \$1.25 per week, bound to a sort of child-slavery in a manufacturing establishment in Glasgow. My great delight when a boy was to watch, in leisure moments, the big ships on the River

Clyde, loading and unloading their cargoes, and to view the strange flags and dark skinned sailors, and I always longed to go with them when they sailed away that I might escape from surroundings against which I continually rebelled. A penny story of Sinbad the Sailor, with pictures, was the first book read, followed by the sea story Ben Brace and Robinson Crusoe and the like, recounting adventures and telling of strange seas and lands, plants, wild beasts and wild men, thus exciting the imagination and ending finally in my shipping on the good ship Inkerman as a sailor boy. The ship's company attired me in a sailor hat, surrounded with plenty ribbon; a blue shirt with the ship's name in

large white letters across the breast; low shoes and white pants held up by a belt, exposing a large knife, such as sailors carry. All this filled me with delight and vanity. When at length the cargo was stowed away and the tide and wind favored our departure, the captain shouted, "All—hands—up anchor—a-hoy" and followed this with other orders to loose sails and square the yards; meanwhile, the sailors, heaving up anchor, joined in the hearty chorus,

"Fare thee well, old Glasgow town—yo—ho—fare thee well," and when the big ship swung around, as the sails filled by the breeze and she began to move through the water, I experienced one of the happy moments of my life, for we were sailing away from the past, with all the bright, new world before me.

At first, all orders were unintelligible. I simply took a hand with the crew in everything, whether on deck or aloft, though it was appalling, indeed, when ordered aloft in the first heavy storm where I did nothing on climbing to the fore-top but hold on for dear life, thus greatly amusing the old sailors. But my innate love of climbing soon made the ship's tackle and every spar, stay-brace and halyard familiar and ere long I was perfectly at home, day or night, on the highest yards, loosing gasgets or reefing sails, duties at once taught and required of boys at sea. But more especially in a storm when the ship labored heavily, it was the task of the boys (and there were five of us) to mount to the highest points. The top gallant and royal yards were our special care. We could hold on like cats, and were in less danger there than the men. That night when the ship caught fire, and again when her timbers opened in a gale, with all hands at the pumps, night and day, to keep her from going to the bottom, and when the ship's officers displayed fire arms in quelling a threatened mutiny, we had plenty adventure, not without hardships and fear. The captain and second mate were most tyrannical and cruel; the latter would belabor the men and sometimes fell one to the deck with a belaying pin. We boys were kicked by the captain and whipped with a rope by the mate, and were sent aloft by the hour with a bucket

of grease to "swash" the masts, all for some trifling offense; but aside from such trials and hardships, common enough with sailors, we spent some happy days on shipboard. On first going to sea, I cared nothing about the destination of the ship. Any foreign land would do; all were alike desirable to me. It was by mere chance, therefore, or fate, we came to North America, where, at Quebec several of the crew, including four boys, decided to desert the ship. One of the latter and myself at midnight escaped to the shore on a raft. We had sworn each to the other, never to suffer capture, and to use our knives in defense. It was, therefore, the flashing of the knives in the darkness and our refusal to talk that intimidated the watch, who would have made an immediate arrest. While he stepped back to whistle for help, we dashed away toward the river and hid in a lumber pile until the noise of skurrying feet had died away. We then made off and hid in the hills and woods several days until our ship sailed away, living principally on wild berries. Later, we tried in vain to find another ship and return to sea, but failing in this, and not caring much whither we went, struck out west through the French settlements, where the people, seeing we had come from a ship, treated us most kindly. I had only one penny on landing, and had, beside our big knives, a roll of stout string to bind the rafts we might make in crossing rivers. We traveled westerly seven hundred miles. Our adventures in this would fill a book. At length halting on the extreme northern frontier of western Canada, near the Georgian Bay, I found a brother who had emigrated from Scotland at an earlier date. Here we learned the A, B, C of backwoods life, felling trees, splitting rails, building log huts, fashioning rude utensils with saw and axe; planting our little crop between the stumps and to our simple fare occasionally adding the maple sugar and syrup we made and the game we trapped, and the speckled trout from the brook caught with bent pin and worm, or with a trap. Our only books were the Bible and Dick's *Philosophy on Mechanics*. These my brother sometimes read aloud at night, while I sat at his side furnishing light by holding up splinters of pitch-pine, con-

suming one piece after another, until our cabin was filled with smoke and it was time to sleep. I recall how this smoke finally made a black cobweb drapery that swung low from all the rafters in the cabin.

All this ended when a flaw appeared in the title to our 100 acres of land; we lost everything and left the country and I never again heard of my sailor boy companion. It was with borrowed money I secured deck passage on a tramp steamer bound for the copper mines, near Ontonagon, Lake Superior; and with a plank for a bed, a block of wood for a pillow, and bread and cheese for food, carried in a handkerchief, I followed my brother, who had preceded me, to the mines. Here were hundreds of miners with money plenty, much gambling, drinking, dancing and fighting, but from these we kept aloof, though the whiskey, in our boarding house, was daily passed around, free as water. We never tasted this, just passed it along, the miners taking no offense at our refusal.

Here suddenly appeared the possibility of getting the education we had always dreamed of. That our father, whose memory we most reverently cherished, was a man of some learning and had taken some part in public matters and was highly respected by his fellow-citizens, had a lasting influence on us. The short day's work of eight hours, though underground 600 to 1,000 feet, and \$16 to \$20 per month with board, gave us the opportunity we had craved. Our first study was Monieth's Series of Geography, beginning with the outlines, No. 1, a mere primer. This we fairly devoured, also learning to spell every word in the book. Following this came Numbers 2 and 3, finally making us fully proficient in that study. We took up, also, grammar, arithmetic, writing and spelling. We carried the spelling books in our belts, underground, and studied at leisure moments by the light of our lamps or candles, and in this way mastered every word in the book and likewise became proficient in spelling. Each day, on emerging from the mine and changing our wearing apparel, we withdrew from the society of our fellows and climbed the hills to dream of

the future, and study, and recite our lessons to each other. At length, one of the happy days of our lives arrived. One year and a half had passed at the mines and we had saved about \$300.00 each, when we began our march down through the woods to Ontonagon, where we took steamer to Detroit and thence by rail to the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti, where, with liveliest sentiments of alternating hope and fear, we took our examination for admission and title to our place among 500 young men and women students. Thus was reached the first step in the ladder leading to higher ideals. Then followed two years of most arduous study; but meanwhile the war of the rebellion had begun. McClellan's army had been defeated on the James River. The victorious army of the South was marching northward, and Lincoln was calling for 300,000 more men. There was no resisting the fiery orations heard at the war mass meetings, nor the war songs, "Star Spangled Banner," and "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys;" no cooling the blood down to suit a student's life when comrades, under arms, were marching away with flags flying to the music of fife and drum, so I became a soldier anxious to earn the right to call the flag with the stars and stripes, my flag, and joined a company of Normal students and the 17th Regiment of Michigan Infantry. Our regiment marched to the front at once and was in every battle whenever it was possible to reach the field, serving under McClellan, Burnside, Sherman and Grant. We took part in South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Jackson, Campbell's Station, Knoxville, Wilderness and Spottsylvania, besides several minor engagements. I was wounded at Campbell Station, on the retreat to Knoxville. At Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864, our regiment was nearly annihilated. We had left the State of Michigan one thousand strong and had received later about two or three hundred recruits. In our campaigns of nearly two years, many a comrade had dropped from our ranks, killed, wounded, sick or captured, so out of about 1,500 men on that May 12th, we had only 225 men for battle; while charging the enemies works we were surrounded and engaged in a hand-to-

hand fight where all were killed, wounded or captured, except 31 men who managed to escape and of the 80 or 90 prisoners, including myself, taken to Andersonville, Georgia, few ever returned.

In September, 1864, just before Sherman's army began its famous "marching through Georgia," many thousands, the strongest of the thirty-five thousand prisoners in Andersonville, were removed to Florence and Salisbury and other prisons to prevent their recapture by Sherman. I was of those who went to Florence, but on arriving at the prison gate, comrade sergeant-major W. H. Russell and myself, by previous arrangement, made a dash from the guards and escaped to the swamps of South Carolina, but at the moment of flight, we, unfortunately, got separated, each going alone. We were pursued by soldiers and by bloodhounds, which lost our trail when we took to the waters of a creek or river; falling rain also favored us, obscuring the scent and confusing the hounds; thus, while sitting against a tree in the forest on a rainy day, a bloodhound passed within a few feet, without noting my presence. Traveling was done mostly in the night, with the north star for a guide. Traversing the forest in a direct line and wading through swamps without getting lost was largely due to my experience in the Canadian forests. Yet sometimes the luxuriant vegetation and soft mud in the swamps threatened to entomb me, compelling a retreat and a passage around the swamps on more solid ground. In the meantime, the escape of several other prisoners had spread general alarm throughout the state, causing many South Carolinians to turn out with shotguns and rifles and guard every road and river and ford, using every bloodhound available. On coming suddenly upon such pickets in the night, they were usually passed by lying down for a time, then patiently creeping away until out of danger. Thus one night, two guards advanced and sat down within ten feet of where I had suddenly dropped on the ground at their appearance. To lie still until they moved away seemed best, but overcome with fatigue, I fell asleep and upon awakening, alarmed at the situation, began to creep

away, inch by inch, until it was safe to be off again. On the seventh night, after making several successful dashes away from men or guards who were suddenly encountered, I was recaptured by some Confederate scouts and again returned to Florence prison—comrade Russell was also recaptured—and in December, 1864, when at death's door, I was paroled and later exchanged and liberated, receiving the officer's commission of first lieutenant promised me by our colonel at the battle of Spottsylvania at the time of capture; and on regaining strength, returned to the seat of war just in time to hear the last guns fired near Appomattox, when the Confederate army, under General Lee, surrendered to U. S. Grant.

The war being ended, I resumed a student's life, graduating with the class of '67 of the State Normal School, and at once entering the University of Michigan, graduated in the literary department with the class of '70 and in law with the class of '71. In the meantime my brother, A. S. Maltman, had graduated in the Normal School, became a teacher and later one of Chicago's prosperous and wealthy merchants.

After employment in harbor work during a portion of 1871 and 1872 with the corps of U. S. engineers, I began the practice of law in Chicago and continued same for nearly ten years, or until 1882, when failing health and the urgent need of outdoor life brought me to California.

After wandering over that country in a camp wagon with wife and two children, tenting, hunting and fishing, up in the mountains and down by the sea, I finally settled in the city of Los Angeles, resuming the practice of law for one year, when my health again demanded a return to outdoor life. Converting my small Chicago property into cash, I commenced a business career (Los Angeles then, A.D. 1882, had 12,000 inhabitants, now A.D. 1902, 125,000), beginning by purchasing several tracts of land, on part cash and part credit, subdividing portions of these into city blocks and lots, making from time to time nine different subdivisions; graded many streets; planted miles of shade trees and

a tract of land with 60,000 forest trees; built many houses; conducted a farm; a cattle business; street railroad construction and operation; invested in corporate stocks and bonds; bored for oil and engaged in the oil business, the Los Angeles oil fields having begun with the first well bored on my land. These labors in Los Angeles continued 16 years, or from 1884 to 1899, and were most arduous and incessant and exclusive of every other purpose, even proper rest and recreation, refusing at all times to indulge in any ambition for the triumphs of public or private preferment outside of my own business affairs.

At length in 1889, believing my work done and that the time had arrived when the claims of labor were satisfied and my fortune ample, I decided to retire permanently from business and return to matters of rest and recreation and more of the mind and heart, taking up again those higher ideals, never wholly forgotten in business cares, glimpses of which were disclosed by a school and college education and which are the best part of it all, ideals due very largely to the mental and social contact with that band of splendid fellows in the university, class of '70, now and ever of most precious memory. As an aid, I invoke good fellowship, the choicest books, judicious travel and the best the world has to give. Upon entering this new life, so sharply contrasting with the unfortunate child-life and subsequent toil and struggle, I experience the delight and expectation of those persons who have newly entered the world, with increasing rather than diminishing enjoyment. Already I have traveled extensively in America, from Florida north through the British Dominions; also in Scotland to the old school where my letters were learned and where I paddled in the burn and picked the gowans, heather and bluebells, and after repairing the ruined slab and inscription on the tomb of my ancestors (now in the very heart of Glasgow), I journeyed to France and Germany. On again resuming travel, which will be very soon, I intend to visit the lands bordering on the Mediterranean and will probably continue through India, China, Japan, completing the circle at Los Angeles.

In the midst of such projects, and they are not all simply material, I am not ignoring the reflections which all must share whose life begins to wane, touching the wondrous mystery of this life which, seemingly, is leading us, at last, to the foot of another new ladder that would invite our ascension and which extends upward and away to higher and grander conditions, and to—God knows where.”

In college Mr. Maltman became a member of Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, was a speaker at the second Sophomore exhibition, and one of the speakers at the Junior exhibition and at class-day exercises. He was a member of the University Glee Club.

He married Jennie Williams, of Dixon, Ill., Dec. 30, 1874. Children: James W., Theresa L., and William. His present address is 117 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Milo Elijah Marsh, B.S., LL.B.

Lansing, Mich.



He was born in the township of Brighton, Livingston Co., Mich., Nov. 16, 1847. Was a farmer's boy and passed his early days on his father's farm. During the regular terms he attended the district school. When about 13 years old he went to Fentonville school and remained a couple of years. Later he went to Iowa University for one year, then to Ann Arbor High School for two years and entered the University of Michigan in September, 1866, with the class of '70. He was a member of

the Philozetian debating club and the Literary Adelphi society. After being graduated with the class he traveled through some of

the Western states and visited his brother at Lawrence, Kans. In the fall of 1870 he purchased a horse and buggy at Lawrence and drove through the country back to Michigan, selling some books on the way to pay expenses. He then entered the law department of the University of Michigan and was graduated in 1872, spending his summer vacations at the old homestead on the farm. He then visited northern Michigan and finally located at Port Huron in the practice of law. In the following year he decided to give up law practice and to take up journalism. He exerted his efforts in the political field, by voice and pen, battling for bimetalism and against trusts and monopolies. In 1875 Mr. Marsh became more conspicuous in political work, writing and speaking for reforms in legislation with a view of checking the tendency towards centralization. In 1876 was one of the active workers in the "National party." He continued in this work, editing and publishing a daily and weekly paper at Port Huron, Mich., until 1880, when he arranged to consolidate his publications with a paper at Detroit. But the negotiations finally failed, through no fault of his. He then removed his plant to Pontiac and continued his publications, keeping faith with his patrons, although under no legal obligation to do so, at a loss to him of nearly a thousand dollars. This shows how conscientious, upright and honorable Mr. Marsh is in his business relations. In the spring of 1883 he consolidated his paper with the Lansing *Scout*, and took up his residence at Lansing. A daily was soon added to the weekly, entailing a large amount of writing and other work necessary to be done in connection with such publications. In addition to this Mr. Marsh was continually speaking during the regular political campaigns, and had the satisfaction of seeing his party finally succeed. Having labored long and continuously without rest his strength finally gave out and he decided to sell out his interest in the publications and to lease the plant. The Marsh heirs, desiring to have the subject of a family legacy in England investigated, delegated Mr. Marsh as their representative to look into the matter. Accordingly, he went to Europe in 1883, searched and found that there was such a legacy,

the only question being to whom did it belong. He was absent about three months and saw many interesting objects and historical places in the Old World. On his return he again entered upon journalism with renewed vigor, but misfortune soon overtook him. A fall upon the ice laid him up for some months, during which he ran behind in his financial affairs, but as his condition improved he was able to liquidate most of his indebtedness. A rent balance, however, for which a promissory note was given, with chattel mortgage security on his household goods yet remained unpaid. This proved, unfortunately, to be the foundation of more trouble for him, for the creditor took undue advantage and endeavored to take forcible possession of the mortgaged property long before the note was due, and assisted by his son, threw Mr. Marsh, in his weakened condition, out of the house and against a post, and upon the ground, causing a partial fracture and dislocation of the right hip socket joint. As a result Mr. Marsh was confined to his bed, more or less, for two years and was obliged to use crutches for many years with which to get about. The assailants were punished criminally, and in a civil action Mr. Marsh obtained a judgment against them for \$4,500. Absolutely nothing was realized on this judgment, as the defendants were execution proof. This litigation was very expensive for Mr. Marsh; moreover he was eventually compelled to take a course of treatment at a sanitarium extending over two years.

He was engaged for about two years in selling goods at wholesale on the road. In 1890 Mr. Marsh was appointed Deputy Labor Commissioner for the State of Michigan and held this position for two years, and was State Statistician of Michigan for the U. S. Department of Agriculture from 1893 to 1897. Since that time he has been engaged in editorial work and journalism, as legislative correspondent for several dailies.

He was married Dec. 20, 1871, to Miss Ida J. Whitney, of Ann Arbor. Three children, named Myrtie Amont, Mirabel and Blanche W., were the fruit of this marriage. Mr. Marsh is now living at Lansing, but is not in very good health.

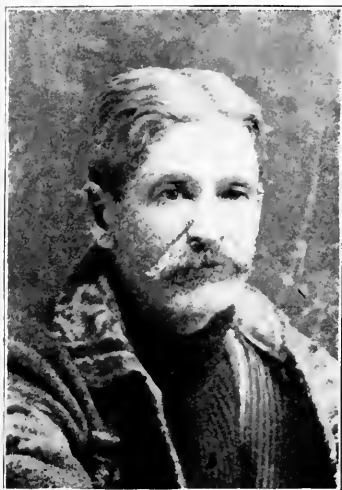
Rev. William Freeman Matthews, A.M., B.D.**Chicago, Ill.**

Was born in Bethel, Vt., Oct. 31, 1849, the eldest of four children. His father, Freeman T. Matthews moved to Bloomington, Ill., in 1855. Here William attended the public schools and began preparation for college at the Model School connected with the then new State Normal School, near Bloomington. In 1864 he removed with his parents to Ypsilanti, Mich., where he finished preparation for college. He entered the University of Michigan in 1866, and was graduated with the class of '70. He was a member of the Alpha Nu literary society, of the Philozetian debating club, and was one of the speakers at the Junior exhibition. His first employment after leaving the university was as teacher for one year in the high school at Grand Rapids, Mich. In 1871 he entered Union Theological Seminary, New York, and was graduated therefrom in 1874. For several years following he was engaged in Missionary work in New York City. He went to Germany in 1878, and pursued studies at the University of Berlin. He visited many places of interest in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France and England, returning after a year's absence to carry out a pleasant and an important undertaking. That is to say, he married Miss Emma A. Simkins, of Coldwater, Mich., Dec. 23, 1879, and took charge of a church in Michigan. During the next twelve years he had several charges in Indiana and Kansas. In 1891 he removed to Kansas City, Mo., where he became connected with the university school for boys as head master and was engaged in preparing boys from some of the leading families of Kansas City, for college. He removed to Chicago in 1898, having sold his interests in the school, and has since been engaged in religious, missionary and educational work. He is now engaged in independent work, not being connected with any religious organization. He has three children—one son and two daughters. His son is pursuing a course in the University of Chicago.

He says that, looking back over the past since '70 were to-

gether, he feels that he has many things to be thankful for and many blessings to acknowledge. That the bitter and the sweet have been mingled in the cup of his experience; that opportunities for helping his fellow man have not been wanting. Those who know him are sure that these opportunities have been improved, and that he has done a good work in elevating the condition of such as have come within the sphere of his influence. His interest in his classmates increases with the passing of years and he stands ready to welcome any who may favor him with a call. His present address is 3608 Lake Ave., Chicago.

Michael Alexander Meyendorff, C.E.
Seattle, Washington.



He was born Dec. 3, 1849, in Letwenia Province, in Russian Poland. His father was a Polish nobleman of rank. When two years old his parents removed to the State of Minsk, where he remained until '63, attending three years at the government school (Gymnasium). On April 17, '63, at the age of 13 years and three months he joined in a Polish insurrection, with three older brothers, fought in three battles, and was taken prisoner the latter part of June, '63. Was kept seven months in prison, six of which were in solitary confinement, and then banished to Tobolsk, Siberia, for life. He traveled on foot seven months to reach Tobolsk, where he remained nine months. For political disturbances he was banished from Tobolsk to a

smaller town, Tomsk, 800 miles farther. Here he remained nine months, when the United States Government, on account of the distinguished services of his half-brother, Col. Julian Allen, of New York, during the civil war, interceding for him, and his banishment was changed from Siberia to America. He reached New York April 15, '66, and entered the University of Michigan with class of '70, on November 3, '66. In college he joined the Chi Psi fraternity and the Alpha Nu literary society, and was a favorite with the young ladies. His parents, accompanied by three of his sisters, who met him in New York, have since been laid away in their graves at Cypress Hill, Brooklyn, N. Y.

After graduation he was engaged in surveying on St. L. & S. E. R. R. and I. M. & G. T. R. R. until '72, when he was employed in surveying on N. P. R. R. till November, '73. The work being then suspended, he went to Arizona and then to California, surveying for the San Joaquin & King River Canal. In June, '73, he accepted the position of chief mineral clerk in Surveyor General's office in Helena, Montana. In '74, he started in business for himself as surveyor and agent for patents. By an accident his leg was broken in July of same year, and he gave up the profession. He was appointed clerk in the Interior Department, Washington, in January, '75, and in May following was appointed superintendent of construction of the U. S. Assay Office at Helena, Montana, and in the fall of '76, President Grant appointed him melter in that office. He held the office of U. S. Melter at Helena, Montana, until the summer of 1893, when the political vicissitudes relegated him to private life, and the commercial vicissitudes of the same year reduced him to one of the "has beens." He was obliged to begin his career anew. In the fall of 1894 he was appointed to the lucrative office of city engineer of Helena, Montana, which office he held until next election, and as a republican, he lost his job. The year's earning (\$1,200 in warrants, 25 per cent. discount) left him as rich as a new-born babe, except he had some of his good-

to-order-made-clothes, which the babe lacked. During his incumbency as city engineer he began preparing his lecture on "Personal Experiences—Russian Prisons and Siberian Exile," which he delivered the first time in the summer of 1895, in Helena, Montana, and later on started on a lecturing tour beyond the confines of the state. The lecture was delivered with flattering success, if the newspaper notices are to be taken as a measure of it. Among the more noted audiences before which the lecture was delivered, were those composed of the students of the Universities of Michigan and Wisconsin. Among the more prominent cities he lectured in were Salt Lake, Spokane, Minneapolis, Detroit, St. Joseph and Milwaukee. In Chicago and suburbs he lectured about six months. His last lecture was delivered before the Union League Club upon a complimentary invitation from the club.

The Republican National Convention, held in St. Louis on June 12, 1896, found him there in the capacity of one of the special deputy sergeants at arms, and immediately thereafter he went to New York City to work among his countrymen for the Republican cause. On August 1, 1896, he was called to the Republican headquarters in Chicago, and took general charge of the Polish voters of the United States. He was appointed special agent of the General Land Office, on December 13, 1897, with headquarters at Duluth, Minnesota. In January, 1899, was transferred to Boise, Idaho, and in September, 1901, to Rapid City, South Dakota, at which place he remained until December, 1902, when he was again transferred to Seattle, Wash., where he is now located. He says he has no wife, no children, "no nothing".

George Washington Mickle, C.E.
Kansas City, Mo.



Born in Lancaster, Penn., February 17, 1848. His father, John C. Mickle, was a farmer. In his boyhood George went with his father's family to Sterling, Ill., where he obtained his early education and where he prepared for entering college. He entered the University of Michigan with class of '70 in the fall of 1866, and took the regular civil engineering course and was graduated therefrom. He was a member of the Literary Adelphi and the Philozetian debating club. The summer

and fall of '70 he spent in Iowa surveying a railroad with Rolla Reeves, of class of '69. In '71 he returned to Ann Arbor and worked astronomical problems with Prof. James C. Watson, of the university. In the summer of '72 he worked in the lake survey under O. B. Wheeler, at Detroit, going from that place to Jackson, Michigan, where he formed a partnership with J. S. Bird, of '70, in engineering and contracting. Among other pieces of work done were sewers in Jackson, at Hillsdale College, work on harbor improvements at Muskegon, Manistee and Frankfort, Mich., and on the hospital building at Ann Arbor. In January, 1874, he married Miss Rhoda E. Saville, of Ruby, Mich. She held the position of preceptress of the Jackson High School just previous to their marriage. They took for a bridal trip a journey overland to California, returning by water to New York via the Isthmus of Panama. They then settled in Jackson, Mich., where Mr. Mickle remained until the fall of 1877, when he and Mr. Bird went to Kansas and published county maps until the summer of

'81, when they dissolved partnership. In December of the same year Mr. Mickle went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and engaged in mercantile business, hardware, farming implements and carriages, until April, '91. He then went to Kansas City, Missouri, and opened a real estate and brokerage office, which business he is following at the present time. Mr. Mickle's family consists of his wife and two daughters, Florence Elizabeth, aged 22 years, and Annie Irene, aged 18 years. They are graduates of the Leavenworth High School.

Bernard Moses, Ph.D.
Manila, P. I.

Was born August 28, 1846, in the town of Burlington, Connecticut. Was prepared for college at Wesleyan Academy in Wilbraham, Mass. He entered the University of Michigan in September, 1866, with the class of '70. Became a member of the Alpha Nu literary society; was one of the speakers at the first Sophomore exhibition; was one of the editors of the University Chronicle; was class orator in Senior year, speaking at Class Day exercises on "The Mind in Reform." After graduation, he went to Germany by way of England; spent July, August and following months in Leipzig; entered the University of Leipzig at the beginning of the fall term; went to the University of Berlin for the spring term, '71; spent the long vacation, '71, in Norway and Sweden, most of it in Norway; returned to Berlin for the fall term. In the spring of '72, he went again to Sweden, leaving in March; spent ten months in Sweden on this visit, chiefly at Upsala and Stockholm, studying Swedish history in the Library at Upsala and in the Royal Archives in Stockholm. He left Stockholm January 6, '73, and went to Italy, by way of Berlin and Munich, visiting the principal cities; returned to Germany and took up his studies at Heidelberg in April, '73; spent the spring and summer in Heidelberg, and in August received from the University of Heidelberg the degree of Doctor of Philosophy; in

September, '73, returned to the United States by way of Paris and Southampton. From the fall of '73 to the fall of '75, he was in Ann Arbor continuing his studies. During this time he wrote an article on "The Negotiations on the Swedish Invasion of Germany," which was printed in "The New Englander" in '74. In September, '75, he became professor of history and English literature in Albion College. In December, '75, he resigned the Albion professorship and went to California to take the professorship of history in the University of California, and later became professor of history and political economy.

He was married June 15, '80, to Mary Edith Briggs, Berkeley, California. The summer vacation of '85, he spent in Mexico; that of '86, he spent in Holland and Germany, attending the celebration of the 500th anniversary of the University of Heidelberg. The summer vacation of '87 he spent in Germany Switzerland and Italy. Of books, he had a hand in making "Politics: A Study of Comparative Constitutional Law," by W. W. Crane and Bernard Moses, New York, G. P. Putnam Sons, 1884, and is the author of "The Federal Government of Switzerland," "Democracy and Social Growth in America," and "The Establishment of Spanish Rule in America."

He filled the chair of history and political economy at the University of California with great satisfaction for twenty-five years, until President McKinley appointed him on the United States Philippine Commission, of which Judge Taft is president. For the past two years Moses has been assisting in the solution of our oriental problems. He has full charge of the department of public instruction in the Philippine Islands. It is to be regretted that detailed information concerning his work in this new field is lacking, as it would be of great interest to all of his friends and classmates. He certainly has abundant opportunity to exert his resourceful abilities in looking after the needs of the 180,000 native children enrolled in the free public schools, the 10,000 adult Filipinos attending the evening schools to learn English, the 1,000 American teachers and the 4,000 Filipino teachers

laboring to educate both old and young in the Islands. In a recent letter he says: "If you can persuade the boys to appoint their next reunion in Manila, I will constitute myself a committee of arrangements to see that they are well provided for."

Alfred Noble, C.E., LL.D.

New York, N. Y.



Was born August 7, 1844, at Livonia, Wayne Co., Michigan, where his parents, Charles and Lavonia (Douw) Noble, resided on a farm. His grandfather, Norton Noble, was in the war of 1812, and his ancestors were in the revolutionary war. He received his early education at the district school of his native place. He lived on the farm until 1862, when he enlisted for the civil war in the 24th Mich. Vol. Inf., and from October, 1862, to February, 1865, he took part in all the battles

of the Army of the Potomac. Was mustered out of the service in June, 1865. From July, '65, to September, '67, he held a position in the War Department at Washington. Made his preparation for college at the Union School, Plymouth, Mich., and with private instructors in Washington. He entered the University of Michigan in '67 as a sophomore in class of '70. While an undergraduate he was absent a year and a half in the employ of the government and kept up his studies at the same time, taking his degree with the class. He was a member of the Philozetian debating club and the Alpha Nu literary society; joined the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity; was elected vice-president of his class in Junior

year. From June to September, '70, he was engaged on harbor surveys on the eastern shores of Lake Michigan and at Cheboygan and Alpena on Lake Huron. In October, 1870, he was put in charge of the work at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and when, in 1873, it was found necessary for the government to build a new lock he practically, under the direction of Gen. Godfrey Weitzel of the United States Engineer Corps, designed and brought to a successful completion one of the present locks, now called the Weitzel lock. Most of the locks, previous to that, had been filled by admitting water through slides in the upper gates, and the water was released in the same way with slides in the lower gates. The old locks at the Sault were operated by a windlass and hand power.

Mr. Noble not only designed the new lock, but he also introduced the innovation of having the lock filled by two long culverts sunk below the floor of the lock with openings. Water was admitted to these culverts at the upper end with large openings, and the lock was filled from beneath. The hydraulic power was introduced by means of a turbine wheel, with pistons and water under pressure by which the locks were opened and closed entirely by water power, and not in the old fashioned way. The entire masonry, machinery and design of this lock, as laid out, and as completed by Mr. Noble, were found by experience sufficient to meet his most sanguine expectations, and to-day, after twenty years of service, the lock stands substantially as built, a monument to his ability and genius.

In August, 1882, on the practical completion of the construction of the canal, he resigned his position to accept an appointment as resident engineer of the R. R. bridge across Red River at Shreveport, La. In March, '83, he resigned this position also to accept a similar one for the construction of a bridge across Snake River at Ainsworth, Washington Territory. In September of that year he took charge of a bridge over Clark's Fork of the Columbia River in Montana. Snake River bridge was completed in May, '84, and Clark's Fork bridge in June. Mr. Noble began the construction of foundations of an iron viaduct across Marent Gulch, Montana, in September of the same year, and the foundations of a bridge across St. Louis Bay, at west end of Lake

Superior in October. He completed the foundations and the erection of the superstructure of Marent Guleh viaduct in June, '85, and St. Louis Bay bridge in May, according to original plans, and began the construction of an additional draw span in July; and from August to October was at Trenton, N. J., inspecting iron work for the draw span. From October, '85, to January, '86, he was attending to the erection of St. Louis Bay bridge; February, '86, he was in New York City, in the office of Geo. S. Morison. During March and April he was inspecting bridge manufacture in Buffalo, and in May was inspecting iron at Pottsville, Pa. He then returned to New York in June. He visited Omaha bridge in July and then went to St. Paul, for temporary duty in the office of N. P. R. R., as acting principal assistant engineer. In September that year he went to Pittsburg to inspect iron for the same company, but soon accepted an appointment as resident engineer of the bridge across Harlem River, at 181st St., New York City, where he remained till July, '87, when he resigned to accept an appointment as resident engineer of Illinois Central R. R. bridge across the Ohio River at Cairo, Ill.; and in '88, assumed charge, also as resident engineer, of the bridge across the Mississippi River, at Memphis, Tenn.

The Cairo bridge was opened for traffic Oct. 29, 1889, and his connection therewith closed with the following month. The Memphis bridge was opened for traffic in May, 1892. He then moved to Chicago and entered into a limited partnership with Mr. Geo. S. Morison, who had been chief engineer of the Cairo and Memphis bridges. During the term of this partnership Noble was assistant chief engineer of the bridge at Alton across the Mississippi and the bridges across the Missouri at Bellefontaine and Leavenworth. After the expiration of the partnership April 30, 1894, he began a general practice as consulting engineer, which he still continues. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on Alfred Noble by the University of Michigan in June, 1895. He was appointed a member of the Nicaragua canal board by President Cleveland in 1895. The appointment was not sought by him and was peculiarly gratifying for this reason and also because it placed him in connection with an engineering problem of great interest which was in line with his earlier work. The board visited

Central America, examined the route of the Nicaragua canal and also the Panama canal; then returned to the United States and completed its work Nov. 1, 1895. In July, 1897, he was appointed by President McKinley a member of the U. S. board of engineers on deep waterways to make surveys and estimates of cost for a ship canal from the Great Lakes to deep water in the Hudson River. This was also congenial work. It was completed in August, 1900. In June, 1899, he was also placed by President McKinley on the Isthmian Canal Commission, which was charged with the determination of the best canal route across the American isthmus. The work of this commission is now completed. During its continuance Noble visited Europe with his colleagues to examine the data relating to the Panama canal collected in the office of the canal company in Paris, and visited the Kiel, Amsterdam and Manchester ship canals. He also made two more trips to Central America to examine more fully the canal routes there.

In the spring of 1898 he was appointed by William R. Day, then Assistant Secretary of State, as arbitrator in a dispute between a citizen of this country and the government of San Domingo. He visited that island, returning to New York a few days before the declaration of war with Spain. In the autumn of 1900 he was appointed a member of an engineer board to advise the state engineer of New York concerning the plans and estimates for a barge canal across that state.

Alfred Noble is a past president of the Western Society of Engineers, and has been a vice-president of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was married May 31, 1871, to Miss Georgia Speechly, of Ann Arbor. They have one son, Frederick Charles, who was graduated from the engineering department at Ann Arbor in 1894 and is now following his profession in Kansas City.

In November, 1901, the city authorities of Galveston, Texas, appointed Alfred Noble, Henry C. Ripley and Gen. Robert as a board of engineers to devise a plan for protecting the city and suburbs from future inundations. They reported a plan involving the building of a solid concrete wall over three miles long and seventeen feet in height above mean low water, the raising of the city grade and the making of an embankment adjacent to the wall, the whole to cost about three and a half millions of dollars.

Early in 1902 Mr. Noble was appointed chief engineer of the East River section of the new Pennsylvania Railroad terminal in New York City, involving a mammoth tunnel from the New Jersey shore under Hudson River, New York City and East River to Long Island, the whole to cost thirty to forty millions of dollars.

Mr. Noble's present address is 20 West 34th Street, New York, N. Y.

Clark Olds, M.S.

Erie, Pa.



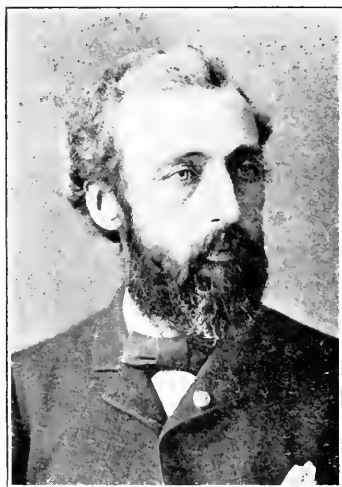
He was born July 14, 1850, at Erie, Pa., where he spent his boyhood at school and where he prepared for college. He entered the University of Michigan in September, 1866, with the class of '70, and took his B.S. degree with the class. He joined the Zeta Psi fraternity, the Alpha Nu literary society and the Philozetian debating club; was one of the speakers at the first Sophomore exhibition. The summers of '70 and '71, he was in U. S. survey on Lakes Michigan and Superior, as assist-

ant engineer, and had charge of the U. S. steamer "Surveyor." During the following summer, that of '72, he was at Ford du Lac, Wis., measuring a base line for Michigan Lake Survey. In fall of that year he went to Europe, visiting, en route, the principal cities of Ireland and England, stopping a couple of weeks in London, then crossed over to the continent, going to Hamburg, Berlin, Dresden, the Bohemian mountains, Saxony, Switzerland and then to a beautiful town in Silesia, where he studied German for a time, and subsequently he was admitted as a regular student at the University of Leipzig. He returned home in '73, and was

employed on primary base line work as assistant engineer on U. S. lake survey on Lake Ontario, and at Buffalo, until May, '76, when he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practicing law at Erie, Pa. He has been successfully engaged in his profession ever since. In January, 1896, he was selected as a commissioner of the water works in Erie and has served on the board continuously ever since, now being its president. He is thoroughly conversant with every detail of that department and the services he has rendered to the city have been invaluable. Was married Dec. 13, '76, to Livia E. Keator, of Cortland, N. Y. Children: Romeyn Keator, Irving Sands, and Marguerite Elizabeth, of whom Irving Sands, only, is living.

Mr. Olds is an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and an honorary member of Picking Naval Garrison and Army and Navy Union.

Darius Comstock Pennington, B.S.
Vacaville, Solano Co., Cal.



Was born in Macon Township, Lenawee Co., Mich., April 22, 1847. His father, Israel Pennington, was born in Town of Perrinton, Wayne Co., N. Y., and was of old English yeoman Quaker ancestry. As an early pioneer of Michigan he cleared the first farm and planted the first orchard in Macon Township. In politics he entered heartily into the abolition movement which resulted in the overthrow of slavery and was a life-long member of the Society of Friends, commonly known as

Quakers. He was an honored member of the community in which he lived, being respected and esteemed by all who knew him. His

death occurred January 4, 1883, at the age of 68. The mother of Darius was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, a native of East Sparta, Seneca Co., N. Y. She possessed sterling qualities, which were transmitted to the subject of this sketch. Her life was that of a pioneer farmer's wife. In her humble way she exerted a beneficial influence upon those about her and sustained the honor and dignity of American womanhood. She died June 10, 1890.

Darius received the usual education of a farmer's son, at the district school and later at a Friend's boarding school near Adrian, Mich. He enlisted as a soldier in the Civil War at the age of 18, in February, 1865, in Co. D, 11th Mich. Vol. Inf., and was appointed a corporal, but the war was drawing to a close and after eight months' service he was mustered out. He entered the University of Michigan in the fall of 1866, with the class of '70. In college he was a member of the Literary Adelphi and the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. In 1882 he joined the Ancient Order of Free Masons. On September 12, 1870, he married Miss Lottie Taylor, of Ann Arbor, Mich. They went to Kansas and remained about a year on a fruit farm near Emporia, then returned to the old homestead near Macon, Mich., where they continued farming and fruit raising for seven or eight years and then removed to Dakota and engaged in raising wheat. Here the drouths and hail storms and other adverse circumstances tried their patience for five years until they concluded to go to the Pacific coast and engage once more in growing nursery stock and planting and caring for orchards. That business has been followed ever since. Mr. Pennington has traveled through many of the United States and especially the State of California, with which he is thoroughly familiar. For a time he resided at Santa Rosa, later at Bakersfield, Kern Co., then at Sacramento, and is now (1902) at Vacaville, Solano Co.

They have three children now living, viz.: Elizabeth, John and William. They were visited by an overpowering calamity in the loss of their other three children, viz.: Harrison, Edward and Kenneth, by diphtheria within one week, two of them during the same night. Elizabeth is married to Mr. DeWitt Saulsbury. They reside at Chico, Butte Co., Cal., and have three children.

John has served a term of years in the regular army, having

been in Co. M, 18th Regular Inf. He returned a few months since from the Philippine Islands. William is married and lives at Sacramento, Cal., and is in the employ of the Southern Pacific R. R. Co.

William Lorenzo Penfield, A.B.

Washington, D.C.



He was born at Dover, Lenawee Co., Mich., April 2, 1846. His parents were William and Lucinda (Felton) Penfield. His early life was that of a farmer's boy. His final preparation for college was at Hillsdale and Adrian, Mich. Entering the University of Michigan in 1865, he enrolled with the class of '70 in the fall of 1868. He was elected orator of his class in Junior year; was appointed one of the speakers at the Junior "Ex.," and also one of the speakers at Commencement; was a member of

the Literary Adelphi. After receiving his degree in 1870, he was instructor in Latin and German for two years in Adrian College, reading law at the same time. Was admitted to the bar in January, 1872, at Adrian, Mich., and commenced law practice at Auburn, Ind., January, 1873, where he at once took a leading part in pending litigation. From 1876 to 1880 he was city attorney; in 1884 was a member of the Republican State Committee; in 1888 was presidential elector and electoral messenger; was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1892; judge of 35th circuit of Indiana from 1894 to 1897. President McKinley appointed him solicitor of the United States Department of State in 1897, which position he still holds. He has shown marked ability and good judgment in handling the many important and intricate questions

which have arisen in the State Department from the commencement of the Spanish war to the present time. He was counsel for the United States and recovered awards, amounting to over two and one-half million dollars, in favor of the United States in international arbitrations against Nicaragua, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Peru, Guatemala, Chili, Salvador and Mexico. Is counsel for the United States in arbitrations pending with Germany, Russia and Mexico. He sailed from New York, August 16, 1902, enroute to Holland, where he went as counsel for the United States in the arbitration with Mexico before The Hague international tribunal. This case involved about one million dollars and was the first to come before that tribunal.

The New York Tribune in its issue of August 2, 1902, said:

"The government is pretty well satisfied over its experiences with international arbitration in the last six years, and it is not likely to hesitate to submit to an impartial tribunal any matters of dispute which may arise with other nations, except such preposterous claims as those advanced by Canadian politicians over the long ago defined Alaskan boundary, and which cannot be regarded as open to any question whatever. Most of the recent controversies in which the United States has been concerned, and which have been submitted to arbitration tribunals, have arisen from damage claims filed by American citizens against Latin-American Republics.

"Judge Penfield, the solicitor of the State Department, who prepares all the international cases of American claimants, and on whose judgment they are pressed or abandoned, says there have been sixteen cases submitted to arbitration by the United States since March 4, 1897, and of these three are still pending. Only two cases have been lost out of the sixteen. One was a small case against Mexico, which was decided by Mr. Quesada, the Argentine Minister at Madrid. The other was a claim of \$10,000 against Salvador, which was regarded by this government as a perfectly plain and just case, but the arbitrators, unfortunately, were citizens of other Latin-American States. The remaining eleven cases were won outright by the United States. In two of the three still pending the courts have unmistakably intimated a verdict for the United States, and the third is regarded as a foregone conclusion in favor of this country."

The Hague tribunal decided that Mexico must pay \$1,420,000 in Mexican currency to the United States in settlement of its claim, being another victory for Uncle Sam largely through Penfield's able management and advocacy.

He delivered an able address before the Indiana State Bar Association, July 9, 1902, on "Some Difficulties of Pan-American Arbitration."

He married Luna Walter, of Bucyrus, O., June 28, 1875. They have two children, Blanche and Walter, the latter being a graduate of the University of Michigan.

He is a member of the National Geographical Society, the Academy of Political Science, Indiana State Bar Association and American Bar Association, Vice-President of the Washington University of Michigan Alumni Association. His present address is Dewey Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Aaron Perry, B.S., LL.B.

Pontiac, Mich.



Was born on a farm in Oakland County, Michigan, Nov. 11, 1848. He was the youngest of a family of eight children. His mother was born in Genesee Co., New York, and his father in Warren County, New Jersey. His mother died when he was two years old and his father when he was of the age of fifteen years. From his father's estate he received the small sum of seven hundred dollars, and with that and money borrowed by him he obtained his collegiate education.

He received his preparatory education in the Clarkston union school, of Oakland County, and entered the University of Michi-

gan with, and was graduated with, the class of '70. He joined the Literary Adelphi and was one of the speakers at the second Sophomore exhibition. In the fall of 1870 he entered into politics and came within one vote of securing the nomination of his party's convention for the State legislature. The following school year he taught the Ortonville Academy, in his native county, and during the school year of 1872-3 he was superintendent of the Ovid Union School in Clinton County, Michigan. In the famous Greeley campaign of 1872 he was elected a member of the State legislature from his native district on the Democratic ticket, and was one of the small minority of only six in the whole legislature.

At the close of the session in the spring of 1873 he went to Muskegon, Mich., and took charge of the U. S. harbor improvements at that place, under C. M. Wells, of '70, where he remained until the fall, when he entered the law department of the University of Michigan. On Christmas, '73, he married Saddle Hoffman, of Pontiac, Michigan, who had been one of his assistant teachers in Ovid. In March, '74, he attended a special session of the State legislature, called for the purpose of considering and submitting to the people for their approval at the next election, a new State Constitution. That session continued about forty days, during which time Mr. Perry roomed with Col. C. B. Grant, of Ann Arbor, then speaker of the lower house, and now one of the Supreme Court Justices of the State of Michigan. It is a matter of some pride to him that, on account of his ability in rushing business, he was called upon to preside more during that session than any other member excepting two, and that during his term of office he was enabled to do some good work in the interest of the university.

During the next summer he was for a time in the U. S. service as harbor inspector on the west coast of Michigan, and also traveled some in Illinois, Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. In the fall of 1894 he was a candidate for county clerk and, in a total vote of about ten thousand, was defeated by the aggravatingly small majority of eleven votes. That defeat he

now counts as one of his strokes of good fortune. That fall he returned to the law department of the university, and was graduated the next spring. Then he spent two summers at Sand Beach, Mich., assisting Gilbert, of '70, in charge of the work of constructing the U. S. harbor of refuge at that place, spending the intervening winter studying law in the office of Judge A. C. Baldwin, at Pontiac.

In the fall of 1876 he entered actively into the Tilden campaign and stumped Oakland County in the interest of the Democratic cause, and, after election entered into law partnership with Judge Taft, at Pontiac, and continued with him for two years.

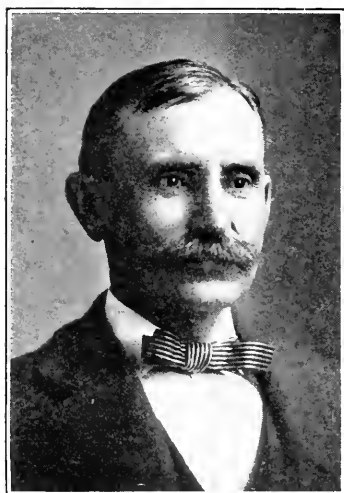
The spring of 1878 he was appointed city attorney of Pontiac, and filled that office in all for a period of eight years. In the fall of 1878 he was elected prosecuting attorney of his county, and held that office two years. Since that time he has not been a candidate for any office excepting one, when he ran for the office of circuit judge and was defeated, although he ran considerably ahead of his ticket.

Since 1876 Mr. Perry has practiced law continuously in the city of Pontiac. He has been more than ordinarily successful, and for a number of years has had the best practice of any attorney in Oakland County, and is the acting president of the local bar. Both his tastes and his aptitude fit him better for the trial of issues of law than issues of fact, and, for that reason, he has argued a large number of cases before the Michigan Supreme Court, in a great majority of which he has been successful.

He has never been outside of North America, although he has traveled quite extensively in the United States. He has accumulated a large law library and quite an extensive collection of miscellaneous books. Although he belongs to a fishing club, he has not caught a fish or fired a gun in thirty years and has no tastes for sports of any kind, and would any time rather dig fossils from a disintegrating ledge of rocks than to attend a horse race or ball game. He has made a specialty of geology and microscopy and

has had many hours of recreation in gathering fossils and in hunting and examining microscopical specimens. He has a large private cabinet of fossils and other geological specimens and has an extensive collection of books upon the subject of geology.

Mr. Perry has only one child, a son, Stuart H. Perry, who was graduated in 1894 from the literary department of the University of Michigan, taking the degree of A.B., and in the law department of the same institution two years later. After graduation he entered into partnership with his father, under the firm name of A. & S. H. Perry. For a year prior to August 1st, 1901, the firm maintained an office in the city of Detroit under the personal charge of the junior member thereof. The son remained a member of the firm until August of that year, when he purchased an interest in the Oakland County Post and the Pontiac Daily Press, of both of which he has been the editor since that time, his first editorial experience being while he was managing editor of the Inlander in the University of Michigan. He has traveled extensively in the United States, Mexico and Europe, is a member of the American Microscopical Society and has written some for that society's publications. Although his tastes are literary he shares his father's tastes for geology and has written also for publication in that line. He married Maude Caldwell, a daughter of Dr. William C. Caldwell, of Fremont, Ohio, whom he first met as a student at the University of Michigan, and he now has one child. While connected with the Detroit bar he wrote a law book entitled, "The Legal Adviser and Business Guide," which has just appeared.

Samuel B. Price, A.B., LL.B.**Scranton, Pa.**

He was born in Branchville, Sussex Co., New Jersey, April 29, 1847. Attended the common schools there, after reaching the proper age, until the spring of '65. Then he entered Blairstown Presbyterian Academy and completed his preparation for college there in June, '66. Was examined for admission at Princeton shortly after and admitted. Entered the College of New Jersey, class of '70, at the opening of the term, in the autumn of '66. He continued in the regular course with the class

of '70, at Princeton, until some time in the spring of '68, when, on account of ill health, he returned to his home in Branchville, and remained there until about the first of September, when he went to Ann Arbor, and took up a special course of study in the university curriculum and began studying law. These studies he continued until about May, '69, when he determined to make up the studies which he had not taken in the regular classical course and to be graduated with the class of '70. He spent the summer in making up his lost Latin and Greek. Immediately after the Commencement of '70, he again entered upon the study of the law in the law library of the University of Michigan, and continued there until the opening of the law term of '70, when he entered that department and remained until January or February, '71. He then left the university and went to his home in Branchville, and became principal of the common schools of that town about the first of April, and conducted them until about the first of October, '71. He then returned to Ann Arbor and completed the law course in March, '72. He was a member of the Webster society

and its president during the latter part of his course. In August, '72, he went to Scranton, Pa., and, after pursuing the study of law for six months, was admitted to the bar of Luzerne County and immediately began practice.

He is one of the managers of the Scranton Public Library, and also president of the Princeton Alumni Association of North-eastern Pennsylvania.

He has been a director of the Scranton Savings Bank since January, 1889. About four years ago he was elected president of the bank and continues in that position at present. His business, however, is that of an attorney at law, and he is in active practice.

He was married February 9th, '81, to Julia Hosie, of Scranton, who died December 14th, 1898. One child, Harold A., died July 16th, 1896, aged six years. He has two boys now living—Cole B., aged 19 years, a freshman at Princeton University; and John H., aged 17 years, preparing for college at Blair Presbyterian Academy, Blairstown, N. J.

Henry Clay Ripley, C.E.

Ann Arbor, Mich.



He was born on a farm in the town of Broadalban, Montgomery County, New York, July 15th, 1845. His father, Eliakim Cornell Ripley, was born in the same house thirty years earlier. His occupation was that of farmer and school teacher until 1853, when he moved to Michigan and went into the lumber business at Saginaw, where he died in 1892, at the age of 77 years. His ancestors were English. Phebe Fairly Birch, the maternal ancestor, was born at Greenbush, Rensselaer County,

New York, of English ancestry, but with a trace of Dutch stock, and died at Saginaw, Michigan, in 1888, at the age of 69 years.

Having moved with his parents to Michigan in 1853, Henry C. Ripley found himself at Saginaw in 1856 in what was then a new country, and there his early education was pursued amid the difficulties of meager school facilities and with many interruptions by occupation in the lumber woods and other logging operations. With some final preparation in the high school at Saginaw, he was able to enter the Freshman class in 1866 at the University of Michigan. In the latter part of his college course, a circumstance occurred which probably determined in a large measure his future career. Alfred Noble had an engagement with Col. Farquhar to make surveys of a number of harbors on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, and he wanted an assistant on that work. He had spoken to both Ripley and Mickle about it and each had expressed a desire to go, but he had need for but one. It was therefore determined to decide which should go by flipping a penny, which was done, and the lot fell to Ripley. A term of service with the government was thus inaugurated, which continued, with some slight interruptions, for twenty years. He was elected poet of his class in Sophomore year and treasurer in Senior year; was a member of the Philozetian debating club and of the Alpha Nu literary society; was one of the speakers at the second Sophomore exhibition.

In '70, following graduation, he was engaged in making government surveys of harbors as assistant to Alfred Noble, and in office work at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, under Col. Farquhar, U. S. engineer. In the spring of '71, he was placed in charge of the construction of a crib pier and stationed at Muskegon, Michigan, and later, in charge of survey party, he made surveys of eleven harbors on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan from Frankfort to St. Joseph. In October, '71, he went to Louisiana and was engaged in survey of Red River in the region of the "Great Raft" and in office work in connection therewith until 1872, when he went to Galveston, Texas, where he was engaged in a survey of that harbor until July, 1873. This work being finished and a month's vacation available, he took a trip north and visited Michi-

gan, New York and Washington, D. C., and returned to Texas in August to make a survey of Pass Cavallo, inlet to Matagorda Bay. The winter of '73-4 was spent in New Orleans. In the spring and summer of '74, he was engaged in a survey for a canal connecting the inland waters along the Gulf of Mexico from Donaldsonville, La., to the Rio Grande, Texas, and in a survey of the falls and rapids in Red River at Alexandria, La.

In April, '75, he went to Galveston, where he resided almost continuously for twenty-five years. His professional experience from '75 to '90 was confined mainly to river and harbor work on the Gulf coast. In '75, he commenced a systematic study of the physical phenomena of that coast relating to the subject of harbor improvements. This study was particularly extensive at Galveston, where observations were continued for many years by means of self-registering apparatus and hydrographic surveys made at frequent intervals. These observations being carried on during the construction of extensive works for the improvement of the harbor, were extremely valuable professionally and their results are recorded in numerous official reports, a portion of which are published in the reports of the chief of engineers, U. S. A., from 1875 to 1890, and in discussions before the American Society of Civil Engineers and published in the transactions of that society from 1890 to 1900.

In 1890 Ripley left the government service and opened an office in Galveston for private practice. In October, '90, he was made chief engineer of the Port Ropes Company, and made plans and estimates for the construction of an artificial entrance to Corpus Christi Bay, Texas. In 1892, he was engaged in making surveys of the harbors of Coatzacoalcas and Salina Cruz Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, and in making plans and estimates for their improvement. This work involved two trips across the Isthmus on horseback and an inspection of the harbor works at Vera Cruz and Tampico, Mexico. In 1893, he was engaged as engineer for Galveston County in the construction of a steel highway bridge across Galveston West Bay. In 1894 he was engaged

in making an investigation of the causes of the erosion of the Galveston Beach, and in making plans and estimates for its protection. He was also a member of a board of engineers to devise a plan for the improvement of the entrance to Aransas Pass, Texas. The other members of that board were Geo. Y. Wisner and Prof. L. M. Haupt. In 1895 he and Prof. Haupt were engaged as consulting engineers for the execution of that work. He was also chief engineer of the improvement of the mouth of Brazos River, Texas, and made surveys, plans and estimates for the improvement of the mouth of the Rio Coatzacoalcas and for the construction of an artificial harbor at Salina Cruz, Mexico. This work was done for an English syndicate and was entirely independent of the work done at the same locality in 1892. He also made an examination of the harbor of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and made a report upon the condition of the works for its improvement and an opinion as to the probable success of that work.

In October, '95, he was engaged to make a survey of the outer bar of Brunswick, Ga., with a view of determining the depth and width of channel across said bar as a result of work done by Mr. C. P. Goodyear, as contractor for the government. The conditions of the contract were such that Mr. Goodyear was to be paid only for depths secured in a channel 100 feet wide. In this case the depth had to be secured by the 30th of November or the payment for this depth, which was \$30,000, would become forfeited to the government. The results of Ripley's survey indicated that the required channel had been secured. Before a certificate could be secured, however, this fact had to be determined by an official survey and this was immediately asked for by the contractor. The power to make the certificate and determine the facts was vested in a board consisting of the superintendent of the U. S. coast and geodetic survey and two officers of engineers of the army. The official survey was completed and the board refused to make the certificate because of insufficient depth. In the

meantime Ripley had watched the progress of the official survey and noted the methods of conducting the work, and when the announcement came, he was prepared to demonstrate the inaccuracy of its results. The opportunity came in the winter of 1896 and he went before the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House, and the Commerce Committee of the Senate and made his demonstration, with the result that Congress authorized the payment of the money, and, at the contractor's request, discharged the board and appointed an officer of the coast and geodetic survey to make future determinations of results. To the credit of the superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, who was president of the board, he it said that he was in favor of having this demonstration made to the board itself, for, being a civil engineer, he recognized the possible fallibility of the board, but the majority of the board ruled otherwise. The president of the board was present when the demonstration was made before the Rivers and Harbors Committee and one of the army engineering members appeared before that committee in defense of the board's results.

In 1897 Ripley was engaged in making an exploration on the Pacific coast of Mexico in the State of Colima, with a view to determine a suitable harbor for a Pacific terminus for the Mexican Central Railroad and in making survey plans and estimates for the improvement of Manzanillo Harbor, Mexico. He also made an examination of the harbor work at Tampico, Mexico, and reported upon the condition of the jetties and recommendations as to their completion; also as to the protection of the bank of Pánuco River, opposite the city of Tampico. In 1898 he was engaged as engineering expert in the court martial trial of Capt. O. M. Carter, and in consultation in regard to the improvement of the harbor of Manzanillo, Mexico.

In 1899 he was engaged as arbitrator in dispute between the city of Galveston and the Galveston Sewer Company. In 1900

he went to Washington, D. C., to explain to the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House the technical features of the Brunswick harbor improvement, and was afterward engaged in making surveys and explorations on the Isthmus of Darien for the Isthmian Canal Commission. He spent six months in the wilds of that tropical country, most of the time out of reach of either mail or telegraphic communication. His report of this work was full and complete in every respect and was submitted to the Isthmian Canal Commission. This work having been finished in Washington, D. C., in November, 1900, Ripley associated himself with Prof. L. M. Haupt in an effort to secure from Congress the privilege of improving the entrance to Aransas Pass, Texas, by a method of their own and at a cost to the government of less than one-half the estimated cost of the plan of the government engineers. The opposition of one of the Texas Senators and the failure of the River and Harbor Bill prevented the success of this effort.

Mr. Ripley received a silver medal from the Paris Exposition of 1900 as colaberator in an exhibit of a method of improving river and harbor entrances.

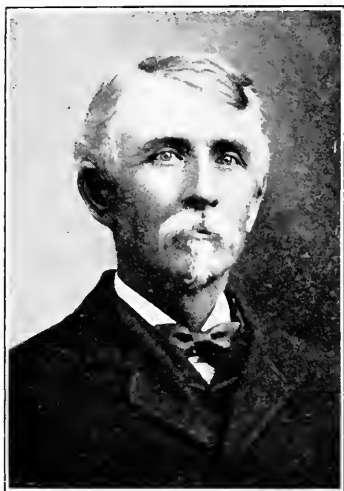
In March, 1901, Ripley moved from Washington to Chicago, and in August of the same year to Ann Arbor.

In November, 1901, Mr. Ripley was appointed by the city of Galveston, Texas, as one of a board of three civil engineers, Alfred Noble and Gen. Roberts being the other two, to devise a plan for protecting the city from future inundations. The board made an elaborate report recommending the construction of a solid cement wall some three miles in length and 17 feet in height above low water, the raising of the grade of the city, and the making of an embankment adjacent to the wall, the whole estimated to cost about \$3,500,000.

On the 8th of September, 1900, when the Galveston storm was raging, Ripley was on his way from San Miguel Bay to Panama

in a small sailing vessel, with barely wind enough to give her steerage way. Arriving in Panama on the evening of the 9th, he set sail from Colon for New York on the 11th, without a suspicion that anything more serious had happened at Galveston than the usual equinoctial disturbance. The Panama papers of the 10th had announced the fact of a storm raging at Galveston, in which the cable house had been destroyed and communication interrupted. The papers of the 11th made no mention of the storm whatever, and hence, when Ripley arrived in New York on the 20th, he was wholly unprepared for the news of the awful catastrophe which had occurred. The wires to Galveston being overcrowded with messages, it was forenoon of the following day before he could learn of the fate of his family. One son had been drowned, his home totally destroyed and the other members of his family had barely escaped with their lives. Out of a population of less than 40,000, more than 6,000 people perished on that fateful night; and out of about 8,000 buildings, all told in the city, 4,141 were totally destroyed.

Ripley is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was married August 25, 1875, to Miss Nellie Arksey, of Ann Arbor. Their children are Herbert Spencer, aged 23; George Birch, aged 20; Loraine, aged 16; and Racine, aged 7. Fred Hilton Arksey died August 1st, 1893, at the age of 15 years and 6 months, and Henry Clay, Jr., was lost in the Galveston storm of September 8, 1900, at the age of 19 years and 7 months. Herbert is attending the University of Michigan in the course of civil engineering, Birch is with Marshall Field & Co., in Chicago, and Loraine and Racine are attending the public school in Ann Arbor.

William Henry Schock, B.S., M.D.**Plateau, Sevier Co., Utah.**

Was born near Easton, Northampton Co., Pa., Jan. 21, 1846. His father was Philip H. Schock, born in the same county, his ancestors coming from Switzerland before the revolution. He was a miller, later a farmer. William's mother was Louisa Eyer, born in the same county. His parents went to northern Illinois in '50 and in '51 settled on a farm at Prairieville, Lee Co., in that state, which was his home until the spring of '71. He enlisted in Co. D, 140th Ill. Vol. Inf.,

early in '64 and remained in the service about six months. He again entered the service by re-enlisting in Co. D, 34th Ill. Vol. Inf., and was mustered out at the close of the war, as a private. He is a member of James B. McKean Post, No. 1, G. A. R., Salt Lake City, and P. G. of Salt Lake Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., but now a member of Richfield Lodge, No. 29. The fall term of '65 and the term following he attended Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia. He entered the University of Michigan September, '66, being catalogued with the class of '70, but passing all the examinations for the Sophomore year, except French, took studies with '69. Remained on the farm during the year 1868, returned to the university in the fall of that year and fell back into the class of '70, with which he was graduated, receiving the degree of B.S.

In the spring of '71 he started west, intending to locate in Nebraska or Kansas and engage in surveying and real estate, but finding business dull and having always wanted to see the plains and mountains, was soon rolling westward towards them. In

May, '71, he arrived in Tintic Mining District, about 90 miles west of south of Salt Lake City. For a few days he held the position of engineer on a windlass, he furnishing the motive power. Soon became interested in claims, but developed nothing of value in 1871. Early in '72 he happened on something better, and a long law suit followed. There were then in the territory two sets of officials, one national and the other territorial. A decision of the territorial supreme court barred the federal officials, a decision of the U. S. supreme court barred the territorial officers. Each term of court, with their witnesses, the contestants marched 45 miles up to the judge and then marched down again, no jury. After a year and a half a compromise secured to Mr. Schock the larger part of the property in dispute. No vacation was taken by Mr. Schock until September, '76, when a trip was made to the centennial exposition at Philadelphia. In May, '77, he sold his mining interests, and with five others outfitted for a trip, a comfortable rig, a small arsenal, fishing tackle, etc., and started across the country. They visited first Fish Lake, 10 miles from Plateau, the lake having an elevation of 9,000 feet, the mountains about it being a half mile higher, and several miles long. In the brooks roaring down to the lake, it took five to ten minutes to get enough trout for a meal for the party. One hundred miles southwest another stop was made at Panguitch Lake, a small edition of the former. Then to Kaibab Plateau, the grandest part of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado River. The route then was through Dixie in southwestern Utah, to Pioche and to Los Vegas, after the longest drive without water, 60 miles, then west through Death Valley, across the Sierra Nevadas to San Bernardino, Los Angeles and up the coast road to San Francisco, 1,800 miles, taking four months.

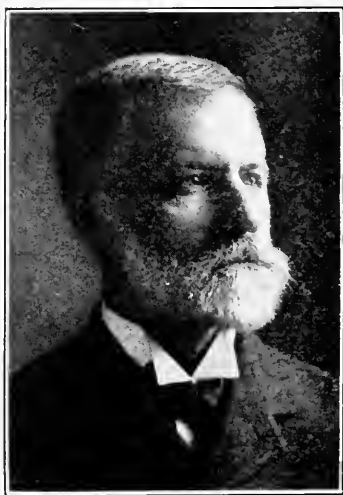
In 1878 he began the study of Medicine in Cincinnati, and received the degree of M.D. at Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago. Practiced medicine in Salt Lake City until in 1884, when failing health, due to army service, took him to the ranch which he had taken up some years before, and where he has

since been living. For the first few years he cast the only Liberal or Gentile vote in his precinct. In '88 he brought a carload of short-horns from the states, and these, with trotters and pacers, have been his favorites. A mining relapse in '89 took him to the placers of the Colorado River. Starting just east of the Henry Mountains with three companions by boat, he prospected the river for 100 miles, running 70 rapids. With ranching, mining and the medical practice he can not well escape being busy, there being no physician south or southeast of his place to the Colorado River.

Until recent years a Republican, the logic of events has made him a Socialist, and his precinct is now Socialistic. He is still an old bachelor, but yet has a glimmer of hope.

Walter Barlow Stevens, A.M.

St. Louis, Mo.



Walter B. Stevens was born July 25, 1848, in Meriden, Conn. When he was eight years old his parents moved west. Stevens' boyhood was passed at Peoria, Ill., where he prepared for college.

He entered the University of Michigan in September, 1866, and continued with the class of '70 during the four years' course, receiving the degree of A.B. in June, 1870. He joined the Philozetian debating club and the Alpha Nu literary society. He was elected treasurer of his class in Sophomore year and historian in Senior year; was one of the speakers at Junior exhibition and also at Commencement.

Ten days after graduation in '70, he went to St. Louis and

began work as a newspaper reporter on the St. Louis Times. He was continuously connected with St. Louis newspapers until May, 1901. In 1881 he became City Editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and two years later was made staff correspondent. In 1884 he was sent to Washington and given charge of the Globe-Democrat Bureau. For seventeen years Stevens passed the sessions of Congress at the National Capital, and between sessions traveled for the Globe-Democrat as staff correspondent. His letter writing took him to nearly every state and territory of the United States, to Mexico, Cuba, British Columbia and various parts of Canada. He has achieved great success as a journalist of wide experience and rare good judgment, and enjoys the acquaintance of men of prominence in all parts of the country.

He is married; has no children.

In May, 1901, when the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company was formally organized at St. Louis, to hold the World's Fair, Stevens was elected Secretary. He had taken a deep interest in this movement to celebrate the centennial of the Purchase, but had contemplated no official connection with it. His only ambition was to round out his allotted time for active life in newspaper harness. His election to the secretaryship was unanimous by the board of ninety-three directors. No intimation that such action was contemplated had reached Stevens, who was attending to his newspaper duties in Washington and preparing to enter upon an extended journey for the Globe-Democrat. A position of trust conveyed in such a manner was not to be declined. His duties in connection with this Exposition are exacting, but he is in every way capable of discharging them wisely and well. He possesses for this important task great erudition, fidelity and persistency of purpose and a comprehensive grasp of the objects to be attained. Again the class of '70 is to be congratulated upon being so conspicuously represented in this great international enterprise.

Leonard Emiah Stocking, Ph.B., M.D.**Agnews, Cal.**

He was born December 2, 1846, at Collinsville, N. Y. At the age of eight years he went to Wisconsin with his father, who was a farmer. There he attended district school winters and helped at farming summers. When sixteen years old he attended Allen's Grove Academy and subsequently entered Beloit College, but remained only a short time. After another year's preparation for college he entered the University of Michigan in 1866 with the class of '70. He joined the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, the Philozetian debating club, and the Alpha Nu literary society.

After graduation in 1870 he took a business trip through the southern and western states, and in the following year took charge of his father's farm in Missouri. He was principal of the public schools of Potosi, Mo., in 1872, and of Irondale Academy in 1873. In 1874 he gave his time chiefly to the study of medicine in St. Louis Medical College and in the hospitals in St. Louis. He received his degree of M.D. from St. Louis Medical College in 1876 and commenced practice at Anna, Ill. His abilities as a physician were at once recognized and the position of physician in the Illinois Hospital for the Insane at that place was tendered to him, which he accepted. This position was filled by him with great satisfaction until 1890, when he decided to remove to the Pacific coast. He therefore resigned his position and went to San Diego, Cal., where he had charge of the sanitarium at that place for three years. In 1893 he accepted a position on the medical staff of the State Insane Hospital at Agnews, Cal., near San Francisco. He has been continuously connected with that institution to the present time. September 6, 1876, he married Miss Helen Whitman of Watseka, Ill., a graduate of Prairie Seminary and principal of the high school at Paducah, Ky. Their daughter, Helen M., was born in 1884.

In a recent letter Dr. Stocking says: "Beyond my family, there are no associations so dear as those of my college days, and I still remember with pleasure our grand reunion of June, 1890.

I want to meet the boys again and shall at the next reunion, if possible." He says he keeps open house continually for all members of the class of '70.

Lucius Burrie Swift, Ph.M.

Indianapolis, Ind.

He was born at Yates, Orleans Co., N. Y., July 31, 1844, his father, Stephen Swift, being a farmer. He was in the Federal army two and a half years, as a private in the 28th N. Y. Vols. He was twice taken prisoner, the first time in General Banks' retreat. Was held sixteen weeks, part of the time at Lynchburg, Va., and the remainder at Belle Isle. The second time he was taken at the battle of Chancellorsville and confined in Libby prison, but was released in twelve days. He prepared for college at Medina, N. Y. He entered the University of Michigan in September, 1866, with the class of '70. He joined the Psi Upsilon fraternity and the Literary Adelpi. The first two years after graduation he studied law in the office of Henry A. Childs, district attorney, at Medina, N. Y. He then became the principal of the high school in La Porte, Ind. After serving one year in this capacity, he was appointed superintendent of schools at the same place and continued in this position for six years. In '79 he removed to Indianapolis, and commenced the practice of law.

He was chairman of the Independent Republican Committee of Indiana in the campaign of 1884. In September, 1886, as a member of the executive committee of the Indiana Civil Service Reform Association, he made a report upon "The Federal Civil Service in Indiana since March 4, 1885." This consisted of fifty-three closely printed pages and acquired a national notoriety. It is Document No. 2 of the association. He supplemented this in 1888 by a report upon the Indianapolis post office known as Document No. 4. In 1887, before the House Committee of the general assembly, on behalf of the association he conducted the investigation of the Indiana insane hospital, the

time occupied being three weeks, day and evening, the evidence taken covering 1,300 printed pages. In 1888 he took the stump against Cleveland and made speeches throughout the state, confining himself to the one subject of the mismanagement of the civil service. Later he became President of the Indiana Civil Service Reform Association. He made an address before the Union League Club of Chicago at the opening of the campaign of 1888, which was published in full in the *Inter Ocean*. He edited the *Civil Service Chronicle*, a monthly publication at Indianapolis.

Mr. Swift has been in active practice of law at Indianapolis continuously since 1879, and is ranked among the leaders of the profession at that place.

Swift was married at Medina, N. Y., July 6, '76, to Miss Mary Ella Lyon.

Rufus Hildreth Thayer, A.M., LL.B.

Washington, D. C.



He was born at Northville, Wayne County, Michigan, June 29, 1849, on a farm, and lived there all through his boyhood. Attended a country district school until 1864, when he entered the high school at Ann Arbor and remained two years, graduating in June, 1866, with Darrow, Lovell, Christy, Cooley, Haven and others. In the summer of 1866, he remained in Ann Arbor, and, with Darrow and other of the boys, had the pleasure and advantage of personal instruction by Prof. Boise, which smoothed his way perceptibly through the terrors of entrance examinations.

He entered the University of Michigan in the fall of 1866, with the class of '70. He joined the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, the Philozetian debating club and the Alpha Nu literary society. He was secretary of his class in Freshman year and *magister edendi* in Senior year. Was one of the speakers at the second Sophomore exhibition and also at the Junior exhibition. At opening of the college year in 1870, he accepted an appointment as assistant librarian of the university, under Professor Tenbrook, in succession to Mr. Davis who retired on account of ill health, and remained until March, 1871, when Mr. Davis returned with restored health and resumed his duties in the library at Thayer's request, as he was longing for a change of air and new fields.

In the spring of 1871, Thayer visited Washington, D. C., where he had relatives residing, and found immediate employment as an assistant in the library of Congress, under Mr. A. R. Spofford, who was for many years the head of that great institution. Remained in the library only about three months, as he was unwilling to give the assurance required by Mr. Spofford, that he would remain for at least five years. Secured a clerkship in the Treasury Department and in the autumn of 1871 entered the law school of Columbian University at Washington. In 1873, was admitted to the bar in Washington and in June of the same year was graduated from the Law School.

In the same year he was transferred from his clerical position and appointed as law officer of the office of the supervising architect of the Treasury, and remained in that office until 1886, when he resigned and entered upon the practice of law, in partnership with Fred G. Coldren, of the class of 1882, U. of M., at Washington, and has been continuously engaged in the practice of law, in Washington, since that date. For the last ten years the firm has been Thayer & Rankin, his partner being John M. Rankin, a graduate of Centre College, Kentucky, and associated with the firm is Walter F. Rogers, who is widely known as a patent lawyer and an authority on patent law. The firm has for many years given special attention to land and mining law and litiga-

tion. He spent the winter of 1875-6, in Europe, having been sent there by the Government in connection with the refunding of the national debt. Fleming and Thayer lived together in Washington for many years, until Fleming married. Since leaving government service he has become locally identified to some extent with the municipal affairs of the District of Columbia. He was for several years a member of the school board of Washington and also judge advocate general of the militia of the District of Columbia. He is now a member of the board of trustees of the public library at Washington, for which a \$350,000.00 building is now in course of construction, due to the generosity of Andrew Carnegie. Each of these offices were appointive and without emolument.

He has been for many years a member of the Cosmos Club, one of the leading clubs of Washington, founded and maintained as distinctively scientific, literary and artistic, and which is located in what is known as the "Dolly Madison" house, it having been the home of the widow of President Madison for the last twenty-five years of her life. He is now the president of that club and says that he appreciates that distinction as an honor greatly beyond his deserts, and as probably the greatest he is ever likely to have conferred on him.

Thayer is unmarried. He and Michael A. Meyendorff are believed to be the sole representatives of celibacy remaining in the class list. Evidently the "Judge" was too large and "Mike" was too small. Each deserved a better fate.

By reason of his location in Washington, Thayer has, from time to time, met a great many of the boys on their occasional pilgrimages to the capitol city, and says that his heart is still warm with affection for the Old Class and full of tender memories of the old days; that his pride in the Old Class has been strongly emphasized by the opportunities given him to observe the high quality of public service rendered by members of '70, who in natural order have been summoned to high public office; that he has seen Day, Noble, Moses, Penfield and Baker filling admir-

ably conspicuous places and reflecting great honor on the class as well as themselves. He observes that evidence has not been wanting that a high general average of attainment and usefulness has been maintained by the class as a whole, but that we should be grateful that great opportunities have come to several of the boys and been fully met. Thayer further states that he feels that his certificate of this fact may be of value in the general round-up of vital statistics of the class, and he gives it cheerfully and in emphatic terms. His address is Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

Alexander Thomson, B.S., LL.B.

Clackamas, Oregon.



The subject of this sketch was born on Griggsville Prairie in Pike County, Illinois, May 2d, 1844. His father, William Thomson, first saw the light on a farm near Wheeling, Virginia, April 17, 1818, and was by occupation a farmer. In 1836, he removed to Illinois and was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred on his farm at Verona in that state, on December 7th, 1900, after an illness of only about 24 hours, aged 82. The maiden name of Alexander's

mother was Sarah Jane Gilbreath. Her parents were from Connecticut and located in Illinois, where they died, leaving two daughters, Sarah Jane, aged 7, and her sister aged 5, to be taken care of by strangers. Sarah Jane was adopted into the family of James McWilliams where she lived until married to William Thomson. She died when Alexander was only six years of age.

near Wheeling, Va., on the farm where Alexander's father was born. She had been sick for several years with consumption and was taken to Virginia in hopes that a change of climate would give relief, but the fatal disease soon terminated her life.

After his mother's death Alexander returned to Griggsville, Illinois, with his father who, after a lapse of about four years, married a second time and settled in Grundy County, near Verona. The fruits of this union were three daughters, all of whom are living, so that, as Alexander says, he "has one and one-half sisters, that is three half-sisters." After his return from Virginia he made his home with James McWilliams for two years, then with Jerome Ferry for several months and then with Thomas Miller. After his father's second marriage Alexander went with him to Grundy County and attended public school in Pike and Grundy counties. When the great war for the Union broke out Alexander manifested that loyalty and steadfastness which have ever been distinguishing traits in his character, and enlisted September 16, 1862, in Henshaw's Illinois Battery, which was assigned to the 23d Army Corps, and found service in Kentucky and Tennessee. His command took part in the chase after Morgan in 1863, and in the engagement with the forces under Longstreet at Campbells station near Knoxville, and withstood a siege of twenty days in Knoxville. He served in the army until the close of the war when he was mustered out July 25th, 1865. He then entered Grand Prairie Seminary at Onarga, Ill., to prepare for entering the University of Michigan, but, he says that, after a time "the faculty took the liberty of disagreeing with several of us young men with regard to the management of the seminary, and we departed never to return as students unless the faculty would retract what they had said, which they never did." He finished his school year at Onarga Institute and entered the University of Michigan with the class in September, 1866. He was present at every recitation of his class during the four years' course, which cannot be said of any other member. He was a member of the Philozetian debating club and of the Literary

Adelphi; was one of the speakers at the second Sophomore exhibition; was elected class Seer in the Junior year and presented the medal to P. H. Bumpus on Class Day, 1870. After being graduated from the literary department with the class of '70, he entered the law department in the fall of the same year, and in 1872 received his degree of LL.B. His father, at that time, being very sick, Mr. Thomson returned to his home in Illinois and managed his father's farm for one year.

In 1873 he determined to cast his lot in the western country and passing through Chicago, where he met classmates Maltman and Bush, he went directly to Oregon. He located in Clackamas County where he has lived ever since. He has been engaged in teaching part of the time. In 1884 he was elected as a Republican to represent his district in the state legislature and served for two terms, having been re-elected by a good majority. In 1888 the people of his county elected him county superintendent of schools for two years, and in 1890 re-elected him for two years more by a majority of 800 votes, his Republican successor getting a majority of only 27 votes. During this time he had 106 schools, numbering over 6,000 pupils, under his supervision.

Mr. Thomson was married September 22, 1875, to Sarah J. Almendinger, of Ann Arbor, Mich. Their son, Milo M., was born June 10, 1877. Roy M. was born April 1st, 1879, and Cora M. was born February 9th, 1884. They had the misfortune of losing their son Roy in 1890. He was kicked by a horse and from the effects of the injury he received died July 13th of that year. Milo passed through the public schools at Clackamas and one year in the high school in Oregon City. He is now employed in a state fish culture establishment hatching salmon on the Umpqua river in southern Oregon. Their daughter Cora passed through the grades of the public schools and one year at Oregon City high school, and then entered Portland high school, from which she was graduated in June, 1901, at the age of 17.

Mr. Thomson has been in good health most of the time since leaving the university. In 1898 he had what the doctor called

a slight stroke of apoplexy, but he has recovered and appears to be taking the world easy and is full of his old-time cheerfulness. He is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics he is a conservative Republican. He has not seen any member of the class since he went to Oregon, in 1873, but says that he has a warm place in his heart for all of his old classmates and cordially invites them to share in the hospitalities of his home whenever in his locality. His address is Clackamas, Oregon.

Orlando La Fayette Tindall, A.M., B.D.

Zion City, Lake Co., Ill.



Was born at South Grove, DeKalb County, Illinois, November 25, 1847. His father was Jesse Tindall, born in New Jersey, of English descent; married Mary Barber, whose birthplace was New York State. Their son, Orlando L., lived with them on a farm during his youth. From his early childhood he has labored under the disadvantages of having a partially paralyzed arm. His early education was acquired in an old log school house situated in a

beautiful grove, one mile from his home, where, he says, shoes and stockings were out of style after about the first of April. His *understanding*, therefore, expanded freely, and, being of a studious disposition, he developed an ability to enter Beloit College, Beloit, Wis., at the age of sixteen. He remained here, first in the preparatory department and afterwards in the College classical course, until 1868, when he entered the University of

Michigan with the class of '70. At Beloit he was fortunate to be under the instruction of those able and well-known instructors, Emerson and Porter, who have only recently died at a very advanced age. This was a strict Congregational school. The boys (no girls then) were compelled to go to chapel every morning, failing which, their college life was in peril. The same danger followed being absent from church Sunday mornings or from Prex's Sunday afternoon sermon. If to this cause can be traced the reason for Mr. Tindall's leaving Beloit and joining the class of '70 of the University of Michigan, every member of this class has good cause for rejoicing over the strictness of the discipline at Beloit. In college he was a member of the Literary Adelphi. Mr. Tindall completed his course and was graduated with '70. He then returned to his home uncertain as to his future. He thought of taking up the profession of the law, but hesitated, yet he says that he "still believes that it is possible for a lawyer to be saved, and that it is not harder for him to enter the Kingdom than for a camel to go through the eye of a needle." However the ministry kicked the beam, and he entered Union Theological Seminary, Chicago, in the fall of 1870. He went thoroughly to work and investigated church matters and questions, expecting to follow the light as it came to him. He remained at the seminary one year, but in the meantime united with the M. E. Church. Dr. Charles H. Fowler (now Bishop) was pastor. Mr. Tindall discarded the doctrine of election and predestination and adhered to that of the freedom of the will. In the fall of 1871 he entered the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, a Methodist school, and was graduated there in the summer of 1873, with the degree of B.D. He also received the degree of A.M. from the University of Michigan.

Mr. Tindall commenced his labors in the ministry in a suburban town of Chicago, speaking without notes—a practice which he has continued to the present time. He then preached at Prairie du Chien, Wis., for six months. In the fall of 1873, he joined the Illinois Conference and began his regular work of circuit riding, with four appointments among the farmers. As a result of his effective work, in the fall of 1874 and winter of 1874-5, about one hundred converts joined the church.

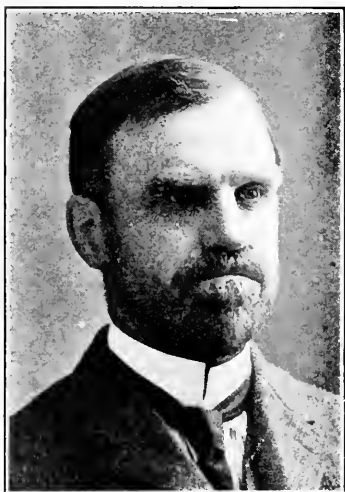
On July 4, 1876, Mr. Tindall was married to Miss Anna E. Harvey, of Jacksonville, Ill. She was a graduate from the Illinois Female College at Jacksonville. Their only child, Mary Evangeline, was born July 29, 1877. In 1879, Mrs. Tindall's health requiring a change of climate, Mr. Tindall took his family to Colorado. They passed the summer at Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver. Mrs. Tindall's health improved for a time, but on their return to Illinois, in the fall, she failed rapidly and on the 9th of December, 1879, passed to the better world. Mr. Tindall's health being somewhat broken, he started in June, 1880, for London, hoping that a change of scenes and needed rest would fully restore it to its former vigor. He made a flying trip through parts of Europe. Crossed the North Sea and went up through Holland, visited Cologne, spent a delightful day on the Rhine with its picturesque scenery and towering castles; went down through the Black Forest of Germany and crossed the Alps in a diligence drawn by seven horses. He visited Milan, Venice, Florence and Rome, and says that he had an opportunity to kiss the toes of St. Peter in the great cathedral. He returned via Turin, Genoa, St. Gothard Pass, Lake Geneva and Paris. Visited friends in the North of Wales; visited London a second time, heard Gladstone speak in the House of Commons, and after seeing the great sights of the great city, sailed for home, arriving in the latter part of August, 1880. He again took up the ministry for about three years, but ill health constrained him to seek a change in the West. He determined to and did settle on a beautiful farm of 320 acres, two and one-half miles from the historical city of Lawrence. This farm was formerly owned by Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island. Here were bred many fine and valuable horses. Mr. Tindall remained on this farm eight pleasant and profitable years, raising grain and stock.

He was married March 2, 1884, to Miss Nancy Hays Price, of Carrollton, Ill. In 1890, while spending a vacation at Minneapolis, Minn., Mr. Tindall and his wife became acquainted with Rev. John Alex. Dowie and attended a "Divine Healing Mission" for three weeks, which he was conducting. They became very much interested in Dowie and his teachings. From that time to the present both Mr. and Mrs. Tindall have been

strong supporters of the faith he taught. In 1897 they severed their connection with the M. E. Church and Mr. Tindall was ordained an elder in the "Christian Catholic Church in Zion." He spent a year in that ministry at Lawrence, but in the fall of 1898, he moved to Chicago, and in February, 1899, he was appointed Principal of the Ministerial Training Department in Zion College, which had just been opened by Rev. John Alex. Dowie. Tindall still fills that position. He has also been professor of Greek in the college.

On December 23d, 1898, his only daughter, Mary Evangeline, twenty years of age, was taken to the better land. She had just entered the Junior year in Kansas University at Lawrence. It is believed that overwork in her studies brought on the trouble that terminated a beautiful and promising life.

James Fisher Tweedy, A.B. **New York City.**



James Fisher Tweedy, the oldest son of John H. Tweedy, of Danbury, Conn., and Anna Marion Fisher, of Boston, Mass., was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 20th of March, 1849. His father, born in Danbury, in 1814, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He studied in the village schools to prepare for Yale, where he was graduated from the academic and legal departments. After graduation in 1836, he traveled through the West, and finally

settled in Milwaukee, where he engaged in the practice of law, and entered actively into local and state politics. In 1848 he

was elected territorial delegate to Washington, and there was influential in procuring the admission of Wisconsin into the rank of statehood. He died November 12th, 1901, at his home in Milwaukee.

James was educated at the private and public schools of Milwaukee till his fifteenth year, when he was sent to Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter, N. H., to prepare for Harvard College.

On completing the Exeter course, he was induced by western friends to enter the University of Michigan instead of an Eastern institution, which he did in September, 1866, with the class of '70. During the Freshman and first half of the Sophomore year at Ann Arbor he lived at the Mott house, situated opposite the present gymnasium, then the ball field. There lived the Quarles brothers, Joseph, now senator from Wisconsin, and Charles, a prominent lawyer; the former in the law school and the latter in the academic department, class of '68. There, too, lived Henry Durkee and H. Willie Lord, royal hosts to Freshman eyes; W. R. Day and Peter King of '70; James Freeman Clark, nephew of the noted Unitarian divine of that name, and Edward Cramer, now our consul at Florence. In the latter part of his Freshman year he joined the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, of which many in the house were members. In that house our now famous classmate, quondam Secretary of State, gave evidence of that talent for diplomacy, which in later years stood us in such stead against Spain, when we grabbed the Philippines and donned the title of a world power. For then with others he planned that memorable court of inquiry, whose place of meeting is well known to '70, and whose exit on a certain occasion was noted more for its celerity than dignity.

In January of the Sophomore year Tweedy moved to Mr. Bird's house on State St., where the stern eyes of John C. Freeman, now professor of Wisconsin University, and Albert Patten-gill, Seniors and roommates, restrained somewhat any too marked Sophomoric propensities. Then "Binders" was a great temptation, where bowls were filled and toasts were drunk, and whence

many a lad returned to bed a wee bit frisky. Then many a gate was divorced from hinge, and many a householder did rue the day when Sophomores went out to play. Albert Weisbrod was Tweedy's roommate for half a year at Bird's house. He was the youngest of the class, and later made an enviable reputation as a lawyer, and was an active citizen of Oshkosh, his native town, when death called him. Two delightful weeks were spent with him with gun and canoe among the bayous of the Wolf river in upper Wisconsin, where game was plenty and nature but little disturbed by human habitations.

In the Junior year the ladies began to play a part. Hops were in order. Careful toilets were made, and cut of coat was most important. In classroom Porter's ponderous sentences and Michell's glowing pictures held the student's attention, unless, sad to relate, a too inviting sun tempted some out of the window that stood so conveniently behind the partition. Then Frieze's kindly countenance looked on him, and gave to Horace a tone and color perhaps never dreamed of by the poet himself. Then ideals were clothed with angels' wings and prose was poetry. Days all too short and year too soon ended.

In the Senior year Tweedy roomed with Andrew J. Mack at Mr. Thayer's, on Huron St. Binder's course in physics was then a popular one with some of the class, and many hours and much midnight oil were spent in serious contemplation of the problems of that intricate science. Especial attention was given to the laws of gravity and upheaval, a branch of the science attempted only by a chosen few, whose capacity was found to be adapted to so profound a subject.

Who can fittingly relate the story of the last supper at Hangstefer's and the farewells at the depot? Not even the famous philosopher of clothes would attempt to picture those scenes.

After graduation Tweedy joined a party formed by Alfred Noble, to survey the harbors of Cheboygan and Alpena in Michigan, which returned to Milwaukee in late fall to map out the work done in the field. Influenced by that experience, he re-

turned to Ann Arbor in September, '71, and took a partial course in engineering, rooming with Geo. W. Peckham, of Milwaukee, now librarian of the Milwaukee Public Library, who was taking a course in the medical school. Day had also returned to take a course in law and manage the law library. Then was formed a Radical Club, which met frequently in their rooms to discuss theories of future life, salvation and kindred subjects, and had one memorable meeting by invitation, at Dr. Cocker's house, when it was hoped the good doctor would settle beyond doubt certain perplexing questions as to the hereafter. Day, Burton, Peckham and Alice Belcher were members, and animated talkers at the meetings.

The offer of work with an engineering party sent out by the C., M. & St. P. R. R. to survey the line between Milwaukee and Chicago, caused Tweedy to cut short his course in engineering and enter the employ of that company in February, '72. In September of the same year he married Mary Alice Belcher, of Milwaukee.

The first few months of '73 were spent in Canton, Ohio, where William McKinley and William R. Day were pleading some of their first law cases, and laying the foundation of statesmanship, now known throughout the world.

In May he returned to Milwaukee and entered the office of Conro, Starke Co., contractors, for whom he drew the plans for the first dry dock built there. With them he remained till 1878, when he took an active interest in the banking and brokerage business which he had started with Mr. Belcher in 1875.

In 1881 he joined the New York Stock Exchange and moved with his family to New York City, leaving his brother, John H. Tweedy, Jr., to manage the business in Milwaukee. At the expiration of the copartnership, in 1888, Tweedy retired from business and devoted much of his time to recovering health, much broken by fifteen years of office life. Soon after he came into the possession of an abandoned New Hampshire farm, situated among the foothills of the White mountains and twelve miles

from any railroad. There he spent most of each year, returning to New York in the late fall. There he farmed a little, followed the mountain brook to cast for trout, or floated on the slightly ruffled waters of some spring-fed lake to try his skill with bass or pickerel. Nature proved to be a good doctor. In January, 1899, opportunity offered to try business again and he entered the stock exchange office of Theo. Wilson, now Wilson, Watson & Herbert, where he can be found at the present time.

He has five children, four sons and one daughter, in the order of their birth, Arthur William, born August 18th, 1873; Margaret Hunter, born April 16th, 1875; Richard, born November 16th, 1876; James Belcher, born May 2d, 1878; and Alfred, born February 24th, 1880. Of these the two older sons are devoted to art, the daughter is living at home, James is studying law in Columbia and Alfred is at Yale Sheffield School.

In national politics he has been an independent, voting with the Democrats for Cleveland and with the Republicans for McKinley, while in city matters he has been invariably against the bosses, and although most of the time on the losing side, feels at last rewarded by this victory for good government under the banner of Seth Low.

His present residence is Spuyten Duyvil, New York City, the most picturesque spot in greater New York. His business address is No. 6 Wall Street.

Peter Voorheis, A.B.

Died at Grand Rapids, Mich., December 17, 1890.

Was born September 11, 1843, at White Lake, Oakland Co., Michigan. His father's name was Sebring Voorheis. He lived on his father's farm and attended district school until he commenced preparation for college at Ypsilanti, Mich. He entered the University of Michigan in September, 1866, with the class of '70. Joined the Philozetian debating club and the Alpha Nu literary society. Was one of the speakers at the first Sophomore

exhibition. He entered upon the study of law immediately after graduation, with Crawfoot & Brewer, in Pontiac, Mich., and remained with them until May, '71. He then went to Holland, Mich., and took charge of the U. S. harbor improvements at that place until November, '71. During the following winter he attended the law department of the U. of M., and in April, '72, was admitted to the Michigan bar at Pontiac. Soon thereafter he settled at Grand Rapids, Mich., and commenced the practice of his profession, and made that place his home. In '82, he added to his law practice the business of fire insurance and loans, and at the time of his death his business was yielding a fair income.

He was married August, '76, to Cornelia A. Woodward, of Grand Rapids, Mich. Children: Leroy Woodward, Clarence Sebring, Frederick Woodward. One child died in infancy.

Peter Voorheis died suddenly of heart disease, December 17, '90, at Grand Rapids, while engaged in the trial of a law suit. He was waiting for the opposing counsel to state an objection when he was seen to bend forward over the table at which he was standing and, before any one could reach him, expired without a gasp or groan. His wife happened to be in the court room at the time and noticed that his voice trembled slightly and that a change came over his countenance. As he leaned forward upon the table she hastened to his side, but the vital spark had fled. He was generous hearted, genial and kind, and will be remembered for his many noble qualities of manhood. He was a member of the Congregational church.

Mrs. Cornelia A. Voorheis, widow of Peter Voorheis, died July 9, 1900, leaving her surviving the above named three children. Leroy W., now about 23 years old, was graduated from the high school at Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1897, and entered the University of Michigan the same year, remaining one year. In the fall of 1898, he was employed by a Cincinnati house, The Globe-Wernicke Co., as traveling agent. He is still so employed, covering the States of Michigan, Indiana and Illinois in his

travels. Clarence S., about 20 years of age, was graduated from the high school at Grand Rapids. After the death of his mother he carried on the insurance business established by his father, until he found an opportunity to sell out, and was then employed by the National Biscuit Co. at Grand Rapids, Mich., with which company he is still connected. Frederick W., about 14 years old, is now in the high school at Grand Rapids, energetic and independent, like his father. These boys are all doing well and are worthy successors of the genial Peter Voorheis of the class of '70.

William James Waters, C.E.

Whereabouts Unknown.

He was born September 10, 1841, at the village of Rye, N. Y. His father, William Waters, was a farmer. His mother's maiden name was Mary Ann Smythe. He learned the printer's trade. Was of a roving disposition and resided at different times at New York City, Hudson, N. Y., New Bedford, Cambridge and Boston, Mass. He traveled in Central and South America, sailed along the Atlantic coast as well as the Pacific coast of those countries and at several points journeyed into the interior. His final preparation for college was made at Exeter, N. H. Entered Harvard College, but remained only one year. He then entered the University of Michigan in 1866 and completed his course with the class of '70. He was a member of the Masonic order. After receiving his degree he was engaged for two or three years in making maps of cities of Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. About 1875 he was married at Columbus, O., and was employed there as superintendent of the Ohio Bent Woodworks until 1877, when he left there and no definite trace of him since that time can be ascertained. His business affairs are said to have been satisfactory and no reason can be assigned for his sudden disappearance.

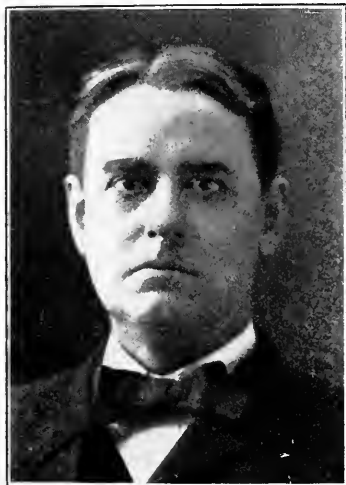
In the last letter received from Mr. W. C. Willits, written October 7, 1901, he says of Mr. Waters:

"I do not think him dead. I do know though, that he left Columbus, O., (where he was superintendent of the Ohio Bent Woodworks) without notice to any one. What his troubles were and why he went away so unceremoniously I do not know. Dr. Travett was owner of the woodworks. I have been to Columbus, and permit me to say that his relations to the woodworks was straight, without any crookedness. Waters was the embodiment of honor. He was of a roving disposition. Something seemed to him unendurable, and as a strange place had no terrors for him, but rather a charm, he went away. He was seen in Texas for about a year after his departure, since when all trace has been lost."

Late efforts have been made to learn something of him by correspondence with several persons at Columbus, O., but nothing new has been developed.

Oliver Hart Wattles, B.S.

Lapeer, Mich.



He was born in Lapeer, Lapeer County, Michigan, January 29, 1850. His father, John M. Wattles, born March 20, 1819, in Bradford County, Pa., lost his parents when he was only six years old and from boyhood was obliged to make his own way in the world. He achieved distinction as an able lawyer and successful banker. He established the banking house of J. M. Wattles & Co., of Lapeer, Mich., which, after his death, September 20, 1893, was

continued by his son, Oliver H. Wattles, the subject of this sketch. Oliver's mother, Phila A. Hart, was born in Connecti-

cut, February 6th, 1824, one of twelve children. Her family removed to Lapeer County, Mich., in 1831. She was known as a lady of culture and refinement, and her services as a teacher were in good demand. She was married to John M. Wattles January 1st, 1847. She died in January, 1882.

Oliver H. attended district school until he was 13 years old, when, like some other boys with a desire to see the world, he ran away from home and remained away one year. We next hear of him as a student for two terms in Detroit and then one term in the union school at Ann Arbor, then entering the University of Michigan in the fall of 1866, with the class of '70. He was a member of the Philozetian debating club. Although he expressed regret that he had not had a better preparation for college, yet he stood well in his class, and on graduation was well prepared for the business he has given his life to—that of banking, first as a partner with his father and after his death as his successor. His travels have taken him to Philadelphia, New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Paul and other cities of the United States. For ten years, 1874 to 1884, he had the honor of representing his ward as an alderman and during that time he exerted his influence in favor of good government and of better educational facilities for the youth of his native city. He has declined to take any other office, giving his entire attention to banking. He enjoys the confidence and respect of his friends and acquaintances and of the business community in which he lives.

Albert William Weisbrod, A.B.**Died at Oshkosh, Wis., April 18, 1892.**

He was born in the City of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on the 4th day of October, 1851. He died in the city of his birth, on the 18th day of April, 1892, after an illness of about ten days, of acute kidney disease, which was superinduced by the nervous tension to which he was subjected on account of the sudden death of his younger brother, Otto, who died five days before him, at the age of 28 years.

His father, Charles August Weisbrod, was born at Zimmern, Germany; was educated as a lawyer, and married Elise Frances Goetz, of Zimmern, her native city; the issue of the marriage being seven children, four daughters and three sons; of the latter, Albert being the eldest. The parents came to America in the year 1848, and settled at the city of Oshkosh, where the father commenced the practice of the law, which he continued in the same place up to the time of his death. Throughout his career the elder Weisbrod held a high position at the bar of his county and was one of the leading progressive spirits of his time. He died May 21, 1876, eight days after the death of his third daughter. Mrs. Weisbrod followed him on the 11th of October, 1897.

Albert was a very promising son, and was not only given such advantages as the local schools afforded, but his father having decided to make a lawyer of him, sent him to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he remained from 1866 to the time of his graduation in 1870. He went to Europe early

in 1871 and attended the University of Heidelberg for six months, taking the law lectures only. His father was tenacious regarding his retention of the German language and his thorough equipment in that sphere. He continued his studies at the Leipzig University, which he attended until late in 1872, finishing his work at the Berlin University, where he gave especial attention to the law lectures, although he was a member of the general course.

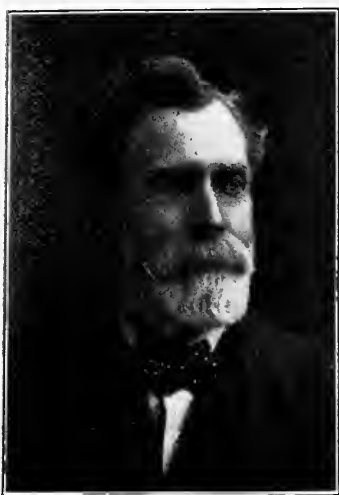
Leaving Europe he came home to Oshkosh in July, 1873, and at once entered upon the practice of the law in the office of his father and Chas. W. Felker, who were partners. Albert was soon admitted to the firm. Soon after his father's death, he formed a copartnership with Henry B. Harshaw (late State Treasurer of Wisconsin), to which firm Chas. Nevitt was admitted in 1884, the partnership continuing until 1889. Later the firm name was Weisbrod, Harshaw & Thompson, the latter, A. E. Thompson (formerly of Princeton, Wisconsin), being at the time assistant United States district attorney for eastern district of Wisconsin. In all of the firms, after the death of his father, Mr. Weisbrod was the acknowledged senior member, although to some of his associates a junior in years, and was accorded the laboring oar in all of the important trials conducted by the firm. As a trial lawyer, Mr. Weisbrod ranked with the foremost among the younger lawyers of his state. He was a systematic, methodical worker in the preparation of his case for trial, and never depended upon the hope that some fortunate turn of affairs would help him to a verdict. He was gifted with a remarkably clear, strong voice and by nature was graceful in his action and bearing, the element of precision being always apparent without a suggestion of the rigid. He was considered by the business interests of his city as one of the most safe and conservative counsellors and held an envied reputation for professional and business integrity. Mr. Weisbrod never having married, was his father's successor in the home as the head and adviser of the family up to the time of his death. He was a member of the

Masonic order and filled the highest office in the local lodge, about three years before his death. He was postmaster for the city of Oshkosh during the first Cleveland administration, indicating that he was a Democrat in politics. In his youth he was a most ardent devotee of all the outdoor sports, and throughout his life devoted much of his leisure time to the pleasures of gun and rod. He was robust in health, strong in frame and of an extremely active, nervous temperament.

Although he died at the age of forty, his vigorous manhood developed a finished individuality which was impressed upon the community he left, and his professional life, though short, would, if sketched from the court records of his state, well-nigh fill the allotted three score years and ten of other men.

Charles Manley Wells, M.S.

Los Angeles, Cal.



The most important event in the life of C. M. Wells occurred October 23d, 1842—he was born—Gibson, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. He began life, not only very young, but also very small, his chief attributes at that time being voice and appetite. "Hardly worth raising," was the verdict. Still, in accordance with the custom of babies, he grew and was good and naughty, a blessing and a trial, as most children are.

Until thirteen years of age, he lived in the coal mining town of Wilkesbarre, Penn., where his father, Geo. H. Wells, practiced law. During these years the boy had the advantages of a good, plain home, a devoutly Chris-

tian mother, a practical, free-thinking, upright father; and he received plenty of precepts and admonition, enforced by the mother with mild slaps and by the father with a severe rod.

His primary schooling was mostly obtained at home, taught by his parents; hence it was neither systematic nor thorough. His great bug-bear was the horrible, unprincipled, wicked spelling of the English language, lacking sense and reason and right; causing tears and heart burns innumerable; otherwise he took hold well, without either precocity or dullness, and at thirteen stood, in patches, both beyond and behind the pupils of like age in the public schools.

In 1855 the life of young Wells changed from town to country—Wilkesbarre, Penn., to Gibson, Penn., since the father, because of failing eyesight, was compelled to abandon the practice of law and become a farmer. This meant to young Wells district school winters and hard work the rest of the year; for Susquehanna County is rough, hilly and unproductive, excepting in dairy products, and also in apples, with their bi-products—cider and applejack. This life was without luxuries, culture, society and other reputed advantages, but gave in abundance the important benefits of vigorous physical life, in fresh, pure air, with plenty of hearty, nutritious food, and consequent active digestion and proper assimilation. The boy soon distanced his classmates in the district schools, taking "go as you please" courses, and later skirmished for more education in the higher schools of the county—at Harford, New Milford and Montrose, learning, at the latter place, the county seat, that younger boys could easily outrank him in education and social acquirements—an important and needed lesson.

He espoused the Fremont cause in the campaign with Buchanan in 1856, entering into it with hearty zest and enthusiasm, taking the teachings of Horace Greeley and the *Tribune*, as truth that should and must prevail. Having remained ever since a

consistent, but not hide-bound Republican, this early stand, in the light of subsequent developments, is to him a source of pleasant remembrance.

When nineteen years old he taught the South Gibson district school—a tough one—where the annual practice had been, based on principle, to throw the teacher out of the school each winter. Here he “boarded round”, the redeeming feature being that he did not fully realize the uncultivated, and often uncouth, plane of his pupils and their parents.

And then the war broke out. Under a sense of duty, intensified by a pending draft, Wells left school at Montrose and enlisted August, '62, as a recruit in Battery F, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, being then nineteen years old, under the regulation height and weight, but sound and active. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and minor engagements; was under McClellan, Burnside, Hooker and Meade, and acted as company clerk, postmaster and color-bearer. When Pickett's division of the confederate army charged the federal lines at the entrance to Cemetery Hill at Gettysburg, the evening of the second day of the action, Wells was one of four out of the seventeen on his gun's crew remaining uninjured.

The strain of army life was too great and soon after Gettysburg he was taken very sick with dysentery, and in August, '63, was taken to a hospital at Washington. Here for several days life became to him a blank. He remembers several physicians grouped about his bed in consultation, but took no interest in the proceedings. When well enough to be moved, he was transferred to Chestnut Hill hospital, near Philadelphia. As he slowly convalesced from the dysentery, rheumatism made its appearance and remained, causing his discharge from the service, for disability, January 22, 1864.

In the fall of '64, Wells exchanged his crutches for a cane, and his home studies for the Montrose school, drilling on *amo*, *amas*, *amat*, and other equally meaningless combinations of sound, until he knew Andrew & Stoddard's Latin grammar by heart, forward,

backward and crossways, but, as a consequence, learned very little Latin.

He taught a select school at Brooklyn, Penn., the winter and spring of '65, netting him \$50.00 for three months, and with this returned to the Montrose school as a pupil, but was very soon engaged as a teacher instead, having as pupils many of his former classmates.

Wells entered the University of Michigan with the class of '69, in the fall of '65, and remained during the Freshman year. The paternal purse being inadequate, he taught the succeeding year as principal of the schools at Great Bend, Penn., at \$75.00 per month, and saved therefrom enough to provide funds for the Sophomore year with the class of '70. In May, '69, he unexpectedly received a telegram from classmate Noble, from Milwaukee, conveying Col. Farquar's tender of the position of U. S. foreman of harbor improvements at Muskegon, Mich. As this position paid \$4.00 a day and his pocket-book was empty, he packed up, wound up, and got out of Ann Arbor double quick, two hours after the receipt of the telegram. In August his station was changed from Muskegon to Saugatuck, Mich. He kept up his class studies, returning to the university for the regular commencement and spending the winter and spring of '69 and '70 at Ann Arbor. In May, '70, he again took charge of the government work on the harbor at Muskegon, but joined his class at commencement and graduated B. S., returning to his work at Muskegon.

While in college he was a member of the Philozetian debating club and the Alpha Nu literary society. Was one of the speakers at the second Sophomore exhibition and also at the Junior exhibition. He presented the "class cup" at the first class reunion, in a happy and interesting address, before a large audience in the Methodist church.

In the spring of '71, he was advanced to the position of assistant U. S. engineer, and took charge of six harbors on the east coast of Lake Michigan, viz.: Muskegon, White River, Pent-

water, Ludington, Manistee and Frankfort, being stationed successively at Muskegon, White River, Milwaukee, Detroit and Pentwater. In December, '72, he was permitted to move his office for the winter to Ann Arbor, where he took the course of law lectures at the university.

He continued in the government employ until June, '74, when he resigned to take charge of the erection of an asylum for the insane at Pontiac, Mich., a state institution. He had, the preceding autumn, traveled all over eastern Michigan, with the State board for the purpose of locating this asylum. Wells remained here energetically at work until the asylum was completed and ready for its first inmate, August 2d, 1878, when he took charge of the business management of the institution and he conducted it until the close of '79. Failing health forced him to resign. He had for the past few years applied himself so closely to his duties, visiting nearly all the asylums of the United States on business connected with the construction and equipment of the building, that he was compelled to take a rest and go South, but his visit to Hot Springs, Arkansas, and to New Orleans did not improve his health, and in June, '80, he went to New York City to consult Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, under whose treatment he barely escaped alive. He spent the balance of the summer at his father's home at Gibson, Pa., and in October he moved with his family to Wauseon, Ohio, and in December returned to Pontiac. The sudden death of his father, January 15, '81, called him east to Gibson, Pa., where he remained as administrator of the estate, until April. He then returned to Michigan and spent the remainder of the year at Kalamazoo, in poor health, planning and putting new heating apparatus in the Michigan asylum, at that place.

In the fall of '81 he traveled through the northern part of the state with the board, to locate an additional asylum, which they did at Traverse City, and Wells was employed to take charge of its construction in '82. He continued in charge until its completion in '85. In the meantime he suffered continually with rheu-

matism, and traveled more or less for relief, going to Trinidad, Colorado, Cincinnati, Lexington, Ky., and St. Louis.

In June, '85, he was made a trustee of the asylum and president of the board, in which position he was able to control the policy and management of the institution, and he introduced many improvements and betterments in the treatment of the insane.

In '86 he spent the winter and spring in California in search of health, making another trip later to observe the summer climate. For several years he had been compelled to pass all or a portion of each winter in the South and, despairing of improvement under the old conditions, he determined to make southern California his future home. He consequently resigned his position at the asylum, cut loose from old scenes, old friends, established business, everything that had taken his thoughts and energy since the days of '70, and in November, '86, moved to Los Angeles.

His health rapidly improved, and he entered upon a successful business career, invested in real estate, assuming a directorship in a bank and assisted in organizing the Los Angeles Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and was its president. He made a trip east in August, '87, by way of the Santa Fe. The year '88 marked a steady decline from the great boom of the previous two years, and in '89 his energies were devoted to hedging, trimming sail and bringing into port the crafts set afloat in '87.

He made a trip east that year by way of Rio Grande, returning to successfully oppose and help defeat the issue of \$1,250,000 sewer bonds, as a debt on the City of Los Angeles, and was made president of a citizens' committee to determine and report upon the best method of disposing of the sewerage of the city. He was president of a citizens' commission, organized to urge municipal ownership and control of the city water system, and how best to obtain an ample supply of pure water; and in the dull years following the boom, he entered heartily into many questions of municipal reforms and local improvements.

The Los Angeles chamber of commerce, having at that time a membership of 500 representative citizens—since more than doubled—made him its president in January, '91, and re-elected him a year later, although he refused to become a candidate for re-election until the evening before the vote was taken.

Preparation for the Chicago World's Fair early became a vital question with California, more especially southern California. The legislature of the state appropriated \$500,000 for the state exhibit, and the counties gave, in work, exhibits and money twice as much for county exhibits. Wells, as president of the chamber of commerce, was necessarily prominent in the local preparation, which led to his appointment, unsought, in August, '92, to be superintendent of the horticulural department of the state exhibit. This work took him to San Francisco, where he spent the balance of the year, very actively engaged in organizing the World's Fair work.

Meantime, however, he returned temporarily to Los Angeles and made a campaign for the Republican nomination for mayor of the city. While leading in the convention, he withdrew from the race in order to unite all the strength of the better elements as against the candidate of the already combined and powerful spoils elements, which was successfully done.

In January, '93, he was made secretary of the California World's Fair commission, retaining his position as superintendent of the horticulural department, and the following March moved to Chicago and became the executive head of the commission, which remained in California; entering most energetically into the work of organizing and installing the exhibits. During the fair, Wells worked intensely and incessantly, but was not conscious of the high pressure until when, at its close, the strain removed, he collapsed on his return to Los Angeles, December, '93. He suffered intensely from rheumatism and kindred troubles, was confined to his bed most of the year 1894 and portion of '95, and did not relinquish his crutches until August, '96. In '96 he essayed, handling real estate, but soon proved unequal to the strain, and since that time he has attempted no regular business or participation in affairs, and he carefully avoids the entanglements of work *pro bono publico*.

An acute attack of his old enemies developed in October, 1900, while he was spending the summer on the beach at Santa Monica, and the struggle for life was a hard one, the rally very slow, and he remained in Santa Monica until December, '01, when he returned to Los Angeles, his general health much improved.

He is now, November, 1902, much bent and crippled, walks but little, and the stock of vital force is reduced, so as to preclude the strain of business. By careful, hygienic living and conservation of vitality, he hopes to regain much lost ground, and looks forward to many years of comfortable quiet.

In politics Wells is hard money, isthmian canal, expansion and protection, and he recognizes that trusts have come to stay—a world evolution—to be controlled, not effaced; and he rejoices to see the United States take its proper place as a great world power.

In religion he early cut loose from dogmas and the creeds, as was instanced when, as a Junior before the Alpha Nu, he proposed and took the negative of the question, "Resolved, That there is such a being as the Devil," and won out, the votes of the society retiring his satanic majesty from existence.

With earning capacity gone, he would like a longer purse, but it will suffice for plain, economical living. Some of the irons put into the fire twelve and fourteen years ago are not yet cold, and possibly may still be forged into shape to his liking.

In temper he is equible; in views positive, but conservative; in action intense; in execution exact; his memory poor; intuition good; expression concise, but not fluent; and his life has centered around his home, rather than around society and the clubs.

The best work of his life, as affecting his fellowmen, was in the changes, rational and humanizing, in the treatment of the insane, introduced through his official influence; abolition of mechanical restraints, muffs, straps, straight-jackets, wristlets, etc., substituting therefor, when necessary, personal restraint; the abolition of chemical restraints, anodynes that quiet through stupefaction, leading inevitably to final collapse; better feeding of the patients; more occupation, exercise, out-of-door life; better surroundings; inside the halls carpets, pictures and music; all the

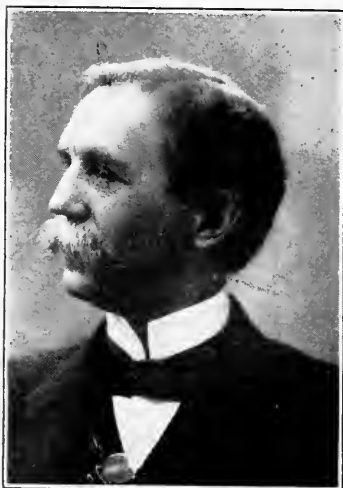
hygienic means and influences that, with the sane and insane alike, tend to quiet, divert and nourish and thus restore by building up an increased vitality.

His boys, Lionel C., Frank B., and George R., were born respectively, November 28, '71; May 28th, '79; and September 18, '82. To their mother, Hattie L. Smallman, married December 21st, '70, they owe very largely their good qualities in temperament and disposition.

Wells is of Anglo-Saxon stock from Orange County, New York. His father, Geo. H. Wells, was lawyer, farmer, merchant in turn; an upright, honorable man of force and character. His mother, Charlotte Hallock, whose father served in Congress, was of an emotional, religious, refined nature, good and sensible in all things. The present address of Charles M. Wells is 923 East Adams Street, Los Angeles, California.

Charles Rudolphus Whitman, A.M., LL.B.

Chicago, Ill.



Charles R. Whitman, son of William Green and Laura Jane (Finch) Whitman, was born at South Bend, Ind., October 4, 1847, and is a seventh lineal descendant of John Whitman, of Weymouth, Mass. He attended the schools of his native town until fourteen years of age, then removing with his parents to Chicago. He entered the Foster School there in 1862, and was graduated in 1863, receiving therefrom the Foster medal, awarded for excellence of scholarship, and on competitive examination was admitted to the Chicago high school in the autumn of that year. During the winter of

1864-5 he attended the high school at Ann Arbor, Mich., afterward entering the Ypsilanti Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1866. In September of that year he became a member of the class of 1870 in the literary department of the University of Michigan. He was one of the speakers at the Junior exhibition. He was graduated with the class with the degree of A.B. From 1870 to 1871 he was principal of the Ypsilanti Seminary. In the fall of 1871, he entered the law department of the university and was graduated in 1873; in 1875 he received from the university the degree of A.M. Following his graduation in 1873, Whitman located for practice in Ypsilanti in partnership with Hon. Chauncey Joslyn, his father-in-law, who subsequently became circuit judge. For several years Whitman was secretary of the school board at Ypsilanti. In 1876, he was elected circuit court commissioner for Washtenaw County, serving two years, and, by appointment, became injunction master for the county. In 1882 he was elected prosecuting attorney, being re-elected in the spring of 1884 and serving for two terms. At the state election in the spring of 1885, he was elected regent of the University of Michigan and filled that position for a term of eight years, commencing January 1, 1886. While on the board he was a member of the executive committee and also a member of other important committees. In 1887 he removed to Ann Arbor. In 1891, without warning, he was appointed by Governor Winans railroad commissioner for the State of Michigan, which position he held during the Governor's term of office. In 1895 he removed his law office from Ann Arbor to Detroit, but retaining his residence in Ann Arbor. In 1896 he was appointed assistant United States district attorney at Detroit, and continued in that position until something over a year after the termination of President Cleveland's second administration. In February, 1899, he removed to his old home, Chicago, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. His office is in the First National Bank Building. He has a wide acquaintance in the city, and is enjoying a very satisfactory and growing practice.

Whitman's eight years service upon the board of regents was

to him a labor of love, and he hopes was of value to his alma mater. The fact that he resided in Ann Arbor, that he was personally acquainted with all the members of the various faculties, and that as an alumnus he should know the wants of the university, gave his voice added weight in the counsels of the board. When he became a member the maximum salary of the professors in the literary department, however long the service, was but \$2,200; that of assistant professors was \$1,600, and of instructors \$800. It was yearly becoming more and more impossible to retain the men who were most worth keeping. Many able men remained because of local attachments, or because of independent means, but the grade of salaries was steadily tending to leave only deadwood upon this faculty of the university. Whitman originated a scheme, which was carried, under which ten years' service gave to full professors \$3,000, and five years \$2,500, and which gave a corresponding advance, but for shorter service, for assistant professors and instructors. The measure was made retroactive in effect. It was not all he wanted, but it was infinitely better than the old scale. During Whitman's term of office some most important departments were established, in the promotion of which he took active and influential part. In those days the fixed income of the university was never sufficient; the very life of the institution depended upon special legislative appropriations. He devoted much time, every session, to the interests of the university at Lansing.

No old-time student, who ever had his one-night stand at the observatory while acquiring a knowledge of astronomy under "Tubby's" tutelage, can fail to recall the cat-hole, the deserted old cemetery north of it, and the glorious hills and sweet valleys off toward the observatory. Whitman transfigured this region. He purchased the land lying north of the old cemetery and extending to Ann street; he caused the cemetery to be turned over to the city and to be made into a beautiful park; he caused Huron street to be extended east; he built upon his property, for his own use, a very handsome dwelling which, in after years, he sold to the Chi

Psi fraternity; and he covered his block with other fine residences. Since then the door he opened has led to the improvement of the land lying east from his and just west of the observatory, and now those hills are occupied by some of the most delightful residences in Ann Arbor.

In view of the office of this sketch, it is hoped that the quotations which follow may be pardoned. Their presence is due to Dawson, who assumes full responsibility for them. They relate to personal qualities which may not, otherwise, appear.

The recent nomination by the Democracy of Michigan of Judge Durand, of Flint, for governor recalls the occasion, in a state convention at Detroit, when Whitman placed Durand in nomination for justice of the supreme court. The *Detroit Free Press* of March 1st, 1893, said of this speech: "When Mr. Whitman, of Washtenaw, made the first nominating speech he set a pace that could never have been followed save in a carefully selected Democratic convention. He has an imposing presence, a penetrating, well-modulated voice and a remarkable command of forcible English. His oratorical gifts are of an enviable character and when he warmed to his theme he held his hearers spell-bound and swayed their feelings in unison with his own. He is a man who would attract flattering commendation in any assemblage, and the yell that went up as he sat down showed that Durand stock was strong in the convention."

During Whitman's service as prosecuting attorney, the notorious Sophie Lyons was apprehended in the county on a charge of larceny from the person. The importance of the case arose from the fact that this woman was a professional blackmailer and the most adroit thief and female criminal operator known to the police here and abroad. Speaking of her conviction, the *Detroit Free Press* of February 5, 1883, editorially said: "The conviction of Sophie Lyons in the Washtenaw circuit court is an event upon which prosecuting attorney Whitman deserves to be warmly congratulated. It is true that he has done only his duty; but he has done it under peculiarly trying circumstances. He was not only

confronted by able counsel, but by a defendant of singular skill in the evasion of the criminal law and by an enormous outside influence which the defendant was able to command. That there was rank perjury on the defendant's behalf no one can doubt who has followed the report of the trial; and it is not at all difficult to believe that the searching investigation which is promised will reveal a good deal in the way of bribery of witnesses as well as perjury. Against such odds the battle was a difficult one and Mr. Whitman's victory is a highly creditable one." During Whitman's four years' service as prosecuting attorney he convicted every person he put upon trial save in two instances.

Upon the appointment of Whitman as railroad commissioner, the *Detroit Evening News* of January 14, 1891, said: "Charles R. Whitman, the new railroad commissioner, gets his appointment as a reward for his brilliant eloquence in behalf of Winans and Democracy. While his selection was a surprise, it will be admitted that the party had not an abler man and a more ardent and faithful servant. He has been a regent of the state university for four years, as devoted and hard working a member as the board has had, and to-day might have written M.C. after his name had he only dared face an almost hopeless fight and accepted the nomination in the second district. Whitman entered his appearance in '47, down in Indiana. His boyhood days were spent near the home of Schuyler Colfax—a worthy example for a budding youngster in everything but politics, so he says. A youth, he went to Chicago to work off his ignorance in the public schools. He did it successfully and in '66 was as fresh a freshman as ever asked admission to his university. Then came successively graduation, seminary principalship at Ypsilanti, marriage and a law business, a few minor offices, the regency and a lot of business, making him one of Ann Arbor's best and surely the handsomest."

In a report of a St. Patrick's day banquet, held at the auditorium at Detroit, on the evening of March 17, 1896, the *Detroit Evening News* of March 18, said: "By the time the Bishop finished, the social nature of your true Irishman had asserted it-

self, and the people at the tables and in the galleries had resolved themselves into congenial groups whose conversation made any attempt to follow the remarks of the other speakers futile. Everybody started in to enjoy the occasion in his or her own way, but there was a stilling of the tongues and an opening of the ears when Hon. Chas. R. Whitman, of Ann Arbor, in the course of his response to the toast, 'America,' launched into a manly and spirited denunciation of religious intolerance. He briefly reviewed the rise and fall of the knownothing party, and predicted a similar brief and honorless record for the A. P. A. When he prophesied that in a few years politicians would be seeking to conceal the fact that they had been A. P. A.'s, as in the '70s, they denied having been knownothings, he was heartily cheered."

In 1871, he married Elvira C., daughter of Hon. Chauncey Joslyn, of Ypsilanti, and they have four sons: Ross Chauncey, born in March, 1873, a graduate of the literary department of the University of Michigan, class of 1894, and of the medical department, class of 1899, and now connected with two important hospitals and practicing medicine in Chicago; Lloyd Charles, born in June, 1875, a graduate of the literary department of the university, class of 1896, and of the law department, class of 1898, a member of the winning team which represented the university in the inter-collegiate debates in 1898, now, with marked success, practicing law in Chicago; Roland Dare, born in June, 1877, a graduate of the literary department of the university, class of 1897, and of the law department, class of 1899, and now a growing member of the prominent law firm, Smith, Helmer & Moulton, in Chicago; and Bayard Joslyn, born in August, 1885, and until recently a student in the university.

Whitman is in the enjoyment of perfect health. Though time has whitened pretty thoroughly the hair and mustache, his old friends say he has not changed greatly in personal appearance. He lives on the north side of Chicago, where he has all his boys, save the youngest one, living with him. His greatest pleasure is to greet his college classmates and to introduce them into his large

home-circle. A bit of good fortune came to him recently, in the finding of large deposits of Bessemer ore upon property in the Mesaba range in which, for many years, he has had an interest.

Warren Chaffee Willits, C.E.

Died at Denver, Col., October 30, 1901.



He was born at Adrian, Lenawee Co., Mich., July 9, 1847. His father, Darius C. Willits, was a farmer. He came of an old English family. Three of his ancestors—all of the name of Willits—were mayors of New York City. Warren C. was a near relative of Senator Jerome B. Chaffee, one of the pioneer settlers of Colorado, and also of General Chaffee, who commanded at the siege of Peking. His family for several generations has been interested in educational work. Mr. Willits prepared for college at the Union School, Adrian, and entered the University of Michigan in the fall of 1866, with the class of '70, and remained the full term of four years, receiving the degree of C.E. He was a member of the Literary Adelphi. After graduation he was engaged for some years in map making, having his headquarters for a time at Milwaukee, Wis.

On August 30, 1873, he married Charlotte VeLodd Kious, at Chicago, Rev. Mr. Osgood being the officiating clergyman. She was born at Columbus, O., tracing her family back to the Staunton settlement in Virginia, before revolutionary times. She was educated in both public and private schools in Ohio and Illinois, and has always maintained an especial interest in educational work.

Mr. Willits located at Kansas City, Mo., about 1875, and remained there one year and thence went to Denver, Col. In 1879, he located at Silver Cliff, Custer Co., Col., engaging in surveying and mining and identifying himself with engineering enterprises of the state. On May 1, 1883, President Arthur appointed him receiver of the U. S. land office at Denver, which office he held for two years. Having purchased a farm of 120 acres just outside of the city limits of Denver, he took up his residence there in November, 1884. Later he was the government agent to compile the mortgage and loan indebtedness census, and was also engaged by the government in other important works. Under surveyor-general Humphreys he had charge of the mineralogical department, involving the mineral survey of the State of Colorado. Early in 1893, Mr. Willits went to Galveston, Tex., and after nearly a year's work published a map of that city and environs which became the standard by which real estate transfers were regulated up to the time of the great flood. Even now Mr. Willits' surveys are authorities on lines in portions of the Gulf port.

Recently Mr. Willits published what is known as Willits' farm map of Denver and surrounding country for a distance of 20 miles from the court house in Denver, giving the name of the owner of each tract. This work took some years to complete, and is in every real estate office in Denver. He was the patentee of a hose-holder for use in sprinkling lawns.

In a letter written by Mr. Willits, October 7, 1901, he says: "Some years ago I gave some data concerning my biography. It was printed and I received a copy thereof, and it is stored away with our class photographs carefully, but it is not easy to refer to it. Whatever is in that was true then and is still true. Nothing is to be added to that except that I am older, a little stouter (about 190 pounds), quite gray, considerably bald, wear glasses to see the lines in my own hand, but am more active than in youth. I have not been governor of a state, nor have I done any notable thing. I am still just Warren C. Willits." Only 23 days after writing this letter and in the twinkling of an eye, on October 30,

1901, he passed to the other shore. A Denver paper thus speaks of the circumstances of his death:

"'Mister, are you sick?' asked a little boy who backed off a few feet from a man who sat on the curb-stone. A number of people had seen the large, healthy looking man dismount from his wheel, walk over to the curb and sit down, with his hands over his heart. There was no answer to the boy's question. The man's muscles relaxed and he was dead—sitting on the curb as natural as life and holding up his wheel. The crowd that quickly collected soon identified the unfortunate man as Warren C. Willits, Republican candidate for county surveyor. He had died like the snuffing of a candle.

"Glowing with health and happiness Mr. Willits bade good-bye to his daughter at the 8:30 train for Boulder, and started up Seventeenth street on his wheel. He had only started. As he crossed the tracks at the south side of the depot area, he dismounted, walked to the curb and sat down. Not one mile away his daughter, a student at the state university, who was his idol and who idolized him, was speeding the other way. She had come to Denver Saturday and, as usual, her fond father gave every spare minute to her, lavishing everything in his power upon her. The prostration with which Mrs. Willits received the news at their home, portrays the place the deceased held in the hearts of his people."

It is said that at the breakfast table on the day of his death Mr. Willits was bright and cheery, but that in the course of the repast he said: "Wouldn't it be an awful thing if one of our little family were taken away?" It would seem from this that he had a premonition that the angel of death was then not far from him. His family thought lightly of the remark until the sad intelligence of his sudden demise was brought home.

Thus passed away another noble and genial member of '70. Mr. Willits was naturally of a modest, retiring disposition, but was a person of ability and good judgment. He was generous, affable and kind. He had a pleasant word for every one with

whom he came in contact. He leaves a host of admiring friends to mourn his loss, besides a widow and daughter, June Kious Chaffee Willits, who reside at 628 30th Ave., in Denver, and a mother and brother in Adrian, Mich.

Samuel Robertson Winchell, A.M.

Chicago, Ill.



Samuel Robertson Winchell (not Schnyler Robertson, as the university scribe persisted in writing his name) was born in the town of North East, Dutchess Co., New York, November 26, 1843. His father's name was Horace Winchell, a somewhat noted character, who was born at "the old homestead" on Winchell Mountain, and well known in all the villages and cities of that region. His mother's name was Caroline MacAllister, daughter of Alexander MacAllister, of Scotch-

Irish descent. James Manning Winchell, pastor of the first Baptist church of Boston and joint editor of the *American Baptist Magazine*, was Winchell's uncle. He was also the editor of an edition of Watts' hymns which was generally used by the Baptist churches in America under the title of "Winchell's Watts."

A word further should be said of Winchell's father, who was in many respects one of the most remarkable men of his day. He was noted for his self-sacrificing devotion to the principles of ecclesiastical reform. These principles he advocated by teaching, preaching and writing, until the close of a most earnest and consistent Christian life in June, 1873. His familiarity with the sacred

Scriptures was phenomenal. He was one of the very foremost to advocate the sinfulness of sectarianism, and of slavery, and the arbitration of national disputes without resort to war. He wrote and published twenty pamphlets in which he discussed these and similar questions with a logic and with Scriptural proof which were almost irrefutable.

Alexander Winchell, the eminent geologist, lecturer, and author, was Winchell's eldest brother. Newton H. Winchell, who has made a national reputation by the publication of six elaborate volumes as chief geologist of the State of Minnesota, and as editor of the *American Geologist*, is also an elder brother.

Charles M. Winchell, who was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1873, as a civil engineer, is a younger brother. Charles has been almost continually in the employ of the government, in the survey of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and the harbor at Galveston, Texas. He is at present city engineer in Washington, Ind., where he first found his wife and where he has since kept his home.

Winchell's earliest education was obtained in the district and village schools of New York and Connecticut. He learned easily and was usually in advance of the boys and girls of his own age. When barely sixteen years of age he was placed in charge of a winter school in the town of Sharon, Conn. The winter before he had spent in study at the academy in Salisbury. His first school was located about eight miles from his home in Lakeville, in a valley known as White's Hollow, but he found a "short cut" over a mountain and across a lake which reduced the distance to about five miles, and this route was traversed by him every alternate Friday night to his home and back again Sunday night. The school "visitor," as the commissioner or superintendent was called, had taught the village school in Lakeville two years before, when Winchell had been the only pupil venturesome enough to undertake the study of Latin. This study was begun without lesson book, grammar, or "reader." His teacher placed in his hands a little volume entitled "*Historiae Sacrae*" and told him to examine

the first sentences carefully, guessing at the meaning of the words and noting their resemblance to English words of similar meaning. This was the open door to what became for him in later years a delightful pastime and recreation. Though plunged a few years later into the formal text-book study of the language, where he floundered during the usual period of preparatory study, he finally abandoned the stilted, mechanical methods of the text-books and resumed the rational method of his first teacher, and this method he has himself used in his later teaching. At present he is engaged in writing a guide for beginners in Latin, following substantially the method by which he first learned the language, and found it a delight instead of a bore.

The first school above referred to was a typical New England country school. The wages received were fourteen dollars a month; the term lasted three months, and the teacher was expected to spend one week boarding at the house of each pupil. In all there were twenty-two pupils enrolled. The winter was a very severe one and the snows were deep and continuous. It was the duty of the teacher to build the fires and keep the school room in order. Here was set the standard and ideal for Winchell's future career. Here for the first time he became serious and really independent. The visions of future study and personal influence which presented themselves to him in that first three months of a school teacher's life never faded away, and have been his inspiration in all his subsequent career.

As soon as practicable he entered Amenia Seminary, Amenia, N. Y., as a student. One term of study in the fall, a winter of school teaching, another term of study in the spring, and a summer of hard work on a farm brought him to the era of local excitement and enthusiasm over the enlistments for service in the civil war. Abandoning his farm work he returned to his home with the announcement that he was going to enlist in the army. But his friends persuaded him to return to the seminary, where he resumed his studies as a kind of link between faculty and students, being assigned a room in the main building of the living

rooms of the faculty, and being given charge of the responsible duties of ringing the seminary bell, lighting the lamps in the halls, and sweeping the floors of two buildings. These duties necessitated late hours for study, and his room, which hitherto had been known as "the sky parlor," was soon given the significant name of "the owl's nest."

After another winter of teaching and a spring term at the seminary, he was graduated in 1863 with second honors and declared ready for college. His classmates all went to Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., but by the advice of his brother, Alexander, he chose the University of Michigan, and in September of that year found himself a freshman at the great university. This was the first year of Dr. E. O. Haven as president of the university, and Dr. Haven, with his family, was living temporarily at the home of Prof. Alexander Winchell. This threw S. R. into close companionship with Dr. Haven's son, O. E. Haven, who was later one of the class of '70.

After an examination of the requirements for admission to the university, Winchell concluded that his preparation had been too meager to admit him to the freshman class, and he decided to spend one year at the Ann Arbor high school to fit himself for regular class standing, but Dr. Haven advised him to take the examinations for admission just to see how he would come out. This he did, and to his surprise he was admitted with "conditions." The conditions were removed before the holidays, for which he always felt grateful to his tutor, E. D. Kinne, of the class of '64, who gave him his first real knowledge of Greek and Latin prose composition, Greek accent, and much of the Greek grammar.

Soon after entering the university he began to receive special attention from certain members of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, not suspecting their motive. At last it was arranged that Ed. Wetmore, a classmate who had been previously initiated, should escort him late one Saturday night to the society hall for initiation. The experiences of that night need not be revealed here. In due time he "swung out" as a "D. K. E.," and during

his whole college life found this to be one of the most helpful and satisfying of all his college experiences. During his freshman year he identified himself with the Students' Christian Association and the Alpha Nu literary society.

At the end of the first semester Winchell came near being conditioned in mathematics. Tutor Allen J. Curtis had been his instructor in Algebra, and fortunately was living in Prof. Winchell's family, so that it was easy for a second examination to be arranged before the reports were read in the chapel. In Latin and Greek he came out with flying colors. Wetmore, who had taken the prize for best preparation at the examinations for admission, and Sheets, the intellectual and physical hero of the class, were the only ones who outranked him in those studies.

But the year was one of severe mental and physical strain, and nearly ruined him for future work of any kind. Being wholly without funds, and dependent upon himself for an income, he had been compelled to work three hours a day five days a week, and six hours on Saturdays, at manual labor, to pay for his room and board. By borrowing \$25 of his brother, Newton, he was able to keep his clothes in repair and supply himself with necessary books. At the close of the first year he was so completely broken down that it was with difficulty he could earn his living through the summer months. This he did, however, by peddling portraits of the generals in the army, in the country region around Ann Arbor.

In the fall of 1864, he was recommended for the principalship of the Birmingham Academy, at Birmingham, Michigan, by state superintendent John M. Gregory. This position he held until the following March, when he returned to his parent's home in Lakeville, Conn., where his brother, Alexander, lay sick with inflammatory rheumatism—the beginning of the fatal malady which twenty-five years later was the cause of his death. The summer of 1865 was spent at farm work near the village of Lakeville, and in the fall he was offered the principalship of the union school in Paw-Paw, Michigan. Here he taught one year with marked suc-

cess. Returning in the fall of 1866 to the university, he spent his sophomore year with the class of '69. This year he found plenty of tutoring to do to keep him supplied with necessary funds, at one time having a class of thirty, mostly law students, whom he taught Caesar's Commentaries in Dr. Frieze's class room.

In the spring of 1867 he was called to the principalship of the Third Ward school in Flint, Michigan, and dropped his studies at the university with the intention of making them up during the summer vacation. This he did, but not in a very thorough manner. Plane trigonometry he had to learn without an instructor, but two weeks of study made him master of the subject. The *Antigone* of Sophocles he had to read alone during the vacation and Dr. James R. Boise was generous enough to give him an easy examination on the front steps of Professor Winchell's residence.

Late this summer Winchell again yielded to the solicitation of the school board in Flint to return and take the principalship of the new high school which was to be opened for the second and third wards of that city. Zelotes Truesdel was city superintendent of schools and engaged Winchell to take the school census of the two wards. This he did alone, which occupied the last two weeks of vacation. Owing to sickness in the family of superintendent Truesdel the whole labor of examinations for admission, classification, courses of study, and making program, fell upon Winchell without warning, and this was all the greater because the old city hall, in which the high school was to be quartered, was not yet ready for occupancy, and all work, both of superintendency and principalship, had to be done in the unfit rooms of the second ward building.

While at Flint Winchell made himself generally useful in the community, as was his custom, acting as librarian and practical superintendent of the Court street M. E. Sunday School, chorister of the church and Sunday School, teacher in the Congregational Sunday School, and singer in the choir of the Congregational church, whose services were held at an hour not to conflict with services in the other churches.

The next fall, 1868, Winchell again returned to the university, entering the class of '70. During this year he was one of the editors of the *University Chronicle*, member of the University Glee Club (the first year of its organization) and speaker at the Junior exhibition. The speakers were chosen by a vote of the faculty and were supposed to include those who held good rank in the class room. His studies this year were considerably mixed, as he had left the university in March. French he read with the senior class. Mathematics and German he had completed. Prof. Moses Coit Tyler gave the class a few weeks in English, which were occupied chiefly in the reading of Chaucer's "Legende of Good Women," which was very much enjoyed. Our study of Physics under good old "Punkey" was one of the most enjoyable of all our class room experiences—it was so easy for us to recite the lesson assigned and leave it for Beman and one or two others to work the problems on the blackboard.

Just at the opening of the fall term in 1869, the adverse fates which had so many times conspired to interfere with Winchell's best success as a student, again compelled him to accept a position as teacher, this time as principal of the high school in Ann Arbor. By the advice and urgent request of his teachers for the senior year, he promptly assumed the duties of principal on a single day's notice, relieving Prof. A. H. Pattengill, who was transferred to the university faculty. The year was an uneventful one, though burdened with heavy responsibilities and much hard work. Though not able to meet with his class except at long intervals, he was on hand to receive his diploma in June, 1870, and has always felt proud of the 76 manly classmates (there were no ladies in the university then) who have distinguished themselves since graduation as well as before as being among the strongest and best of alma mater's sons.

Immediately after graduation Winchell took the train with classmate Boss, for Chicago, and from there to Green Bay, Wisconsin, thence by boat to Escanaba, Michigan, where he joined his brother, Newton's, party as an adjunct of the State Geological

Survey. After four weeks' experience in the field, sleeping every night in a tent, he found himself, with the rest of his party, except the sailor of their boat, left helpless in an uninhabited region with no visible means of returning to civilization. The sailor had stolen the boat and sailed for unknown parts. Fortunately a party of Indians soon appeared, and by the show of a little money were induced to carry the party to Escanaba in their boat.

On returning to Ann Arbor, getting washed, shaved, and clothed, the next step in natural order was taking a wife. On the second day of August, 1870, in Birmingham, Mich., Winchell married Miss Carrie E. Corson, one of his pupils at the Academy in 1864-65. A trip to Montreal, the Green Mountains, Boston, New York, Lakeville, Niagara Falls and Ann Arbor consumed what was left of vacation (and pocket money) and early September found him again at his post in the Ann Arbor high school. At the end of the school year his salary was increased \$100; at the end of the third year another increase of \$100 was given him, and at the end of the fourth year another increase of \$100 was tendered him, but declined. In a few days he was offered the superintendency of schools in Tecumseh, Mich., at an increase of salary four times as large as that which he had been offered in Ann Arbor. This he accepted as offering him a field of work less exacting than what he had been engaged in, which seemed desirable on account of the delicate condition of his health.

The summer of 1873 was spent in Lakeville, where it fell to his lot to supervise the disposition of his mother's property, and provide for her future home, his father having died in June of that year. On returning to Ann Arbor in August, and while preparing to transfer his home to Tecumseh, he was invited to the principalship of the Milwaukee high school, at a salary one-third higher than he was to receive in Tecumseh. Though late in the season, his release was granted and an immediate removal to Milwaukee was effected.

This new position was held two years. During this period the school increased in numbers threefold and was twice given in-

creased accommodations. But the severe and exacting duties of a principalship were again found to be endangering to health, and plans were laid for a life of greater variety and more outdoor exercise.

No field offered more congenial work than that of editor and publisher; therefore for one year he acted as associate editor and publisher of *The Public School Record* in Milwaukee. The next year he became sole editor and publisher, changing the name of the paper to *The School Bulletin and Northwestern Journal of Education*. At the same time he edited for one year *The Christian Statesman*, a weekly semi-religious paper published in the same city. In December, 1876, he purchased six other educational monthly periodicals published in the West, consolidated them all into *The Educational Weekly*, and opened an office of publication in Chicago. In this new field he found congenial work, but too much of it, and after four years of successful experience he sold the paper at a fair valuation and entered upon the publication of books for teachers and schools. In order to restore his health and at the same time provide for an assured income, he entered the employ of D. Appleton & Co., of New York, as traveling representative among high schools and colleges, and editor of their Latin and Greek publications, meantime building up his own publishing interests as he found opportunity. In less than one year he was placed in charge of the New England department of that house, with headquarters in Boston. In the spring of 1886, his private business in Chicago having grown to such proportions that he deemed it wise to devote his whole attention to it, he resigned his position with D. Appleton & Co. and joined with D. Lothrop & Co., of Boston, in organizing a stock company under the name of the Interstate Publishing Company, with headquarters in Chicago and a branch in Boston. For one year Winchell had charge of the whole business, remaining in Boston, where numerous books and periodicals were published by the company. The second year he removed to Chicago and took charge of the main office. During these two years a remarkably large business was transacted.

About five hundred volumes were brought out, either from entirely new plates or as revisions of works previously published by D. Lothrop & Co. Also three monthly periodicals were established, called *The Interstate Readers—Grammar School, Intermediate and Primary*. These periodicals reached an aggregate circulation of 30,000 copies within two years. At the end of two years Winchell suddenly awoke to a realization of the fact that he had placed all his own publications and all his hold on a permanent business in the hands of an unscrupulous man in whom he had implicit confidence, and nothing tangible was left him—not even a salaried position. He was "squeezed out," as is so often done by stockholders in a corporation, when they happen to control a majority of the stock. Nothing was left for him to do, therefore, except to cast about for a means of livelihood. His first move was to organize "The National Young Folks' Reading Circle." This served to furnish a reasonable income for six months, when The American Book Company, through D. Appleton & Co., again invited him to enter their employ, and he consented. After a year in their service he was surprised by an invitation to the chair of Latin in the University of Illinois. His health being now fully restored, and the allurements of the university position being very strong, he accepted the professorship and removed at once to Champaign. His work for the American Book Company terminated one Saturday night, and the following Monday he was at his post in the university, feeling somewhat apprehensive of failure, as he had not been teaching for fifteen years, and had never before taught classes above the high school grade. However, he found himself not unsuited to the work, and for a year and a half enjoyed life at its full.

But alas for human frailty. After repeated overtures from the American Book Co. to return to them, he at last yielded, on assurances of a fifty per cent. increase in salary, a life tenure of position, and the most congenial kind of work. Selecting a home in Evanston, he again took up his perambulations among high schools and colleges, and for nearly two years enjoyed the recom-

pense of salary promised, but waited in vain for the most congenial work. At last it became evident that a mistake had been made, and that the position was an ideal one rather than a real one, and by mutual agreement the relations were again dissolved. This was in October, 1892. The whole country, and especially Chicago, was preparing for the World's Fair in 1893. No work could be undertaken successfully which did not recognize this fact. No permanent connections could be made with any business house until after the first of November, 1893, and the apparent fickleness of Winchell's past career precluded the idea of his seeking a new professional position. An interval of one year must therefore be provided for, and it was decided to follow the throng and to make a living in some way out of the World's Fair. The easiest and most congenial way seemed to be to open a large hotel or rooming house and rent rooms by the day to World's Fair visitors. Arrangements were therefore made to use a large block of flats just being constructed, containing 138 rooms. By judicious management, this venture was made a success, though one in a thousand, as is well known. During this year the beginning was also made of a permanent business along the lines of a Teachers' Agency and Lecture Bureau, so that after the close of "The Winchelsea," which his hotel or rooming house was called, Winchell devoted his whole time and energies for a year to his new business. But in September, 1894, not realizing sufficient income for a comfortable support of his family, he opened The Winchell Academy at his home in Evanston, which he conducted for three years, until he could safely trust himself again to his Agency and Lecture Bureau. During this period, as also during other such trying periods in his career, his ever-faithful and competent wife took hold of the business with him and thus enabled him to sustain what would otherwise have proven an unprofitable business. This business has now developed until it has become necessary to divide it into two distinct departments, each of which is conducted independently of the other, and promises to become a profitable business in itself. Mrs. Winchell devotes her whole

time to the teachers' agency, which is known as The Educational Register, while Mr. Winchell manages The Winchell Lecture and Entertainment Bureau. Both are in good health and are working hard, anticipating yet the rewards which for most of a lifetime have been delayed.

Since establishing his present business, Winchell has edited and published *Teacher and Student*, a monthly periodical, for three years, then merged it into *The Chicago Teacher*, which he continued to edit for one year. He also established *Winchell's Quarterly*, and after three years changed its name to *The Rostrum*, which he continues to publish.

While principal of the Milwaukee high school, he wrote *A Latin Prose Composition*, which was published by E. H. Butter & Co., of Philadelphia. While with D. Appleton & Co., that firm published for him a Greek Prose Composition, entitled *Elementary Lessons in Greek Syntax*. Other books written and published by him are entitled *Primary Fridays No. 1*, *Primary Fridays No. 2*, *Primary Fridays No. 3*, *Intermediate Fridays*, *Grammar School Fridays*, *Primary School Songs No. 1*, *Primary School Songs No. 2*, *Intermediate School Songs*, *Grammar School Songs*, *Interstate Primer Supplement*, and *Orthography, Orthoepey, and Punctuation*, the last named appearing in 1901. He is just completing a manuscript which will be entitled *Winchell's Gradatim*. It is intended as a first book in Latin, or an introduction to the reading of Caesar.

Mrs. Winchell has also done considerable work of a literary kind. While living in Boston she was editor of *Common School Education* for two years. Previous to that she edited *The Practical Teacher* for two years, and later wrote as a regular contributor to *Intelligence*, *The Normal Instructor*, and other teachers' journals. She was herself a teacher before marriage, in Clarkston, Mich., and in Bay City. Her education was obtained at Albion College, and one year she was president of the Albion College Alumni Association in Chicago.

Mr. Winchell has three children living, Harley Corson, born

Aug. 13, 1871; Calphurnia Maia, born May 16, 1874; and Julia Alexandrina, born Dec. 31, 1879. Roberta Carissima was born Sept. 26, 1888, and died Jan. 23, 1895.

Harley Corson was one of the "class boys." He attended the University of Illinois and the Northwestern University, but abandoned study for business before graduation. He is now engaged in business near his father in Chicago, as manager of the Educational Register Company, originally a department of his father's business, which is devoted to the supplying of skilled employees to the leading firms of Chicago. Calphurnia Maia is the wife of Webster J. Stebbins, principal of the high school in Waukegan, Illinois.

Julia is a student at the Cumnock School of Oratory, of Northwestern University, and lives with her parents in Evanston. She has studied with some of the leading teachers of music in Chicago, and has acquired considerable reputation as a soprano singer.

In personal appearance Winchell has changed but little, being still slender and quick in movement. He applies himself closely to his business, never having taken a vacation, and usually working until late at night. His weight has varied very little from 145 pounds, and his health, while never very good, was never better than now.

Some things which have left an impression on Winchell's mind since leaving college:

1. The narrow halls and narrower stairways in the old south building, where Greek met Greek when classes changed.
2. The uniform kindness and courtesy of Tutor Allen J. Curtis, in the class room as well as out of it.
3. The thoroughness and clearness of the instruction given by Professor Olney in mathematics.
4. The ease with which classes could pass through a recitation with Tutor Spence.
5. The good jolly times had by the D. K. E.'s in their society hall Saturday nights.

6. The fun we all had when we went around serenading our instructors and playing pranks at the close of the college year.

7. Singing with the University Glee Club, or as it was then generally called, the Glee Club.

8. Preparing his junior oration and practicing on its delivery.

9. Going from his last recitation of the day to work at manual labor while the rest of his class went to the ball ground near the medical college for an hour of fun.

10. Going down to Dr. Chase's printing establishment Saturday mornings to help mail the *University Chronicle*.

11. Sitting in the old chapel and hearing Professor Watson repeat astronomical formulae, and seeing him work out the most difficult problems on the blackboard, which involved more mathematical knowledge than we could think of without having a headache.

12. That class rush which began as we came out of chapel in the law building and ended on the campus outside, when more than one of the faculty got roughly handled for interfering.

13. The lectures given before the Students' Lecture Association by such persons as Wendell Phillips, George William Curtis, Theodore Tilton, J. G. Holland, John G. Saxe, Frederick Douglass, E. P. Whipple, Anna E. Dickinson, Horace Greeley.

14. The Sunday afternoon lectures given by Dr. Cocker in the law lecture room.

15. Sitting around on the campus in front of the law building in May and June of 1870 carving our names on our classmates' canes.

Mr. Winchell's present address is 160 Washington street, Chicago.



DOUGLASS,
LIEBEVER.

WING,
BATES.

HEMAN,
COTLEY.

CAMPBELL,
BURTON, OLDS.

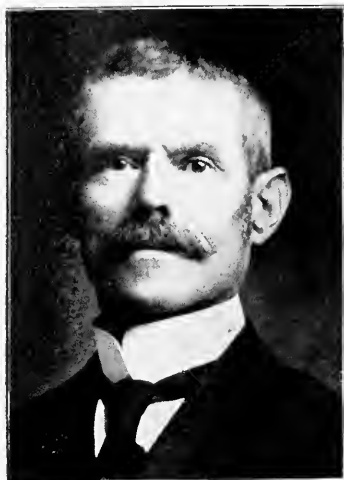
COOLEY,
DAYOCK.

TINDALL,
NOBLE,
FRENCH.

MATTHEWS,
DAWSON,
CARTER.

Taken at Chess Kenyon June, 1900.

Charles Gordon Wing, Ph.B., LL.B.
Ludington, Mich.



Born January 21, 1846. Resided at Franklinville, Cattaraugus County, New York. Attended school at Rushford and Alfred Center. Served in the navy during the last two years of the war. After graduating taught school at Manchester, Mich. Graduated at Ann Arbor in the law department in 1873. Was married in that year to Jennie S. Poole, of Sharon, Mich. Came to Ludington in April, 1873, by appointment procured by C. M. Wells, as inspector of harbor improvements. Opened a law office late in 1873 and has been in practice since. Was appointed judge of probate to fill a vacancy in 1875 and by election served until 1887. Was managing owner of the water works from 1889 to 1900, when they passed by sale to the city. Has been president of the Business Men's Association, of the County Agricultural Society and is now president of the Ludington State Bank, the leading financial institution of the county. He cleared up a farm of 200 acres near Ludington, which has been his residence for 20 years. He has seven children.

Rev. Thomas Wylie, A.B.

Died at Martin, Mich, April 3, 1877.

He was born at Martin, Mich., Dec. 25, 1847. His father, David Wylie, was a farmer and Thomas passed his childhood and youth assisting as he could in the rural pursuits of his parents.

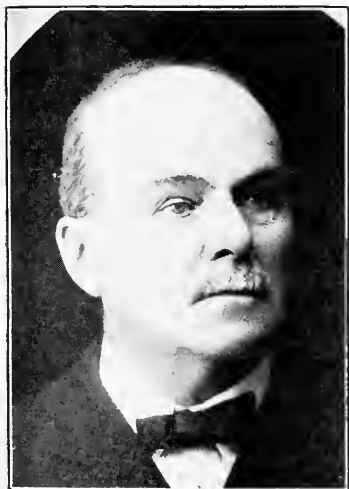
His preparatory studies were pursued at Martin and at Kalamazoo. He passed his freshman year at Kalamazoo College, and the first seven weeks of his sophomore year at Monmouth, Ill., entering the University of Michigan as sophomore in the year of '67. He was a member of the Alpha Nu literary society. He taught, as principal, in the union school at Schoolcraft, Mich., the year '70-71; entered the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary, at Newburgh, N. Y., in September, '71; spent the summer vacation of '72, at his home, at Martin, Mich.; preached some during the summer at Otsego and Allegan. He returned to the seminary at Newburgh in the fall of '72; spent the summer vacation of '73, in Newburgh, devoting his time to the study of Hebrew and Theology, and completed his theological course in the spring of '74. He preached during the summer in the west of Iowa, and other states. In the autumn of '74, he was called to the pastorate of the United Presbyterian Church at West Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y. There was a membership of between 300 and 400, which, with the congregation, were scattered widely among the hills and valleys of that rugged old county. This rendered his pastoral duties severe, especially in the cold of winter.

He was married August 3d, '75, to Miss Mary E. Lendrum, of Newburgh, and with her visited at Martin, until the end of August; then returned to his work.

He continued in steady good health almost from his childhood till the month of February, '76. During that month, or the one preceding, while returning in a cold rain storm, several miles, from an evening temperance meeting, he became chilled and took a severe cold which settled on his lungs, and could not be shaken off. He was obliged in April to give up his work and rest, hoping to recover in a few weeks. His symptoms soon gave indications of incipient pulmonary consumption, and grew gradually more marked. In May, '76, he returned to his old home at Martin, to see if a change of air and scenery would benefit him. His wife joined him in July. From the time he first came home till his death, that relentless disease made slow but sure progress, sometimes re-

laxing apparently, but only to take a surer hold. He was confined to his bed during the latter part of the winter, grew weaker by degrees and finally died at Martin, in the home where he was born, April 3d, 1877. He left no children.

He was thoroughly in earnest and devoted to his work. No sermon did he attempt to preach without the most careful preparation, and every duty was conscientiously performed. It is almost like an inspiration to remember his earnestness. His sermons were wonderfully eloquent and beautiful and, like his life, filled full of simple trust and piety. His short work in the ministry must have done good. His trust in his Saviour seemed to grow more perfect as his body grew weaker.

Lucius Burrie Swift, Ph.M.**Indianapolis, Ind.**

A short sketch of Mr. Swift appears on page 183 which was printed before his photograph was obtained. Some additional facts concerning his life are here presented. Swift had six great-uncles in Washington's army and his grandfather, Jabez Aber, was wounded at Fort Erie in the war of 1812. He enlisted in the Federal army in April, 1861, in the 28th N. Y. Vol. Inf., but the mustering officer rejected him as being only 16 years old. He remained at home a couple of

months and then borrowed money of a neighbor and paid his way to the regiment in Maryland and was there mustered in as 18 years old and served the remainder of two years with that regiment. In 1864, when 20 years old he was offered a commission as captain of infantry, but refused it and re-enlisted in the 1st N. Y. light artillery in which he served to the end of the war.

Swift has devoted much time and great effort in advocacy of reform in the civil service. He supported Cleveland in his first campaign for the presidency. During the four years of his first administration Swift carried on a losing fight for the maintenance and spread of the merit system against the Voorheis-Hendricks influence; but the latter prevailed with Cleveland. In the next presidential campaign he vigorously opposed Cleveland on the stump and threw his influence in favor of the election of Harrison. He edited and published the Civil Service Chronicle for eight years, all the time without pay. He found it necessary to criticise the Harrison administration for failure to keep promises relating to

the merit system and the contest finally became extremely bitter. On this account in 1892 Swift stumped the state against Harrison and helped to carry the state for Cleveland.

In the meantime the merit system had everywhere made great progress especially so after Theodore Roosevelt became Civil Service Commissioner. During his second term Cleveland made sweeping additions to the classified service, but he first filled the places transferred with his partisans, while Swift maintained that the places should have been vacated and then filled under the merit system. This action of Cleveland's put a great and unnecessary strain upon the law and was an excuse for tricking the law when the Republicans again returned to office.

In 1896 Swift took the stump against Bryan almost immediately after his nomination and continued making speeches until election day, making sometimes three speeches a day entirely upon financial questions. He gave notice that with the defeat of Bryan the publication of the Civil Service Chronicle would cease, the battle of the merit system having been won. A constantly increasing law practice made this necessary.

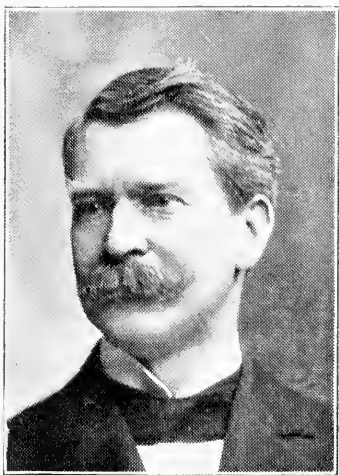
He has delivered many addresses before colleges and associations relating chiefly to the improvement of the public service. He rides a bicycle, plays golf and dances. He is particularly proud of having been a soldier in the civil war, of having helped to establish the merit system, and of having helped to beat Bryan. He did not regard McKinley favorably, but he stands by Roosevelt through thick and thin.

Non-Graduate Members.

Following are biographical sketches, so far as obtainable, of the members of the class of '70, who were not graduated with the class, but some of whom subsequently received their degrees from the University of Michigan or other Institutions of learning.

George Washington Allyn, A.M., M.D.

Pittsburg, Pa.



He was born in Plymouth, Michigan, on November 28th, 1845. His father, Horace, was born in Connecticut and had the schooling afforded by a New England town of that day. The Allyn ancestors came from London to Salem, Mass., in 1636, but took up lands under royal grant in New London, in 1652, establishing the home at what became Allyn's Point, eight miles above. Up to the death of his father, in 1861, his youth had been uneventful, time being spent in school.

The civil war breaking out, he enlisted as fifer, and though he could play the White Cockade and Bonaparte Crossing the Alps, he was counted out from being under age. Though refused muster, he followed the regiment to Washington and entered government employ.

With these savings he entered upon preparation for college at Ypsilanti, Mich., under that remarkable teacher, Prof. Estabrook. In August, 1864, he enlisted in the navy and was assigned to the

lower Mississippi Squadron. He was promoted to paymaster's clerk, which position he held until the war closed. Returning to Ypsilanti, his preparation was completed for the University of Michigan, which he entered in 1866 with the class of '70. Three busy and happy years were passed with this class. He was a member of the Literary Adelpi and was one of the speakers at the second Sophomore exhibition. Teaching for two years became a financial necessity. He had for these two years the school at Algonac, Mich. Returning he entered the class of '72, but was with this class only four months, teaching four months during the senior year.

After graduation Prof. Winchell asked him to assist in his department. The pay was so small that the position was given up at the end of the first year. Filling the position of professor of science in the high school at Fort Wayne, Ind., was his next work.

The summer vacation of 1874 was spent in scientific study in the Agassiz school in Buzzard's Bay.

The next vacation a trip over Europe was taken. While at Fort Wayne a museum was started and a laboratory of eighteen working tables in chemistry enabled the pupils to secure a year in practical chemistry as at Ann Arbor. In the fall of 1877 he entered with advanced standing the medical department of the university, being graduated in 1878. Before becoming established in medicine a good position as professor of natural science in the high school at Pittsburg was offered. Six years were spent in this position. During this time he also engaged in general practice and lectured on materia medica and botany in the Pittsburg College of Pharmacy.

He was married to Miss Jessie Smith, of Northville, Michigan, in 1879. His wife died two years later of pulmonary trouble.

In 1883 Mr. Allyn married Miss Fannie Forse, of Pittsburg, his present wife. No children.

In 1884 he left the high school and teaching, and associated himself with Dr. J. A. Lippincott, then well established in the

special practice of the eye and ear. In 1889, accompanied by his wife, he went to Berlin and London for study, and upon his return he opened offices alone and has continued in prosperity and good health ever since. He has a fine home in the best part of the city. For several years he has been secretary and practical manager of the Academy of Science and Art of Pittsburg, and is now its president. He is a member of the Ophthalmological Society of the United States, together with membership in the national, state, and county medical societies.

Mr. Allyn is a member of the Duquesne Club, where, he says, he would be more than pleased to lunch with any member of the famous class of '70, passing through his city. Frequent meetings of Dr. Allyn and Dr. T. C. Christy in Pittsburg have constantly kept the memories of '70 vividly before their minds.

Dr. Allyn is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and a member, though not very active, in the G. A. R.

Two years ago he spent a summer in England, preparing an illustrated lecture on "The Gothic Cathedrals in England" from original photographs. This lecture has been given many times in and about Pittsburg, and has received high encomiums from the press.

Dr. Allyn says: "Though an utlander, I am happy to be numbered with those who entered the university as the class of '70."

His Post Office address is 515 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Albion Alexander Andrews, B.S., M.D.

Fargo, N. Dak.

He entered the University of Michigan from Perry, N. Y., in 1866, with the class of '70. Was vice-president of the class the first year. In 1868 he entered Cornell University and was graduated B. S. from that institution in 1870. Later he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan and received the degree of M. D. in 1877. He married Miss Ada J. Healey, a

classmate, who was graduated with him from the medical department of the university. He has practiced medicine successfully for twenty years. He owns a sixteen hundred acre wheat and stock ranch twelve miles from Fargo. He has two boys, both in the high school, and expects to send them to the Leland Stanford University. Says he often thinks of the old boys and old times and hopes that he may have the pleasure of meeting them again.

Abner Lewis Andrews.

Died at Hot Springs, Cal., May 4, 1873.

He entered the University of Michigan from Otisfield, Me., in 1866, with the class of '70, remaining until 1868. He joined the Literary Adelphi.

Sherman Sanford Avery, B.S.

Died at Forestville, N. Y., July 9, 1879.

Was born in 1850 at Forestville, N. Y. He entered the University of Michigan in the fall of 1867 and was with the class of '70 for one year. Became a member of the Zeta Psi college fraternity and of the Alpha Nu literary society; was one of the speakers at the second Sophomore exhibition. In 1868 he went to Cornell University, from which he was graduated in 1870, receiving the degree of B.S. Subsequently he studied law and was admitted to practice in 1872. He was engaged in oil business from 1871 to 1874. He then took the position of cashier of the Argyle Savings Bank for two years. In 1875 he became confidential legal adviser of the firm of H. L. Taylor & Co., dealers in oil properties, until his death in 1879.

He married Mary A. Swift, of Forestville, N. Y., June 23, 1873, and left one son and three daughters.

Albert Everton Baldwin, C.E.
Newton, Kan.

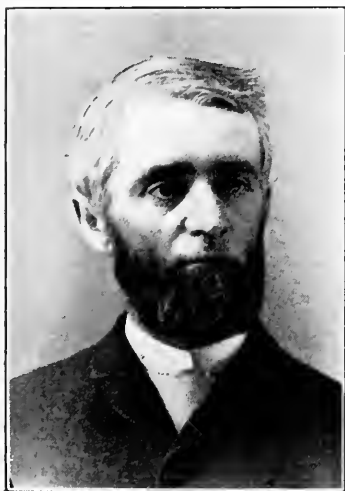
He entered the University of Michigan from Abington, Ill., in September, 1866, with the class of '70, and continued for two years. He subsequently continued his studies and was graduated with the class of '71.

Jacob Beller.

Died at Los Angeles, Cal., December 10, 1875.

He entered the University of Michigan from Detroit in the fall of 1866, with the class of '70, but remained only two years. Was a member of the Philozetian debating club. He left college to go to Europe for study. Later he went to California and died, of consumption, at the home of his classmate, James H. Blanchard, in Los Angeles.

Henry Graves Bennett.
Pasadena, Cal.



He was born at Ann Arbor, Michigan, Sept. 6th, 1847. His first school days were spent at a private school, entering from which into the public schools, passing through successfully all the departments and graduating from the high school in June, 1866. In the autumn of that year he entered the University of Michigan with the class of '70. In consequence of failing health and acting in accordance with the advice of his family physician and friends, he left college at the close

of the first semester. On recovering his health somewhat, he entered the employ of the First National Bank of Ann Arbor

and the Ann Arbor Savings Bank, remaining with these two institutions four years and gaining valuable experience. The sedentary life and too close application to business compelled him to seek an out-of-door life. After traveling a few years in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Delaware and finding neither business nor climate satisfactory, he determined to seek health and fortune in southern California.

Leaving Ann Arbor October 9th, 1873, he arrived in Los Angeles October 23d. Los Angeles was then a little city of six or seven thousand people. At this time a number of Indiana people were trying to organize a colony in order to purchase a large tract of land near Los Angeles, on which the members could establish homes and engage in fruit farming. He became interested in the enterprise and was one of the first members of the San Gabriel Orange Grove Association. They organized in November, 1873, and in the spring of 1874, a few of them broke ground, built small houses and began the planting of orchards and vineyards. Bennett had the pleasure of planting some of the first trees and vines and building the fourth house in the settlement. Soon after the organization of the colony, their first water company was formed, and in 1878 he was appointed secretary, a position he still holds.

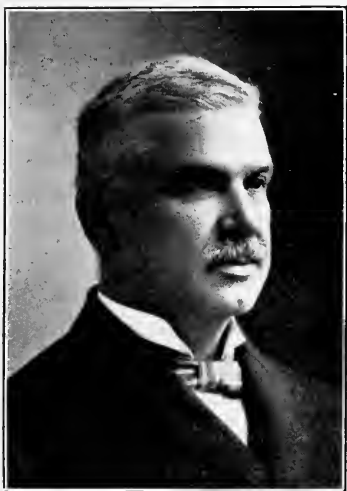
January 1st, 1885, the Pasadena Bank was incorporated and on May 1st, 1886, was merged into the First National Bank, of which Mr. Bennett has been a director from the beginning. He was a member of the first board of education in Pasadena; also held for several years the position of deputy county assessor for the Pasadena district.

Was married October 5th, 1887, to the daughter of Dr. J. H. Lillie, of Los Angeles, and is now living at his home, 217 South Orange Grove Avenue, Pasadena, California.

He says that it has been his good fortune to see their colony grow and expand into a beautiful city of 12,000 inhabitants, noted for their intelligence, culture and wealth and having the pleasure of enjoying a climate, the loveliness of which they believe is not equalled by any other portion of the United States.

Darius Fremont Boughton, M.D.**Chicago, Ill.**

He entered the literary department of the University of Michigan from West Novi, Mich., in the fall of 1866 with the class of '70, and remained two years. He then changed to the medical department, from which he was graduated in 1870. He is practicing medicine at 323 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

Charles Andrew Bowman.**Peoria, Ill.** *

He was born in Monroe, Mich., April 9, 1846. His father and mother with the children, Charles A., George A., and Portia E., went at an early day to live at Ontonagon, Mich., but in 1860 moved to Peoria, Ill. Charles A. prepared for college at Peoria high school and entered the University of Michigan in the fall of 1866 with the class of '70. After completing the course of study of the freshman year he concluded to drop the regular course and take up selected studies and finish in two years. During his second year he took a course in chemistry and pharmacy, with laboratory work, receiving a diploma. On returning to Peoria he entered the drug store of B. F. Miles with whom he remained one year, and then opened a drug store of his own. Has continued in the same business up to the present time. He never married.

James Dewey Burr, C.E.**Died at Topeka, Kan., May 5th, 1886.**

Was born in Allen, Allegany County, New York, August 31st, 1843. His mother died when he was nine years old and at the age of twelve he and his sister went to live with an aunt in Michigan. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in the 4th Michigan Infantry and served his country faithfully for three years. The exposure incident to a soldier's life laid the foundation of ill health and was the cause ultimately of his death. In 1866 he entered the University of Michigan and was a classmate of A. A. Robinson, Geo. B. Lake and T. J. Seely and between these four a friendship was then formed which truly existed unto death. Messrs. Robinson, Lake and Seely were graduated in 1869, but Mr. Burr not until 1871, as he was obliged to break in upon his studies in order to earn the necessary means to complete his collegiate course. During 1868-9, he was with the class of '70. He was a member of the Alpha Nu literary society.

In 1868 Mr. Burr was employed for a short time as a rodman on the Jackson, Lausing and Saginaw R. R., and in the autumn of 1869 he received from Mr. W. B. Sears, the able chief engineer of the Flint and Pere Marquette R. R., the appointment as leveller on that road. At that time the Flint and Pere Marquette R. R. was constructed from East Saginaw to Averill, a distance of thirty-five miles. The proposed extension to Ludington—about 110 miles—was through a heavy wooded country and across the dividing ridges between the Saginaw and Muskegon Rivers on the east and the Muskegon and Marquette Rivers on the west. The country was very sparsely settled. There were no public roads, so all provisions, camp fixtures, etc., had to be borne on the backs of men. Into this uninviting field of labor Mr. Burr was sent with a small party to discover the lowest gaps in the ridges or divides, the approaches thereto, to note the general characteristics of the country—in fact to gather the information necessary for the guidance of future operations. So successfully did

he perform these duties that he was placed in charge of a full party on location and soon advanced to the responsible position of first assistant engineer.

Leaving the Flint and Pere Marquette R. R., he entered the service of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. Co. and took an active part in the final location from Dodge City to the western boundary of the State of Kansas. Upon the completion of location, Mr. Burr passed to the Cincinnati Southern R. R., where he was engaged first as resident engineer with headquarters at Danville, Kentucky, in charge of a very difficult piece of work. After its successful completion he was assigned to another section, with headquarters at Smith's Cross Roads in Tennessee. There he remained until 1875, when he resigned to accept the position of superintendent of bridges and buildings on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe with headquarters at Topeka.

He was selected as one of the assistants engaged upon the triangulation and other preliminary examinations for the celebrated high bridge over the Kentucky River. This is one of the evidences of the high estimate of his professional abilities entertained by the Cincinnati Southern people.

The duties of superintendent of bridges and buildings Mr. Burr performed in a manner acceptable to the company and with credit to himself, yet he was anxious to return to the more congenial duties of construction, and Mr. Robinson, the chief engineer, was desirous of having his valuable service. June 6th, 1878, circular No. 9 was issued, announcing Mr. Burr's transfer to the engineering department, surveys and constructions. He at once went west to Trinidad, Colorado, where he established his office as Mr. Robinson's chief assistant in charge of construction across the Raton Mountain in New Mexico to Las Vegas. When the road reached Las Vegas, early in July, 1879, Mr. Burr took charge of a large party, his field of operation being the Rio Grande Valley and beyond, and for almost a year he was engaged upon surveys and locations.

In 1880 Mr. Burr resigned in order to engage in business with

B. Lantry, of Strong City, Kansas, as contractor of masonry, the name of the firm being Lantry and Burr. The firm was exceedingly successful and did a great deal of work not only on the main line of the A., T. & S. F. R. R., but on all the leased and lateral lines. The partnership continued for almost four years.

Mr. Burr was one of the incorporators of the First National Bank of Topeka, in 1881, and until his death served continuously as one of the directors. From November, '82, to January, '84, he filled the high and responsible position of president. Failing health then obliged him to resign. He then purchased a farm in the vicinity of Topeka with the intention of devoting himself to the raising of fine and blooded stock; but death prevented the consummation of his plans. In 1885, Mr. Burr began to rapidly grow weaker. He passed a portion of the following winter at a health resort in New York state, but without deriving the benefit expected. In the spring he returned to Topeka and about midnight of May 5th, 1886, his spirit passed away. One more victim of that dread destroyer, consumption.

Mr. Burr's life was indeed a useful one. He devoted himself with energy and industry not only to his chosen profession, but to all of his business undertakings. He was a man of unquestionable integrity, faithful in every trust and sincere in his friendships and attachments. He was a close and attentive student and a writer whose communications to the American Society of Civil Engineers (of which society he was a member), and to various engineering journals, while not frequent, yet always bore unmistakable evidence of study and thorough acquaintance with the subject discussed. His memory will always be fondly treasured by his many friends and business associates.

October 16th, 1877, Mr. Burr was married to Miss Jennie Van Fleet at White Pigeon, Michigan. One child, a son, Albert Robinson Burr, was born to them, but died in the January following the death of his father.

Delos Allen Chappell.

Denver, Col.



The subject of this sketch was born April 29th, 1846, on a farm in the town of Williamson, Wayne County, New York, where he resided with his parents until the summer of 1852, when the family moved to Michigan, locating on a farm six miles north of Kalamazoo.

At the age of fifteen he entered the preparatory department of Olivet College, remaining there four years, and then went to Shurtleff College in Upper Alton, Ill., entering the freshman class.

In the fall of 1867 he went to Ann Arbor and, successfully passing the examinations, was admitted to the University of Michigan in the sophomore class of '70, in the scientific department, fully intending to complete the course; but in the summer of the following year, his father meeting with an accident which incapacitated him for active management of the farm, made it necessary for him to abandon the college course and take his father's place. This was a great disappointment at the time, and is probably responsible for the change from what had been intended as a professional life to an active and successful business career. At college he joined the Kappa Phi Lambda fraternity.

Mr. Chappell continued in the management of the farm until the winter of 1872, when, owing to the high price of land, the low price of farm products and high rate of interest prevailing at that time, it was deemed by him advisable to make a change. The farm was too large to sell readily and was exchanged for a smaller one, and this in turn for another of less acreage; and in

each exchange a first mortgage was taken to secure payment of the difference in value, until finally mortgages were held on four farms, all bearing ten per cent. interest. In 1873 Mr. Chappell assisted in the construction of a water supply system for the city of East Saginaw, Michigan, and in 1874 went to Chicago and opened an office as an engineer and contractor for the construction of waterworks. He maintained the Chicago office until 1883, during which time he constructed 22 different works, among the most prominent being those at Evanston, Charleston, Litchfield and Lake View in Illinois; Muskegon, Mich., Michigan City, Ind., Racine and Madison, Wis., Taunton, Mass., Pawtucket, R. I., Bethel and Wolcottville, Conn. In 1879 he built, as a private investment, a system of waterworks for the supply of Trinidad, Colo. In connection with this plant and for the sake of utilizing surplus power, he established a stone saw mill and lathes for turning grindstones. He acquired, in 1882, an interest in a coal property which was consolidated with the stone sawing works and incorporated under the name of "The Consolidated Coal & Stone Company." In 1883 he purchased all of the stock of the consolidated company and abandoned his Chicago office, devoting his entire time to the Colorado interests. In this year he also purchased something over one-fourth of the capital stock of The First National Bank of Trinidad, and was elected director and vice-president, which interest and position he still holds.

The coal mines of the consolidated company were operated profitably until 1886, when the city of Trinidad refusing to extend the right to maintain its tracks on certain streets and alleys in the city, the coal property was leased to the Colorado Coal & Iron Company on a royalty of ten cents per ton and minimum output of 300 tons per day. Being relieved of the care of this property, in the summer of 1887, he purchased a controlling interest in a tract of 7,000 acres of undeveloped coal land, and proceeded to the construction of necessary railroad tracks and equipment, and, before it was ready to operate, leased it also to the Colorado Coal & Iron Company, on a royalty of ten cents per ton

and minimum output of 1,000 tons per day. In 1888 he purchased another large coal property and organized what is now known as The Victor Fuel Company. This company has been consolidated with several smaller coal and coke companies until it now has over 2,000 men employed and a daily output of 4,000 tons of coal and 350 tons of coke. Mr. Chappell has been and still is president and manager of the company.

In 1897 the city of Trinidad purchased the waterworks, and in the spring of 1898, Mr. Chappell, with his wife and two children, moved to Denver and at the same time transferred the general offices of The Victor Fuel Company to that city. In addition to the several enterprises above mentioned, Mr. Chappell is director and vice-president of The Wichita Valley Railway Company; president of The Union Accident Insurance Company, and vice-president of the Capital National Bank of the City of Denver.

Varnum Barstow Cochran, M.A.

Died at Marquette, Mich., May 9th, 1896.



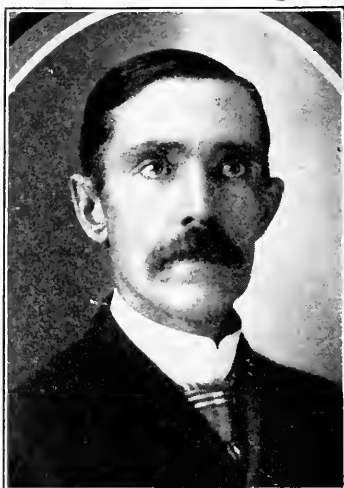
Was born in Argentine Township, Genesee Co., Mich., Dec. 5th, 1844. Reared on his parents' farm, (John B. and Mary Elizabeth, whose maiden name was Fletcher) and received from them habits of industry, and literary tastes. His mother wrote both prose and poetry and contributed to periodicals of the day. He began teaching school at the age of 15, teaching winters and helping his father on the farm summers. He went to Marquette, Mich., when he was 19 years old, and

taught a summer school at that place. "V. B.," as he was familiarly called in later life, began his school life at Linden, Mich.,

which he always called his home, as that portion of Argentine was set off into the school district of Linden, it being only a mile and a half from the village. He next went to school at Fenton, Mich., and from there he went to the high school at Ann Arbor, paying his way by services rendered. Here he prepared himself to enter the University of Michigan in the class of '70. Was in the university two years. The second year he was able to take up some of the studies of the junior year. He was chairman of the first formal meeting of the class of '70 at which class organization was perfected. His ambition to gain the coveted diploma in the shortest space of time caused his health to fail. At this time he received a telegram from the school director at Marquette, Mich., to go there and complete the school given up by the teacher. Dr. A. B. Palmer, of Ann Arbor, advised him to accept the offer, which he did. He bade good bye to the intimate friendship of classmates and professors. He taught several terms in the Marquette schools. He was called to the superintendency of the Negaunee schools and while there he was appointed, by Governor Jerome, superintendent of public instruction, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. C. A. Gower. This term was followed by his election to the office of superintendent of public instruction by an overwhelming majority. He was also appointed by the Governor on charities and corrections for Marquette County, December 1, 1882, and was a member of the Board of Northern Asylum at Traverse City. Mr. Cochran was honored by the University of Michigan, President Angell conferring upon him the degree of Master of Arts, which he prized above all other gifts. Mr. Cochran resigned the superintendency of public instruction to accept the office of Register of the Land Office at Marquette, Mich., under President Arthur's administration. Circumstances seemed to force Mr. Cochran into the busy pursuits of business rather than

into his chosen profession of the law, which he had cherished from his youth up. Mr. Cochran traveled a good deal, visiting Europe and nearly all parts of the United States. His last trip was to regain his health, going to southern California during the winter of 1895, returning to Marquette to die of Bright's Disease, on May 9, 1896, aged 52. He died in the house where he had lived for 27 years. He was never married. He was a man of personal magnetic power and drew around his bachelor home friends who were life-long in their love and respect for his amiable and upright character, the soul of honor. In his large business interest, he always found time to give his sympathy to those in affliction and help of every description to those who sought his advice and aid. Mr. Cochran was followed to the cemetery at Marquette by the largest concourse of people, of all classes, that had ever collected in Marquette County up to the date of his death.

His brother, Dr. Clarence F. Cochran, of West Branch, Mich., is the only surviving member of the family. He entered the University of Michigan with the class of '71, but remained only one year. He subsequently was graduated from Bellevue Medical College, New York City. His brother, George E. Cochran, was graduated with '72, University of Michigan. Died at Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1880. His brother, John Cochran, died at Luverne, Minn., 1880. John and George were lawyers.

Edward Everett Darrow.**Chicago, Ill.**

He was born at Meadville, Pa., October 28th, 1846. Three or four years thereafter the family removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and thence, about 1853, to Kinsman, Ohio, which, from then on, became their settled home.

Much of his earliest study, especially in languages, was done at home under his father's supervision. From September, 1862, to December, 1864, he attended the Kinsman Academy, leaving at the latter date for Ann Arbor, where he entered the junior preparatory class at the Ann Arbor high school. He was graduated from it, in regular course, in June, '66, and entered the University of Michigan with the class of '70. He was elected one of the editors of the *Oracle* in sophomore year; was one of the speakers at the first Sophomore exhibition; was elected one of the editors of the *University Chronicle* for junior year.

Near the close of the sophomore year he was obliged to suspend his college work on account of failure of the eyes. He returned home, hoping that rest and treatment would restore them. Their progress, however, was very slow, so he determined to go abroad, feeling that the lecture system of foreign universities would allow him to study without much demand upon them. He sailed for Europe the latter part of August, '71, spending the autumn in England. He underwent an operation on his eyes in London, which resulted in their recovery. In January, '72, he went to Paris and remained until May—using much of the time in listening to lectures at the Sorbonne. He spent the summer

in Switzerland and the school year of '72-'73 at the University of Berlin. In the summer of '73 he made the tour of Italy and thence back to Paris, where he spent the autumn in company with classmates Lovell and Fleming.

He returned home in December, '73. Shortly afterward he took up teaching as a profession. Commencing with September, '75, he taught two years at Andover, O. In '77 he went to Springfield, Ill., where he became assistant in the high school there, which position he held for six years. Then he went to Chicago as assistant in the South Division high school, which position he still occupies (December, 1902).

The death of his mother took place in July, '72, while he was in Switzerland. His father is living yet. To them both in equal measure he considers himself indebted for all he has accomplished in the world. June 30th, 1889, he married Miss Helen Kelchner, of Springfield, Ill. They spent the summer in Europe, returning for the opening of the schools in the fall. They have one child, Karl K., born November 26th, 1891.

Darrow attended the reunions of '80, '90 and '95, but was unable to get away for the one of 1900.

Such is a brief outline of the outward life—the usual outline that represents its hero as traveling along such and such an avenue of human activity toward some end called a goal, the measure of his success in life being measured by how far he succeeds in reaching it. But the writer realizes that this reveals no glimpse whatever of the inward life of thought and feeling, which, after all, is the only part of life that has any significance for the one who lives it.

And as the record of this inner life is that portion that the writer himself would read with deepest interest in the lives of his classmates, so he will not hesitate to indicate his early impulses, how they were modified by circumstances and what interpretation he sets on the result.

The reaction of his early environment upon him he feels was strong enough to demand special mention. His father was an

enthusiastic lover of books and especially of the classics, and had forced his way through to a liberal education in spite of every adverse condition. Emigrating as a boy from New York into Ohio in the late '20's, he entered a world where there seemed little opportunity for anything except hard pioneer work. Marrying before a college course had really been reached, he supported his constantly increasing family for six years of study, by work at his trade. From this daily struggle for bread he was never thereafter able to free himself long enough to get rooted in the literary and professional life that he would have loved so well. This, however, never chilled his ardor in the pursuit of knowledge, nor made him waver in the determination that his children should have the chance denied to him. So, though the days were given to toil, the evenings were always reserved for books. He was interested in every political and social question of the day and the children could not avoid taking interest in them either. In the "50's", where the writer's recollections start, was the fermenting period of many "reforms", especially of "abolitionism" and "women's rights" wherein his father was deeply interested.

When the family came to Kinsman, it was to go upon a farm. From this time, the period of his earliest recollections, the formative period of the writer's life begins. His acquaintance with books and his love for them, as well as his interest in any subject of which the book might treat, dates back to his first memories. Then, as both a counterbalance, and yet, too, as a support of this interest in an ideal world (for lack of a better term), came his life in the real world of the farm.

Forests of oak, beech, maple and hickory with frequent chestnut trees were upon it and around it, while through it all ran a stream (which a little later was to turn the mill-wheel for his father's factory) through forest and pasture and meadow and finally close by the house. Though the farm was disposed of and a factory built later, yet it was upon the same ground, so the residence and the associations remained unchanged. A large part of the work still was out door—cutting the trees in the woods

in winter—hauling them to the mill for the spring freshets—then the sawing, the turning, etc.—every stage of the operation was a pleasurable part of life. So vividly and so tenaciously were every aspect of these years imprinted on his mind, that from Homer down, he believes there is scarcely a pastoral picture in literature, of stream or forest or meadow, of the varying moods of the days or of the seasons which does not mirror back again his own personal experience.

Under such influences and among such surroundings he remained until he went to Ann Arbor. That his sentiments, views and aims were in great measure formed during this time, he realizes through the slightness of the changes the succeeding years have brought. He felt then the fullness of enjoyment that there was in the mere being alive and open to the influences of nature, books and fellow-men. As he looked into the future, while he might hope to become famous, he never thought of becoming rich, at least never of taking up any vocation with that purpose in view.

The high school and university years at Ann Arbor need no comment. The acquaintances that he made there he will always treasure as among the nearest and dearest of his life. Looking back upon it from later life he feels that he made a mistake in keeping too close to books at the expense of a closer intercourse with a wider circle of classmates and other friends.

When the failure of his eyes took place he realized, half unconsciously, he had been relying on taking up teaching at the end of his course as the most congenial employment. Now that he was liable to be disappointed in it, he felt that no other work would have been as pleasurable, solving at once the problem of making a living and at the same time allowing his continued dwelling in the "flowery fields of literature" and his continued progress in the paths of study and investigation.

However, his years of sojourn in Europe (which otherwise would not have come to him) prepared him all the better for this work besides making it clearer to him that he was making

no mistake in choosing it. Of those years abroad one portion only must not be left unmentioned here—the meeting with Lovell and Fleming in Paris and the autumn spent together there. What new fascination the brilliant city took on when seen under the cumulative influence of mutual sympathy, and how few the places there not linked inseparably with the friends in whose presence they were seen! Yet, through it all a deep strain of sadness runs at the thought that of the number Lovell is with us here no longer!

In 1877, on the invitation of Dawson, who was then teaching at Springfield, Darrow came to Illinois. To Dawson he considers himself indebted for obtaining a position in the Springfield high school and also in great part for becoming settled in work in Chicago, six years later.

In this twenty-seventh year of work in his profession he sees no reason to regret the choice of work that he made, and feels that his success has been fully commensurate with his deserts.

Life to him has been and continues to be richly worth living and, though he sees things in his past that he would change if he had the opportunity to choose a second time, he still feels that he would be likely to make as many new mistakes as he would rectify old ones and so is willing to rest it where it is.

His present address is 6036 Jefferson Ave., Chicago, Ill.

John Foster Eastwood, A.M., Ph.D.

Georgetown, Ky.

He entered the University of Michigan in September, 1866, with the class of '70, but remained with the class only one year. He then entered the class of '71, with which he was graduated A.B. In 1872 he received the degree of A.M. from the university. He was graduated from the school of pharmacy of the university in 1874, receiving the degree of Ph.C., and in 1887 he received from his *alma mater* the degree of Ph.D. Has been professor of chemistry and biology in Georgetown College since 1888.

Frank Emerick**Alpena, Mich.**

He entered the University of Michigan with the class of '70, in the fall of 1866, but remained only two years. He joined the Zeta Psi fraternity and was one of the editors of the *Oracle* in sophomore year. He entered the law department of the university in 1873, remaining two years. He was subsequently admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of the law. Many years ago he served a term of six years as circuit judge in Michigan, and in 1899 he was again elected and is now serving a second term in the same capacity with residence at Alpena, Mich.

Hamline James Gardner.**Died at Flint, Mich., October 25, 1871.**

He entered the University of Michigan in September, 1866, with the class of '70. He remained only two years. Was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

Willis Gaylord Graham.**Died at Highlands, N. C., December 9, 1886.**

He entered the University of Michigan with the class of '70, in the fall of 1866, but remained only one year.

Rev. Frank Norton Greeley.**Berkeley, Cal.**

Was born May 6, 1850, at Chicopee Falls, Mass. His father, Stephen S. N. Greeley, was a Congregational minister. His mother was Sarah Barker Curtis. He prepared for college at Grand Rapids, Mich., and entered the University of Michigan with the class of '70, but remained only two years. After leav-

ing Ann Arbor he engaged in business a few years and in the meantime studied theology privately. Afterwards he attended Auburn Theological Seminary at Auburn, N. Y. Was ordained to the Congregational ministry at Orwell, Oswego Co., N. Y., November 13, 1877, after preaching several years as a licentiate. His early pastorates were at Volney, Orwell and New Haven, N. Y., later at Edgartown, Mass. Because largely of ill-health, he left active pastoral work in 1886, and has served churches, so far as he has preached, as "pulpit supply" ever since. His present home is Berkeley, Cal., having gone to California in 1892 as a health-seeker. His life is not given entirely to ministerial duties and he says that the hope of a return to the continuous or settled pastorate is not entirely abandoned.

He was married May 6, 1873, to Anna Cheney Buckhout, at Oswego, N. Y. His living children are Arthur White, who is a graduate of Stanford University, and William Buckhout Greeley, who is a graduate of the University of California. He buried a young son, Fred Curtis, in 1882. Arthur White Greeley received the degree of Ph.D. from Chicago University and is now professor of zoology at Washington University, St. Louis, and William Buckhout Greeley is studying forestry (post-graduate work) at Yale.

Rev. Frank N. Greeley's present address is Berkeley, Cal.

Frank Gunnison, LL.B.**Erie, Pa.**

He was born at Erie, Pa., February 2, 1848. His father was a practicing attorney in that city. Frank Gunnison attended the public schools in Erie and the Erie Academy. In 1866 he entered the University of Michigan with the class of '70, continuing with it only one year. In the fall of 1869 he entered the class of '70 in Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in June, 1870, receiving the degree of LL.B. He entered at once upon the practice of law at Erie, suc-

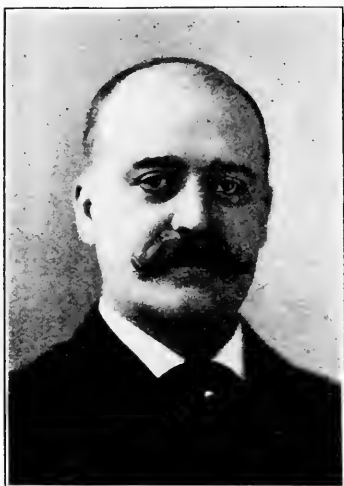
cessfully conducting cases in the various courts, including the Supreme Court of the state and the courts of the United States. He was called upon to serve the public in the city council, the school board, the board of trustees of Erie Academy, and in 1886 was elected as President Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of Pennsylvania. This important position was ably filled by him for the term of ten years expiring January 1, 1897. He was urged to continue his honorable record on the bench, but preferring to be numbered with the practitioners at the bar, he reopened his law office, which had been closed for a decade, and ever since has been enjoying a lucrative practice.

He married Lila L. Lowry, of Erie, September 5, 1872. They have one son, M. B. Gunnison, born August 13, 1873.

Judge Gunnison enjoys a delightful home in Erie, wears his well-earned honors modestly, and is taking life philosophically.

James Dudley Hawks.

Detroit, Mich.



Was born at Buffalo, N. Y., October 13, 1847. His father's name was Thomas Sidney Hawks and his mother's name was Hester Ann (Layton) Hawks. He prepared for college at Buffalo high school and entered the University of Michigan in September, 1866, with the class of '70. Was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and of the Literary Adelphi. He continued with the class only two years and then devoted himself to a preparation for a successful business career.

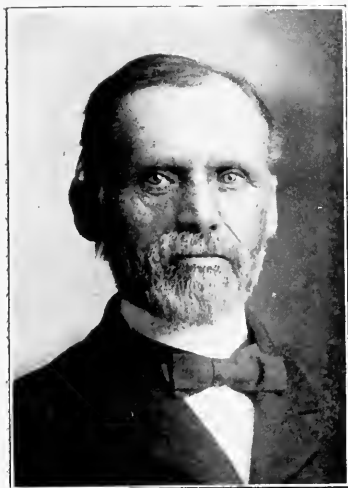
He entered railway service February 1st, 1870, and was consecutively to 1875, assistant engineer Buffalo Division, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway; 1875 to 1878, assistant engineer Erie Division; and 1878 to September 1, 1881, assistant engineer Lake Shore Division, same road; September 1, 1881, to July 1, 1883, superintendent construction New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad; July 1, 1883, to April, 1884, engineer maintenance of way, same road; April, 1884, to October, 1892, chief engineer Michigan Central Railroad; October 1, 1892, to October, 1893, general manager Detroit Citizen's Street Railway; November 1, 1893, to February 1, 1895, manager Detroit, Bay City & Alpena Railroad; February 1, 1895, to November, 1896, vice-president and general manager Detroit & Mackinac Railway; November, 1896, to date, president and general manager, same road; is also president Detroit, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor & Jackson Electric Railway and the Grand Rapids, Grand Haven & Muskegon Electric Railway, and the Lansing City Electric Railway.

Mr. Hawks is also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain.

He is married and has the following named children: Alice Cooke Hawks, Edward Alleston Hawks, James Russell Hawks, and Marion Hawks.

Rev. Eben Leander Hill, A.B., B.D.

Kansas City, Kansas.



Was born December 24th, 1843, in a log house on a farm in sight of Lake Ontario, in Huron, (Wolcott P. O.) Wayne Co., N. Y., being the youngest of nine children. His parents were Ebenezer Hill and Nancy Fuller, both of New England stock, of which some were farmers, soldiers and sailors serving in the revolutionary war.

Born of fighting stock on both sides, it was but natural that the subject of this sketch should become a soldier. At the first call for volunteers, by President Lincoln, in 1861, he enlisted in the 27th N. Y. Infantry, from which he was discharged soon after the first battle of Bull Run. Recovering from the illness for which he was discharged, he entered the 98th N. Y. Infantry. At the battle of Fair Oaks or Seven Pines he was shot through the right lung, made a prisoner and lodged in Libby Prison May 31, 1862. Removed to Belle Isle a few weeks later and exchanged August 3, 1862. The wound not healing, he accepted his discharge, came home, went to St. Clair, Michigan, where he prepared for college, entering the University of Michigan with the

class of '69, attending but one year. The sophomore year was taken with the class of '70. He was elected vice-president of the class for that year. After a two years' absence from the university on account of the breaking out of the old wound, which required some ten or twelve surgical operations, he joined the class of '72 with which he was graduated with the degree of A.B. He took a three years' course in Oberlin Theological Seminary, falling out one year to superintend the Fentonville, Mich., schools, but taking the degree of B.D. in 1876.

His first pastorate was over the Congregational church in Armada, Mich. After a year's service he was called to a Home Missionary field in Kansas, where he married Marie A. Robinson, niece of the late ex-governor, Charles Robinson. Seven children were born of this marriage: Clyde Robinson, Lena Fuller, Eben Powers, Alfred Morse, Wayne Finney and Thane Edwards (twins) and Gladys Marie A. Hill.

In 1879 he was called to the pastorate of the Congregational church in Olney, Ill., where he remained about two years. He served the Congregational churches in West Chicago and Neponset, Ill., two years each. The next four years were passed with the Congregational church in Rosemond, Ill. From this field he was called to the Sunday school work in southern Illinois in connection with the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society, residing in Anna, Ill. Two years later he was called to the Congregational church in Altona, Ill., which he served about three years.

From this place, May 9, 1892, his wife passed to her "home over there", whither Thane Edwards, one of their twins, had gone from Anna, Ill., two years before.

In July, 1895, he moved to Kansas City, Kansas, where he supplied churches occasionally. In October of this year he married Minne S. Watts, of Neponset, Ill. Three children were born of this marriage, viz.: Neil Watts, Iris Susann and Hazel Henrietta Hill.

He supplied the Chelsea Place Congregational church for a

year, from which he was called to the chair of Greek in Kansas City University and Theological Seminary, which position he still holds.

Frank Clair Hill, M.D.

Died at Milwaukee, Wis., October 17, 1892.

Mr. Hill entered the University of Michigan from Waupun, Wis., in the fall of 1867, as sophomore in the class of '70, but remained only one year. He subsequently entered the medical department of the university and was graduated in 1874. For several years prior to his death he had been practicing medicine at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He died at Milwaukee, October 7, 1892.

James Campbell Holliday, M.E.

Died at Buffalo, N. Y., October 1, 1898.

Was born at Erie, Pa., November 5, 1845. Entered the University of Michigan from North Springfield, Pa., in 1866, with the class of '70 and was with the class during his freshman and sophomore years, but was graduated with the class of '69. He was a member of the Alpha Nu literary society. Was with the Milwaukee Iron Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 1870-72; was engaged subsequently in real estate business in Minneapolis.

He married Miss Mary Rice, of St. Paul, September 16, 1884. She died August 31, 1887, leaving one child, Grace Lillian Hollister, born January 2, 1887. He died at Buffalo, N. Y., October 1, 1898.

Joseph Columbus Hostetler, B.S.**Decatur, Ill.**

Born July 14, 1846, in Lawrence Co., Ind. His father's name was Daniel Josephus Hostetler and his mother's, Susan Mary (Newland) Hostetler. Joseph C. prepared for college at Ann Arbor high school. He entered the University of Michigan in the fall of 1866, with '70 and remained two years, and then he went to Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1871. He then taught school one year. Subsequently read law in the office of Eden & Odor at Decatur, Ill., and was admitted to practice in all the courts of Illinois by the Illinois Supreme Court at Springfield, at the January term, 1875, since which time he has been following his profession at Decatur. He was never married. Says he has done well and has a competence, but prefers to wear out rather than to rust out and therefore continues in the harness.

Samuel Rodgers Hurford.**Chicago, Ill.**

Was born near Brownsville, Pa., January 14, 1849. His parents were Thomas and Eleanor Hurford. He prepared for college at Ottawa, Ill.; entered the University of Michigan with class of '70, in September, 1866, but remained with the class only two years. Was a member of the Alpha Nu literary society. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1879 and since that time has been practicing law in Chicago. He married Jennie Munch, February 4, 1881. They have six children, two boys and four girls. His present address is 120 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

Rev. James Edward Jacklin, A.M., B.D.**Detroit, Mich.**

Was born in the Township of Ogden, Lewanee Co., Mich., Jan. 1, 1847. His parents were William T. and Mary A. Jacklin, who moved to Detroit when he was quite young. Here he attended the public schools until fourteen years of age and then filled position as clerk in a store for four years. On resuming his studies he completed the course in the Detroit high school, receiving a diploma, and entered the University of Michigan with the class of '70 and remained one year. He was elected historian of the class for that year. In the fall of '67 he took charge of the departments of Latin and Greek in the Detroit high school, and held that position until January 1st, 1874, when he began preparation for entering Boston Theological Seminary, from which, after two years of close study, he was graduated in 1876. While in the seminary, in 1875 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, preaching in Saginaw City during '75 and '76, spending a portion of the first year in Boston closing his course in theology. He was pastor of a church in Northville, Mich., during '77, '78 and '79; in Monroe during '80, '81 and '82; in Bay City during '83, '84 and '85; in Flint during '86, '87, '88 and '89. The two churches in Bay City and Flint are among the largest of the denomination in the state. Fifteen consecutive years were spent in ministerial labors without any protracted vacation or illness. He resigned his pastorate at Flint to accept the position of associate editor of the Michigan Christian Advocate, published at Detroit, to which he was elected

in May, 1890. He has held that position ever since. He received the degree of A.M. from Albion College in 1890.

He was married August 10, 1875, to Miss Emma Belman, of Detroit. They have but one child, a daughter, Flora.

John William Johnson.

Died at Ann Arbor, Mich., January 8, 1870.

He was born in New York State, whence his parents removed to Delavan, Wis., when he was about ten years old. He prepared for college at Allen's Grove Academy and at Beloit College. He entered University of Michigan with the class of '70, and early won and ever maintained a high position in the esteem of his classmates. He was a member of the Philozetian debating club, the Alpha Nu literary society and the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He died at Ann Arbor when he had nearly completed a four years' course of study. Had he lived a few months longer he would have been graduated with the class of '70. The class adopted the following memorial:

"We are unexpectedly called to mourn the loss of one who by his character, his uniform courtesy, kindness and modest bearing, had endeared himself to us all. His many good qualities, his reserved and unassuming manner, his prompt performance of every duty, had gained for him the respect of all who knew him. We who have met him in the classroom shall especially feel his loss and shall cherish his memory more and more as the days go by. To his family, in their sad and sudden bereavement we offer our heartfelt sympathy. Theirs is the greater loss. Yet we may assure them that, though away from home, he was not without friends. May the Father of all comfort them in their affliction."

Classmates Charles G. Wing and Leonard E. Stocking were chosen to accompany the body to the home of the parents of the deceased at Delavan, Wis. The remains were buried at that place.

Edward Porter King.

Chicago, Ill.



Was born at Ravenna, Ohio, August 12th, 1847, son of Eli P. King and Lucina M. King. Went through the Ravenna schools; graduated from high school June, 1866, and applied for admission to the University of Michigan in the fall of 1866, together with Wm. R. Day, of the same town. As they had been graduated from the high school only a few months before, with what they thought considerable credit and honor to themselves, they sincerely felt that the time taken up for their exam-

inations for admission to the freshman class would be a waste of time. Everything moved along just as they had anticipated, until in the regular routine they made the acquaintance of a gentleman by the name of "Toughy", who at that particular time was endeavoring to learn how much the assembled prodigies from different sections knew about algebra. After several attempts with different problems on the part of "your orators", they were called to the desk, and duly informed in the opinion of the aforesaid "Toughy" that they did not know anything about algebra, and it would take a full year of hard study to give them the standing in mathematics necessary to admit them to the university. They secretly demurred to this opinion, but did not express it, for the reason that on the part of the professor there was a consolidated directness of speech and manner together with that peculiar smile, which was beyond interpretation, and was so confusing to the two would-be freshmen that they retired inglori-

ously. A conference was held immediately after reaching fresh air, and it was fully decided then and there that under no circumstances would they submit to the disgrace of being sent home. They also concluded they would see Dr. Haven, which they did early the next morning, and there Wm. R. Day made one of the best pleas of his career. It was the turning point in his life, for he prevailed upon the president of the university to admit them, "conditioned" on the whole of algebra, to be removed by the first of the following January. He gave them a note to this effect to Prof. Olney, who blandly remarked that they were attempting something that would only end in failure, but nevertheless they were admitted to the university "free and clear of all encumbrances" before the holiday vacation. Dr. Haven little knew he was making history, when in the kindness of his heart he made it possible for Wm. R. Day to enter the university with the class of '70; for, had he refused, in all probability President McKinley would have had another secretary of state during the most trying time of his administration, and the Philippine question might have assumed an entirely different aspect.

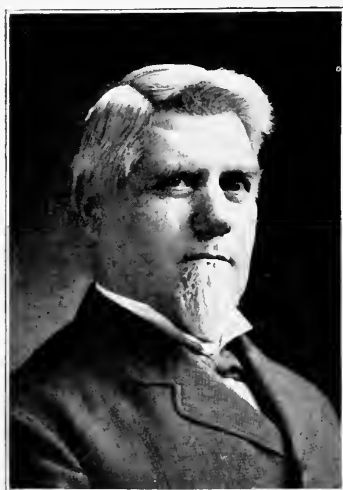
The subject of this sketch left the University of Michigan in the spring of 1867, on account of failing health; taught school near Ravenna, Ohio, in the winter of '67, and moved to Lima, Ohio, in spring of 1868, engaging in the hardware business there. He was married to Clara A. Crouse, Lima, Ohio, 1873, who only lived eighteen months after marriage. Was married to Harriet A. Townsend, 1876. This marriage resulted in one son, Robert, who is now nineteen years old. Removed to Bucyrus, Ohio, in the spring of 1877; studied law for two years, and then removed to Chicago, Illinois, in 1881, forming a connection with J. H. Lesher & Co., 185 E. Madison Street, where he has been since that time, and has held position as department manager for many years.

Earle [Johnson] Knight, A.M.**Albion, Mich.**

Was born September 10, 1851, at Akron, N. Y. His parents were Johnson W. and Cornelia P. Knight. His preparation for college was completed at the Ann Arbor high school. He entered the University of Michigan in 1866 with the class of '70, but remained only one month and then dropped out and remained away for one year. He then entered the class of '71, with which he was graduated. He is married and has one son, Earle Kelly Knight, now in the civil engineering class of '03, U. of M. He is with the Gale Manufacturing Co. at Albion, Mich., where he has been for many years.

Henry Willis Lake.**Died at Orange Park, Fla., April 30, 1885.**

He was born in Plainfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., September 19th, 1841. Went to Rock County, Wisconsin, with his parents, Stewart and Marinda E. Lake, in 1844. The early years of his life were spent on a farm and at district school. He attended for a time Allen's Grove Academy, Beloit College, and finally the University of Michigan, where he was associated with the class of '70 from 1866 to 1868. Was a member of the Kappa Phi Lambda fraternity and the Literary Adelphi. He united with the Congregational church at Allen's Grove, Wis., and later was connected with the Congregational church at Clinton. In 1868 he entered the firm of Wheeler & Lake in Janesville, with whom he remained three years. He then traveled for the firm of Bell, Conrad & Co., of Chicago, for twelve years. A popular and successful agent, he became a personal friend of the members of the firm. On September 10, 1872, he married Miss Libbie Veeder, of Janesville, with whom he happily lived ten years. September 3d, 1884, he married Mrs. Mary Linder, of Independence, Iowa, who was living at the time of his death. There were no children. He died at Orange Park, Duval Co., Florida, on April 30, 1885, and was buried at Clinton, Wisconsin, May 9th.

Joseph Lee Logan, LL.B.**Cincinnati, O.**

He was born in Parke County, Indiana, June 28th, 1843. His father was Samuel McCampbell Logan, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Helen McMurtry, both of Virginia-Kentucky lineage and Scotch descent.

The Logans, the McMurtrys and the Buchanans emigrated from Kentucky to Indiana in the early days of that state and forming, as it were, a colony, entered adjoining lands and built their homes in the forest. Amid the scenes and activities of such a

strenuous life as is usually found in a new country the subject of this sketch was born and grew to manhood. His early life, up until the breaking out of the civil war, was spent on a farm. The means and opportunities for an education in those days were not so abundant nor of the character of the opportunities of the present day. At that time Indiana did not have her present educational system in force, her school system being in its infancy. His circumstances in life were such that whatever of education he acquired must be by his own exertions. His education was obtained and paid for largely by his own earnings, working early and late, in the cold and in the heat, and employing all his spare time in study. Upon arriving at more mature years, he engaged in teaching during the winter and working upon the farm during the summer, thereby acquiring the means to prosecute his studies and advance his education.

When the civil war began and the first call was made for

troops, he was quietly pursuing his studies in an adjoining county at the Waveland Collegiate Institute. He, with a number of his fellow-students volunteered for service in May, 1861, but the quota being already full, they were not mustered in. He, with a number of others, who were attending school at the institute again volunteered their services in October of the same year. This time his services were accepted and he was mustered into service on the seventeenth of October, 1861, at the age of eighteen years. His regiment was the 38th Indiana Volunteer Infantry and formed a part of what was later known as the Fourteenth Corps of the Army of the Cumberland. He was in the column that went down through Kentucky and Tennessee, at first under the command of General Rousseau and others, later under the command of General D. C. Buell, who was followed in command by General Rosencranz, and lastly by General George H. Thomas, whose command was the "Rock of Chickamauga", on which the columns of Longstreet were broken and repulsed. During his first year he saw very severe service, but very little fighting. Just one year from the date of his enlistment he took part in that short, sharp conflict at Perryville, Kentucky, which, for the time it lasted, about six hours, was one of the severest battles of the war. This was followed by numerous battles and severe campaigning. He was engaged in the battles of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and other engagements about Chattanooga, and on the seventh day of May, 1864, started on the famous campaign to Atlanta. From the seventh of May until the first of September, his regiment, in various capacities, was under fire almost constantly day and night. In July and August they took part in the numerous battles around Atlanta, and on September first, in the battle of Jonesboro, where, just at sunset, he received a severe and almost fatal wound, the only one of much consequence, although he was wounded slightly at Chickamauga and at Peach Tree Creek, one of the battles near Atlanta. Before his wound fully healed his time of enlistment expired and he was mustered out October 17th, 1864. Having given his time and services from a spirit of pure patriotism, he always and persistently refused promotion, preferring to serve the entire three years in the ranks; and having spent three of the best years

of his life in the service of his country, he felt that he was entitled to return to his school work. In the fall of 1864, he returned to the Waveland Collegiate Institute, where he resumed his interrupted studies and completed his preparation for the university.

He entered the University of Michigan in September, 1866, with the class of '70, and remained with that class three years and a half. He was a member of the Alpha Nu literary society. He left Ann Arbor in the fall of 1869, before completing his senior year, and began teaching, first as principal of the Hagerstown Academy, at Hagerstown, Indiana. Afterwards, for several years, he taught as principal of high schools until in 1875, he removed to Cincinnati, where he taught the classical and some other branches in the "Chickering Institute." At the same time he prosecuted his legal studies at the Cincinnati Law School, now a part of the University of Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in May, 1876, with the degree of LL.B. Since that time he has been practicing his profession in Cincinnati, with average success, having occupied his present office for more than twenty years.

He was married in 1869, to Martha A. Patton, who is still living. Of himself he says, "While my life thus far has been one of even tenor, it has also been one of considerable satisfaction. Although I have not yet reached that period when all my ambitions have been realized, and while some people would regard me as well along in years, the youthful spirit still remains, and I hope for many useful years yet to come."

His present address is Wiggins' Block, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Henry Lafayette Lorenz, LL.B.

Washington, D. C.

He entered the University of Michigan in 1866 with the class of '70, but remained with the class only two years. He then entered the department of law in the university, and was graduated therefrom in 1870. He is living in Washington, D. C.

George Howard Lothrop, Ph.B.**Died at Detroit, Mich., November 21, 1896.**

George Howard Lothrop was the second son of George Van Ness and Almira (Strong) Lothrop, and was born at Detroit, April 18, 1850. He received his preparatory education in the public schools of Detroit, and entered the University of Michigan in the fall of 1866. He joined the Sigma Phi fraternity and the Alpha Nu literary society. He remained at the University of Michigan during his freshman and sophomore years, at the end of which time he entered the junior class of Cornell University and was graduated there in 1870. Upon his graduation from the university, he began the study of law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He remained in general practice for several years, but finally confined his practice entirely to patent law, in which he was engaged at the time of his death. At the beginning of President Cleveland's first administration, Mr. Lothrop was offered the position of Commissioner of Patents, but declined it on account of being personally interested in several measures then pending before the patent office. Upon the creation of the Public Lighting Commission of Detroit, he was appointed one of the first commissioners and served out his term. With these exceptions Mr. Lothrop held no public office in his lifetime. He was for several years lecturer on patent law in the law school of the University of Michigan, but was finally obliged to give up this position on account of the demands of his private practice. He had a national reputation as a patent lawyer. Mr. Lothrop died at Detroit, November 21, 1896, of heart trouble, brought on largely by overwork.

He was married in November, 1880, to Fannie, daughter of John and Jane (Cook) Owen, of Detroit. Three children were born of his marriage, two of whom, Margaret and Frances Owen, are still surviving.

His brother, Cyrus E. Lothrop, is practicing law in Detroit.

William Cotter Maybury, ^cA.M., LL.B.**Detroit, ^cMich.**

Was born November 20, 1848. His father was Thomas Maybury, a well-known contractor, and his mother, Margaret Cotter Maybury, came from good Irish stock. William C. Maybury attended the public schools in Detroit and entered the University of Michigan in 1866 with class of '70. He joined the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and the Alpha Nu literary society and was one of the speakers at the second Sophomore exhibition. He remained two years, then went to Yale College, returning to the University of Michigan to complete a course in the law department, from which he was graduated in 1871, receiving degree of LL.B. He began the practice of law in Detroit, in 1871, and met with signal success from the start and was soon drawn into politics, being an enthusiastic Democrat. He was city attorney of Detroit from 1875 to 1880, when he was elected to congress to represent the 1st District of Michigan, and served on the Judiciary Committee. He was re-elected in 1884 and served on the Committee of Ways and Means. In 1881 and 1882 he filled the chair of jurisprudence in the Michigan College of Medicine. In 1887 he formed the firm of Conely, Maybury & Lucking, attorneys, and he was afterwards made managing director of the Standard Life and Accident Insurance Company of Detroit.

In 1897, Mr. Maybury was elected mayor of Detroit, a strong Republican city. He was re-elected in November, 1899, and again in November, 1901. He belongs to the Detroit and Fellow-

craft clubs and is a 33d degree Mason, having filled the offices of Commander of Detroit Commandery, K. T., for three years, and Commander-in-Chief of Michigan Consistory, A. A. S. R., for the Northern Jurisdiction, U. S. A., for six years. He also belongs to the Elks, Maccabees and Knights of Pythias. On July 25th, 1901, Mr. Maybury received the order of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, which was presented to him by order of the French President, celebrating the founding of Detroit. It was largely through the persistent efforts of Mayor Maybury that this two hundredth anniversary of the founding of that city was so handsomely observed. Mr. Maybury has never married.

John Lysle Maxwell, Ph.B., LL.B.

Died at Biloxi, Miss., July 18, 1889.

Mr. Maxwell entered the University of Michigan from Norris, Ill., with the class of '70. Was a member of the Literary Adelphi. He continued two years with the class then left and entered Cornell University, from which he was graduated Ph.B. in 1870. He received the degree of LL.B. at St. Louis Law School in 1882. He died at Biloxi, Miss., July 18, 1889.

Zuinglius Kernander McCormack, B.S., LL.B.

Indianapolis, Ind.

He was born June 25, 1843, at Danville, Ind. His parents were Hezekiah S. and Lucinda M. (Beattie) McCormack. His early educational training was in the various schools at Danville, including the Danville Academy.

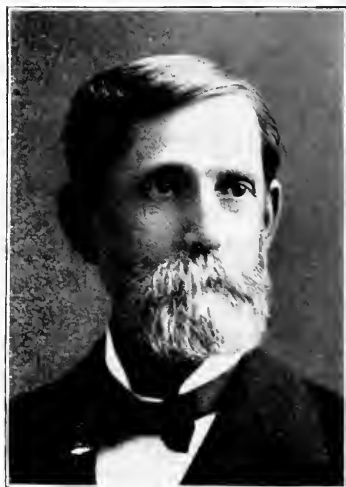
He enlisted as private in Co. H, 99th Ind. Vol. Inf., on August 15, 1862, for three years' service in the civil war. Was in the army of Mississippi and in the 15th corps, army of Tennessee. He was promoted to orderly sergeant and mustered out June 18, 1865.

He then attended the union school at Ann Arbor, and subsequently, in 1866, entered the University of Michigan with the class of '70. He remained until 1868, when he went to Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., from which he was graduated in

1870, receiving the degree of B.S. Became a member of Zeta Psi fraternity. In 1871 he assumed the duties as principal of the public schools of Rockville, Ind. In 1873 he was graduated from the law department of Indiana University. Since then has been engaged in the practice of law at Indianapolis, Ind.

Joseph John Mills, A.M., LL.D.

Richmond, Ind.



He was born near Indianapolis, in 1847. His paternal ancestors settled in Pennsylvania upon their arrival in the United States from England. His father was Abner Mills, a farmer and prominent citizen of Marion County, Indiana. His mother was Hannah Furnas, also of English descent, whose father was a pioneer of Warren County, Ohio. Both his parents were Quakers, to which religious connection he has been a life-long adherent. He obtained his elementary education in

a country school. At his entrance into the University of Michigan he passed all required examinations for admission to the sophomore class, excepting Latin. At the close of the first semester he left the university for want of means to meet his college expenses and took charge of a country school near his home. Later he spent a portion of one year at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. In 1868 he became principal of Sand Creek Seminary, a private school in Bartholomew County. After one year in that position he became principal of the public high school at Wabash, Indiana, and two years later was promoted to the superintendency of the city schools of that place, in which capacity he

served two years. He was then made assistant superintendent of the public schools of Indianapolis, which position he held for eleven years. In 1884 he was elected to his present position as president of Earlham College. He is a member of the Indiana State Board of Education, having been appointed to that station by the governor of the state, in 1897. He holds the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Earlham College and that of Doctor of Laws from Haverford College. In 1881 he served as president of the department of higher education in the International Association, which met in convention at Toronto, Canada. He spent the great part of the year 1889 in traveling abroad. In 1877 he married Emily Wanzer, a native of Dutchess County, New York. They have one daughter, Miss Gertrude Cartland Mills, who was graduated at Earlham College in 1898; did graduate work for one year in Radcliffe College, and is at present teacher of German and Latin in Fairmount Academy, Indiana.

John Augustus Mitchell, C.E.

Ludington, Mich.

He was born in the town of Lima, Washtenaw Co., Mich., October 20, 1847. His father, Thomas Mitchell, and his mother, Lucy Evelin (Cravath) Mitchell, were of Scotch-Irish descent.

He was prepared at the Ann Arbor high school and entered the University of Michigan in the fall of '66 with the class of 1870. Was a member of the Literary Adelphi. Remained with the class during its first year, but did not return to school again for two years, when he again entered the university with the class of '72 in its second year. He was graduated with this class with the degree of Civil Engineer.

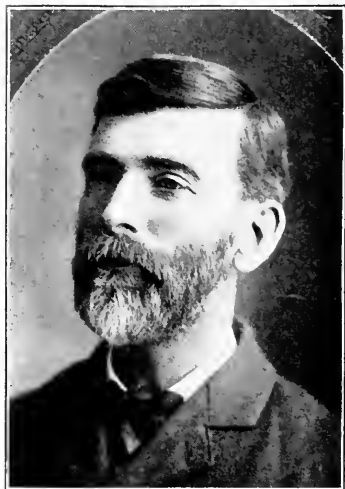
November 25th, 1876, Mr. Mitchell was married at Syracuse, N. Y., to Clara L. Brown. They have two sons, John E., age 23, a student at Chicago Art Institute for several years, and Thomas L., age 21, engaged in manufacturing business at Ludington. Mr. Mitchell had hoped to send his boys to the University of Michigan, but their minds ran in other directions. Mr. Mitchell has spent a laborious, active life and is still at it.

During the years '72 and '73 he was engaged as assistant en-

gineer on a railroad in northern Michigan. He spent the year 1874 in Kansas in general surveying and mapping. In the spring of 1875 he located at his present home at Ludington, Mich. Was city engineer and general land surveyor until the year '78. From '78 to the fall of '93 he was U. S. assistant engineer on river and harbor works on the east shore of Lake Michigan. From the fall of '93 to the present time he has been connected with the civil engineering and contracting firm of C. E. Mitchell & Co. Outside of the contracting business he has spent several years in charge of railroad construction and location. At the present time, besides his interest in the contracting business, he is interested in a manufacturing business of considerable importance at Ludington, Mich.

Charles T. Moore.

Fremont, O.



Was born in the town of Ballville, in Sandusky Co., Ohio, March 24th, 1846. His father's name was James Moore and his mother's, Harriet Patterson Moore. His early instruction was received at the district school, but when in his teens he attended the schools in Fremont, O. He attended Ohio Wesleyan University for one year in September, '66, entered the University of Michigan with the class of '70. Remained with the class for two years. He joined the Literary Adelphi. He is now and for the

past sixteen years has been engaged in dairying and farming. At the present time has 37 cows producing about three barrels of milk per day, which is delivered to the citizens of Fremont. He is also feeding 40 head of three-year-old steers for the Cleveland

meat market. Mr. Moore was married to Jennie M. Huber, of Pleasant Plains, Ill., October 24th, 1882. They have two children, Julia, 14 years old, and Huber, aged 10. He says he would be pleased to see any of his old classmates.

Eugene Charles Norcross.

Tipton, Mich.

He entered the University of Michigan from Tecumseh, Mich., with the class of '70, in the fall of 1866. He remained but one year. Is engaged in farming near Tipton, Mich.

William Lucas Oge.

San Francisco, Cal.



He entered the University of Michigan in '66. His father, Judge Oge, of Maryland, and later of Ohio and Indiana, was of good old Scotch extract—the name gaelic; his mother, a Knickerbocker, related to President Van Buren.

The subject of this sketch came to Ann Arbor to pursue certain studies in which he felt special interest, but with distinct statement that he chose no one of the fixed courses. He therefore inadvertently helped to orig-

inate the elective courses which have become so popular in leading universities. Like several other boys of that period, he had deferred college days for sake of taking part in the great struggle for preservation of the nation—spent two years in the army—for the Union of course—part of the time in the pay department.

When recently asked by the editor of this book for sketch of his life, he answered that, he "did not feel that he had ever been sufficiently identified with the class of '70 to pose now as a member of it," and also, that his life, in his judgment, had not been eventful enough to write about.

Having prescribed a course for himself, he obviously sought no degree. His first year's work in the institution was in part with class of '70 and partly with those of '69 and '68. During his second and last year he was mainly associated with the Senior class, that of '68, completing something more than the task he had set for himself, and receiving, unsolicited, a certificate from the president of the university of much the same effect as a diploma.

Being "a man without a class," he, of course, was never in line for class offices or honors, but he served one or two terms as secretary of the Alpha Nu, the leading college literary society, and as *Pater Primus* of Omicron Chapter of the *Delta Kappa Epsilon* fraternity.

Immediately after close of his work in the university he engaged in the wholesale hat and fur trade at Cincinnati, Ohio, and rapidly built up a large and lucrative business.

June, '69, he married Miss Patterson, of Wheeling, West Virginia, a graduate of Cooper Seminary, a brilliant and cultured lady.

In the autumn of '79, because of the failing health of his wife, he gave up his business for two years and traveled and sojourned in chosen climates in hope of renewed health for the invalid—first in early autumn, the northern lakes, Florida during winter and spring, and the following year in California, prolonging, but not finally saving the doomed life. Left alone, he remained in Cincinnati till autumn of '73, when he returned to California, to which he had become deeply attached. He seemed at that time to be himself threatened with lung trouble, contracted his physician thought—Mrs. Oge having died of hereditary phthisis. For sake of open-air life he bought a ranch in a care-

fully chosen climatic location—California has all climates— and for four years lived out of doors, in saddle or wagon much of the time, completely overcoming all tendency to the dire disease.

During these years in addition to supervision of his grazing and fruit ranch, he contributed to several cosmopolitan newspapers and magazines and gave some time to a sort of voluntary lay missionary work, organizing Sunday Schools, several of which proved nuclei of successful churches.

But while these spiritual flocks prospered under their churchly shepherds, the organizer's own flocks, ten thousand sheep—not spiritual, but woolly sheep of decidedly mundane disposition and limitations, found themselves not permitted "to lie down in green pastures," nor were they "led beside the still waters." The dire drought of '77 had overtaken them; and their owner, wholly aside from fear of pecuniary loss, was distressed at thought of the dumb creatures lacking food. He paid out several thousand gold dollars for additional ranches, but after all, lost largely.

In '78 he married Miss Chase, cousin of Chief Justice Chase and granddaughter of Bishop Chase, removing at that time to San Francisco and becoming Pacific Coast manager of the secular departments of the business of the New York Book Concern. In this position he remained till the close of '86, when he helped to organize and incorporate the Dewing Publishing Company of New York and San Francisco—\$250,000.00 capital.

As director, secretary and treasurer of the Dewing Co. he had a large part in the preparation and publication of *Picturesque California*, a serial art book, so notably meritorious that it won signal recognition throughout the United States and abroad. Mr. Oge was managing editor of the work and contributed largely to its pages, which, together with finest reproduction of original paintings by some fifty foremost American artists, set forth the matchless scenery of California and the picturesque phase of its wonderful resources and industries so successfully as to bring multiplied thousands of cultured people to its shores, and made it known the world over.

Unfortunately the work was hardly launched when the great financial depression of '89-93 came, and the quarter million dollars put into the art publishing enterprise was largely lost, Mr. Oge's share of the deficit amounting to a very comfortable fortune. Since then he has served as manager of the Pacific School Furnishing Company, working very hard for financial recuperation, but as conscience forbade his using the questionable methods by which school trade has come to be controlled, and also kept him out of the big trust in his line, he has stood as one against a thousand and has of course had a hard time financially. To his close friends he expresses deep regret for loss of property acquired by years of diligent application—regret especially on his family's account; but evidently he enjoys the consciousness of having done his duty, of having been true to himself and to all with whom he has had to do, and of having contributed something to the intellectual and moral well-being of the communities in which he has lived.

He began his business career with a resolution not to permit himself to be so engrossed in effort for mere money-getting as to lose sight of the better ideals, and his whole life bears witness that he has kept the pledge. Had he trained his faculties solely for money-making and hoarding and devoted himself, body and mind and heart, to that one thing, he might doubtless have millions to-day. The rigorously trained prize fighter can easily knock out the merely intellectual college president; nevertheless we do not all choose to be prize fighters! He has held himself in touch with the world of letters by methodical courses of reading, by amateur writing and as organizer and conductor of lecture courses, Chautauqua Circles and other literary societies, several of which have now lived and flourished for thirty years. Has also been active, in a modest way, as promoter of free libraries, and first and last has helped to build and maintain a number of churches and schools on the far western shore.

Though recent years have brought him a full share of disappointment and perplexity and even of misfortune, his friends find him still cheerful and genial and companionable, enjoying apparently the same gladness of heart and buoyancy of spirit as in the old college days among the maple trees of dear Ann Arbor. In a recent letter to the editor of *Class History*, he sends "best throbs for all the boys, whose heads, like his, may now be touched with silver, but whose hearts are golden with the garnered grain of useful lives." The memory of university life has perhaps been kept the greener in his heart by frequent meeting with Berkeley and Stanford chapters of Delta Kappa Epsilon in reunions and banquets and recently in those of the Pacific Coast Club of U. of M.—lots of Michi-ganders as well as geese out there!

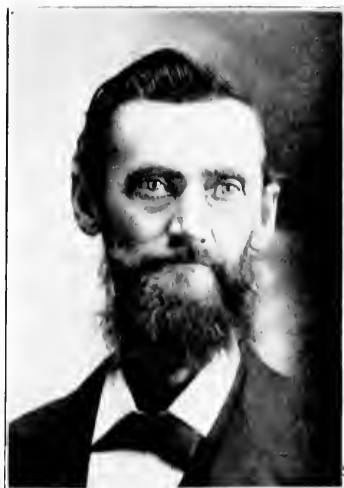
Mr. Oge has several times declined important government appointments and also candidacy for elective offices, but we are told he will probably in the near future accept a national position, which will take him abroad for some years.

His present address is 25 Market Street, San Francisco.

Fred Perkins.

Oswego, Kan.

He was born September 16, 1845, at Becket, Mass. Prepared for college at Wesslyen Academy, Wilbraham, Mass. He entered the University of Michigan in September, 1866, with the class of '70, but remained only one year. He engaged in farming and banking in Kansas and became and is now president of Oswego State Bank at Oswego, Kansas. He was married in 1869 to Mary E. May, of Woodstock, Conn. Their children are: Charles S. Perkins, Kate S. Perkins and Elizabeth M. Perkins.

Rev. Maxwell Phillips, B.D.**Norman, Okla.**

Was born in a log cabin on a small farm near Chester, Ill., on the 13th day of May, 1841. His parents were Scotch. His father was a pattern drawer by profession, but he died while Maxwell was a baby.

Maxwell lived on the farm till he was 18 years of age, working and going to school in the winters. He says: "I accepted Christ during the great revival of 1858, and joined the Presbyterian church, of which my mother and brothers and sisters were members."

He moved with his people to Kansas in 1859 and spent a year in Lawrence studying Greek, Latin and mathematics,—the first student in the then incipient or prospective University of Kansas.

Then he went west to Salina and spent two years hauling goods and hunting buffalo. In fact he became an expert hunter. When he was twenty years of age the civil war broke out and on reaching the age of twenty-one he entered the army. He was given a commission as 1st Lieutenant Co. A, Third Regiment Indian Volunteers. At the end of a year he was promoted to be captain of Co. G of same regiment. He served chiefly in Missouri, Arkansas and Indian Territory. He was in ten battles, in nine of which the Union troops were victorious. He received during the three years of his military service three gun shot wounds.

At the close of the war he decided to study for the ministry and went to Ann Arbor, entering the high school. After a year of study there he entered the University of Michigan in the

classical course. He spent about three years in college with the class of 1870. Was class historian in sophomore year. On account of severe lung trouble, caused by the severe cold weather of the peninsula, he was compelled to desist from pursuing his college course further. He was one of the speakers at the Junior exhibition; was a member of the Literary Adelpbi. He returned to Kansas and spent a year riding over the Western plains as a tree agent for Phoenix Nursery, Bloomington, Ill. Partially recovered his health and finding himself twenty-nine years of age, he went to Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati, O.

On completing his course there he was ordained to the ministry and went as a missionary to the Republic of Mexico. He spent a little over a year in the City of Mexico, establishing an evangelical congregation there, and also one year in the neighboring city of Toluca. He then went north (500 miles by stage) to the city of Zacatecas, where shortly afterwards he was joined by Rev. Mr. Thomson. There they remained three and a half years, preaching and editing the Spanish weekly paper called "*La Antorcha Evangélica*"—"The Evangelical Torch." They also succeeded in establishing a strong mission church in Zacatecas and quite a number of smaller ones in towns near by. After this, at the request of some native protestants living in the city of Queritaro, he went there and took steps to open evangelical worship. But on the morning set for the opening he was set upon by a mob in the streets, stirred up by the R. C. Bishop living there who was a Spaniard. Mr. Phillips received over twenty wounds, including three broken bones, and narrowly escaped with his life.

During his convalescence he completed his translation of "*The Shönberg Cotta Family*" for publication. He also translated a tract by Lavelaye and a Greek-English dictionary into Greek-Spanish. Then at the request of a Mexican gentleman,

living in Yucatan, he went there and spent a year and a half in evangelical work. Then he returned to Mexico City and took charge of the teaching of Greek and history classes in the young Presbyterian college there for a time. Then he resigned the work in old Mexico to accept the work in New Mexico, where he preached and established evangelical schools for six years. After this he returned to Kansas and for four years farmed, making, as he says, "a distinguished failure of it."

He again turned to preaching, in which he spent eight years in Kansas, then came to Norman, Oklahoma, and has divided his time between teaching Spanish in the Territorial University there and preaching in neighboring towns. He says: "I have neither acquired wealth nor fame, but am happier in my old age—I have passed the 60-mile post—than I was while young. I have a wife and six sons and two daughters and two grandchildren. In philosophy I am a disciple of Hamilton, in religion I might be classed as a Mystic. Christ is my chief joy. I hope for His coming soon. He has been a good Master to me and I desire to commend Him to any one who has not accepted Him."

Julius Joseph Pollens.

Died at Newport, Vt., Nov. 29, 1870.

He entered the University of Michigan from Richford, Vt., in 1866, with the class of '70, but ill health compelled him to cease his studies. He was a member of the Alpha Nu literary society. He lived but two years after leaving the university and departed this life at Newport in the State of Vermont, November 29, 1870.

Benjamin T. K. Preston, A.B.**Waterman, Cal.**

Benjamin T. K. Preston entered the University of Michigan with the class of '70, from the Ann Arbor high school, and completed his freshman year. He remained away one year and returned as a member of '71, with which class he was graduated in the classical course. Was a member of the Kappa Phi Lambda fraternity. After teaching two years in Michigan, he went to California, where he has since lived. After teaching a year in California he bought a newspaper and

began a journalistic career which he followed, with an interruption of five years in the federal service, for twenty years, at Stockton, San Jose, Fresno and San Francisco. He edited daily papers at the first three named places. He is a Democrat and advocated free trade, civil service reform, sound money and public ownership of public utilities.

In 1872 he married. In 1874 he became a widower with a son six months old, whom he brought up and sent back to his alma mater for two years. The son is now in business in San Francisco.

In 1897 he married in San Jose and soon after that event became secretary of the Preston School of Industry, a state reformatory at Lone. He is fifty-six years old and has always enjoyed robust health. His family now consists of his wife and daughter, four years old. His post office address is Waterman, Cal.

Colonel Hugh T. Reed.

Chicago, Ill.



Civil History.—The seventh son of Irvin Reed and Mary Mifflin Evens, his wife, was born August 17, 1850, at, and reared upon a fruit and vegetable farm near Richmond, Ind. At ten years of age he succeeded his brother Albert as salesman for their farm products, and a year or two later, when their services were not required at home, he and his brother, Charley, bought and sold poultry, butter, eggs and cheese upon their own account. In the winter months he attended the public school in Richmond and during the civil war he frequently visited the United States volunteers in Camp Wayne, then located between the farm and the town, and his acquaintance with the soldiers inspired him with the desire to be a soldier himself. In the fall of 1864 the family moved back to Richmond, where he resumed his studies at the public school, except for one year, when from over-study he was confined to a dark room. After finishing at the public school (there was no high school grade there then) he attended Hadley's Academy in Richmond for two years. His father owned a large town lot, where they kept horses and cows and raised their own vegetables, and as his father also owned a hardware store, to keep his boys off the street they were employed in the store when not at school or at work in their garden. In the summer of 1868 he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, and to prepare him for the preliminary examination there the next June he was sent to the high school at Ann Arbor, Mich.,

where he was examined and admitted in September. The University of Michigan opened about a week later than the high school, and as the examination for admission to the university was oral and public and in part like the preliminary examination at West Point he listened to the questions and answers for several days and then he himself was examined and admitted to the university, where he took a special scientific course and one study—German—was with the class of '70. He remained at Ann Arbor until April 30th and after a brief visit to his home he reported at West Point on June 8, 1869. He joined a Masonic lodge at Port Huron, Mich., in 1874. He collected in the then Dakota Territory, in 1874-'76, the basis of the data for a paper entitled "A Calendar of the Dakota (i. e., the Sioux Indian) Nation," published by Captain Garrick Mallery, U. S. Army, in April, 1877, in Bulletin III., No. 1 of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey, and republished by Mallery as the "Dakota Winter Counts" in his paper on "Pictographs of the North American Indians" in Powell's Fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1882-'83. Colonel Reed is author of Signal Tactics, 1880, of Upton's Infantry Tactics Abridged and Revised, 1882, of United States Artillery Tactics Abridged and Revised, 1882, of Military Science and Tactics, 1883, of Broom Tactics, 1883, of Knights of the Globe Tactics, 1896, of Cadet Life at West Point, 1896, of Frontier Garrison Life, 1903, of Indian Campaigning, 1903, and of Army Titbits, 1903, and since 1886 he has been the publisher of his own works. He has often served in various parts of the United States as judge of competitive drills by National Guardsmen, Masons, Patriarchs Militant, Sons of Veterans, Knights of Pythias, Knights of the Globe and independent military organizations. He was inspector general of Indiana, with rank of lieutenant colonel in 1881-'82, chief engineer of the Illinois National Guard in 1898, a candidate for adjutant general of Illinois in 1901, colonel of a provisional regiment of Illinois volunteer infantry and appointed as brigadier

general of volunteers in the Spanish-American war in 1898, but the war ended so soon afterwards that the commission was withheld. He married at Indianapolis, Ind., September 5, 1882, Sallie E. Ferguson, the only daughter of Clement A. Ferguson and Eleanora Irwin, his wife; no issue. He was professor of military science and tactics at the Northwestern Military Academy, Highland Park, Ill., in 1888-'89. He was the army member of a transportation commission appointed in the interest of the Field-Columbian Museum, Chicago, Ill., to visit foreign countries, in 1894-'96. He invented a system of metallic shelving (a modified form of which is used in the Congressional library building in Washington, D. C.); a folding cash box; a duplicate whist board; a fountain pen; the octavo game board for checkers, chess, backgammon, etc.; and a box to hold these game elements, the cover of the box being the board, folded. He was president (or treasurer) and principal stockholder of the Crown Pen Company, Chicago, Ill., from 1887-'97, and since 1894 he has had charge of his own real estate and renting in Chicago. He is a member of the Hamilton and Press Clubs and an army member of the Union League Club, all of Chicago. He is also a member of the Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy and a member of the Order of Indian Wars of the United States. For a number of years he has taken part in military parades in Chicago and has served in the parades as an aide, a marshal, or the adjutant general, or as the secretary of the military committee organizing the parades. Residence, Chicago, Illinois.

Army History.—Cadet at the U. S. Military Academy from July 1, 1869, to June 13, 1873, when he was graduated and promoted in the army to second lieutenant, 1st United States infantry. He served on frontier duty as the quartermaster at Fort Gratiot, Michigan, from September 30, 1873, to July 21, 1874, as the adjutant or quartermaster at Fort Sully, Dakota Territory (commanded scouts in May and June, 1875, near old Fort Pierre,

Dakota Territory, to prevent white people from entering the Black Hills in the then Sioux Indian Reservation; conducted an old soldier from Fort Sully, Dakota Territory, to the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., in September and October, 1875; in charge of the military telegraph line between Forts Sully and Randall, Dakota Territory, in the winter of 1875-'76), to May 22, 1876; commanded company at Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, to November 10, 1876; commanded company at Fort Sully, Dakota Territory, to April 24, 1877; commanded company on Sioux and Nez Perces Indian campaigns (commanded battalion part of the time while escorting Nez Perces Indian prisoners from near the mouth of O'Fallon Creek in Montana Territory to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas), to December 13, 1877; at Lower Brule Agency, Dakota Territory (on leave from December 21st), to August 30, 1878. On signal duty at Fort Whipple (now Fort Myer), Virginia, to January 27, 1879. On leave to March 1, 1879, and on sick leave (1st lieutenant, 1st U. S. Infantry, July 1, 1879) to September 20, 1879. On frontier duty at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory (inspector of supplies issued to the Sioux Indians at Santee Agency, Dakota Territory, and on sick leave from February 17th), to July 31, 1880. On college duty as professor of military science and tactics at the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale, Illinois, to July 1, 1883. On frontier duty at Fort Apache, Arizona Territory, part of the time as adjutant or commanding company (commanded escort conveying government funds from Holbrook, Arizona Territory, to Fort Apache, Arizona Territory, and commanded company on the survey of the White Mountain Indian reservation in Arizona Territory, by First Lieutenant Theodore A. Bingham, U. S. engineers, in September and October), to November 23, 1883; commanded company and part of the time also the quartermaster at Fort Lowell, Arizona Territory (on sick leave from July 19, 1884), to August 28, 1884; on light duty at San Diego Barracks, California

(on sick leave from September 23, 1884), to April 23, 1886, the date he was retired for disability incident to the service. On college duty as professor of military science and tactics at the Howe School, Lima, Indiana, from August 12, 1897, to the present time. His residence is Chicago Illinois. Address, 613 Pullman Building.

Samuel Vincent Romig, Ph.C., M.D.

Rockford, Ill.

He entered the University of Michigan in 1866 with the class of '70, but remained with the class only one year. He then entered the school of pharmacy from which he was graduated in 1870, and received his degree of M.D. from the medical department of the university in 1872. He practiced medicine at Smyrna, Mich., from 1872 to 1875; at Ionia, Mich., from 1875 to 1887; at Rogers Park, Ill., from 1887 to 1901, when he removed to Rockford, Ill., where he continues the practice of his profession.

Lloyd B. Selby.

Ventura, Cal.

He entered the University of Michigan in 1866 with the class of '70, remaining only one year. After leaving college he went to Iowa, then to Missouri, then to California. He is said to be living at Ventura, Cal., although no recent information has been received from him personally.

Arthur Raymond Simmons, A.B., M.D.

Utica, N. Y.



Born in New Haven, N. Y., May 5, 1847. Parents: Herry Simmons, born on Paris Hill, Oneida Co., N. Y., Aug. 8, 1796. Emily Wright, born in Union Village, N. Y. November 4, 1805. He prepared for college at Valley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y. Entered University of Michigan in 1866 with the class of '70. Remained one year. He joined the Psi Upsilon fraternity. Entered the class of '71 at Amherst, Mass., in 1868, and was graduated in course. Was principal of Lons-

dale high school, R. L., 1871-'73. Was graduated from College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, 1875. Married December 2, 1875, Miss Emma King, of Hartford, Conn., born in Melrose, Mass., July 29, 1848. Three sons, two daughters—Arthur Porter, born Feb. 15, 1877; Franklin Terry, born Dec. 11, 1878; Elizabeth King, born July 31, 1882, died Aug. 11, 1883; Raymond Jerome, born July 16, 1885; Edith King, born July 15, 1887.

Simmons studied medicine during his last year of teaching in Lonsdale, R. L., with Dr. L. F. C. Garvin. His hospital experience was in Bellevue Hospital, New York, and St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Utica, N. Y. He began practice in New Hartford, N. Y., and for two years was partner of Dr. W. R. Griswold, an old practitioner.

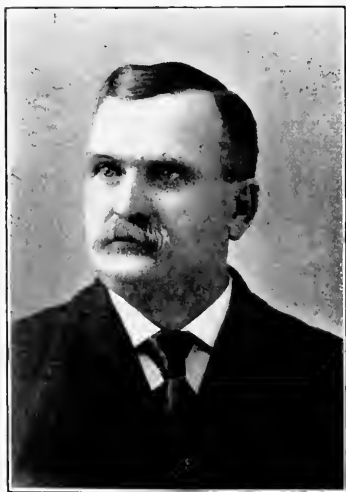
In November, 1883, he moved to Utica, only three miles distant, and retained, while building up a new city practice, much of his old practice in New Hartford. A sign in his office window reads: "Special attention to the eye, ear, nose and throat." He

is a member of the Oneida County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1883. He is also a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and the American Academy of Medicine. He was a charter member of the Utica Medical Library Association. Has served on the staff of St. Elizabeth's Hospital; was surgeon-in-charge of Faxon Hospital for two years and is now one of the staff of St. Luke's Hospital. He has written a number of medical papers. Dr. Simmons was elected an elder of the New Hartford Presbyterian Church in 1876. Since 1884 he has been an elder in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Utica.

For recreation he takes hunting and fishing trips into the Adirondacks; plays golf and bowls. Says that he will gladly welcome any member of '70 at 355 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

Edward Frank Sox.

Albany, Oregon.



He was born in Palmyra Township, Lee County, Illinois, on January 25th, 1846. His father's name was Herman Sox, born in Germany, November 14, 1814, and emigrated to the United States when a young man and settled in Pennsylvania. He engaged in railroad building. During his three years' residence in that state he married Margaret Owens and moved soon after to St. Louis, Mo., and a year later to or near Sterling, Ill., where he located among the earliest settlers

of the state. He soon owned 240 acres of the prairie land in Rock River Valley. There he raised a family of nine children—six girls and three boys—all of whom are now living, subject of this

sketch being the fourth child. His father died March 24, 1888. His mother was born in Luzerne County, Penn., November 14, 1814—the same day, month and year of his father's birth. They were married December 27, 1838. She is now living in Sterling, Ill. Edward F. Sox received his early education in the country schools of Illinois, preparing there for college. He entered Wheaton College, Illinois, in the fall of 1865 and spent two years of his college life there and then went to the University of Michigan in 1867, entering the class of '70, but remained only one year. May 30, 1864, he enlisted in the military service, becoming a private in Co. D, 140th regiment Illinois volunteer infantry and served until October 29, 1864; his service being mostly in Tennessee and Missouri. He was a charter member in McPherson's Post, G. A. R., and served as its commander.

Was married January 27, 1874, to Weltha Margaret Young, of Albany, Oregon. They have two children, a son, Carleton Edward Sox, who was born October 29, 1874, was graduated from Albany College in 1891, and from Stanford University, California, in the class of '94. He studied law and is now a member of the law firm of Hewett & Sox, of Albany, Oregon. Their daughter, Emma Rebecca Sox, was born in Seattle, Wash., March 29, 1883, and was graduated from Albany College in 1902.

Edward F. Sox went to Oregon from Illinois in 1871, taught in the public schools of Portland, Oregon, and was principal of the Albany public schools for two years. Also served for two years as professor of mathematics in Albany College. In 1880 he began the hardware business at Albany. After two years he moved to Seattle, Wash., and soon after helped organize the Seattle Hardware Co. and was its first treasurer. While in Seattle he served as alderman of the city and as president of the Y. M. C. A. for two years, and was superintendent of the Plymouth Congregational Sabbath school for three years.

He returned to Albany in the fall of 1886 and engaged in the hardware business there, soon after organizing the Stewart & Sox Hardware Co., and is now president of the company and has been from its formation. He is in the very best of health. Is not a politician, but has generally voted with the Republican party.

James Scott Smith, M.D.

Died at Hilo, Hawaii, April 7, 1879.



He was born January 20, 1845, at Warren, O. His parents were Charles Smith and Ann Eliza (Scott) Smith. While he was a member of the high school at Warren, Prof. James Marvin, then superintendent, remarked that in his studies he kept in advance of the boys of his age, that he mastered his lessons with unusual rapidity and great accuracy.

He enlisted during the civil war in the 171st Regt. Ohio Vol. Inf. and remained with them until the regiment was mustered out of the service. Although one of the youngest members of the regiment, he proved himself equal to the best and bravest. During the battle of Cynthiana, and after the engagement, he attended the wounded with a carefulness and tenderness of a brother, and with a coolness and skillfulness that but few older men possessed. Soldiers who were wounded in that battle still speak of his generosity and kindness on that occasion with feelings of gratitude.

He entered the University of Michigan with the class of '70 in the fall of 1866, but only remained one year. He went thence to Bellevue Medical College, New York City, and was graduated therefrom in 1871. He then practiced medicine in Oakland, Cal., for about a year and from there he went to Hilo, Hawaii, where he built up a successful medical practice. He died of heart disease on April 7, 1879, and was buried at Hilo cemetery,

whither his remains were accompanied by a large concourse of people—his friends. The Rev. J. Morton officiated.

Mr. Smith was never married. A sister, Miss Olive Smith, lives at Warren, O.

William Stagg.

Died at Detroit, Mich., October 28, 1894.

Born May 27th, 1846, at Paterson, N. J. When he was one year old, his parents moved to Trenton, Mich., on Detroit River, where his boyhood was spent. In 1860 his parents removed to Ann Arbor. He attended the 5th Ward school, and later the Grammar school, then under the superintendency of Professor Jackson, and subsequently the high school, and there prepared for college under the instruction of Professor (later Judge) C. B. Grant and Professor M. L. D'Oge, now at the university. In the fall of '63 he decided that it was his duty to enter the army, and consequently enlisted Nov. 14, '63, "for three years or during the war," in the 2d Michigan Cavalry—an old regiment. He served until August 15, '65, without a day's sickness and without a day's absence from his command, having been through twenty-two engagements without a wound or any serious injury to himself. The war being over, he returned to his studies and was graduated at Ann Arbor high school in June, '66.

He entered the University of Michigan in the classical course with class of '70, but left college about the middle of his sophomore year. He was engaged during '68, in writing up the Skinner abstract of conveyances of Wayne Co., Mich.; in '69, was book-keeper in the wholesale hardware house of Buhl, DuCharme & Co. of Detroit. Leaving Detroit in '70, he went to Nashville, Tenn., and was employed as proof reader on the Nashville Republican Banner. The following year he went to

Atlanta, Ga., and became salesman with the wholesale hardware house of McNought, Ormond & Co. Was offered the position of night editor of one of the morning papers at Atlanta, but declined and went, via Savannah, to New York City, where he was engaged as proof reader on the New York World. Wishing to become thoroughly acquainted with the publishing business, he engaged himself to R. A. Beal, of Ann Arbor, as a printer at the case, where he thoroughly mastered his trade as a compositor. In April, '73, he was offered a clerkship in the city assessor's office in Detroit, which he accepted, and at the end of six months was made chief clerk of the department. This position he held until January 1, '79, when he was appointed deputy treasurer of Wayne County. While holding his position in the city assessor's office, he was also secretary of the board of review of the city of Detroit. He held the position of deputy county treasurer until January 1, '83, when he was appointed deputy state treasurer at Lansing, Mich., and held this position until July 1, '89, residing at the state capital.

While holding the position of deputy county treasurer, he was appointed secretary of the board of Wayne Co. jury commissioners, being the first secretary of the board, retaining the secretaryship until he moved to Lansing, Mich. He made a compilation, for the board, of state and municipal laws relating to juries and jurymen, which is now in print.

July 1, '89, he was appointed assistant secretary and treasurer of the Wayne County Savings Bank, of Detroit, the largest of its kind in the state. He held that position at the time of his death, October 28, 1894.

He married Miss Jeanette Willmarth, of Detroit. Their first two boys, Bertie, born in February, '78, and Le Roy, born in January, '79, were taken sick with diphtheria, and both died the same day in July, '81, and lie buried in the same grave in Wood-

mere cemetery. Their other children are: William R., aged 21, with Dickenson's Hat Co., Detroit; Nettie W., aged 17, attending high school, Detroit; Crosby W., aged 13 and Farwood W., both attending school in Detroit. All of the children are living with an aunt on their mother's side. Their mother died in May, 1897.

Mr. Stagg was a member of the Detroit Post, G. A. R., Corinthian Lodge, F. & A. M., the A. O. U. W., and the Psi Upsilon fraternity.

Mortimer Hiram Stanford, LL.B.

Duluth, Minn.



Was born in 1848, at Ogden, near Brockport, Monroe County, New York. His ancestors were English, but have lived in this country since colonial times. He moved with his parents to Fentonville, Michigan, in 1856. In 1864 he enlisted in General Custer's band and was rejected by the mustering officer by reason of his youth; he soon after enlisted again and, avoiding the age issue, was mustered into the military service as a member of the 21st Brigade band, 4th Division, Army of the Cumberland in the summer of 1864. The band participated in the operations of the Army of the Cumberland, and was with General Stoneman's command in eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina in the spring of 1865.

In the fall of 1866 he entered the literary department of the

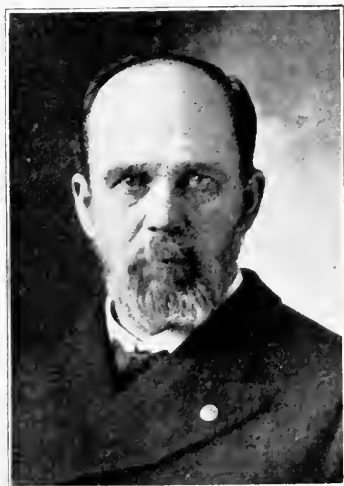
University of Michigan with the class of '70, remaining with the class only two years. The next year he took up the study of law in connection with other employment at Fentonville, which he pursued until he entered the law class in the university in the fall of 1869, and was graduated in the spring of 1871. Shortly after graduation he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the state, and commenced the practice of law at Fentonville. There was no lack of business at that place, but it was some distance from the county seat and he soon removed to Midland, Michigan. He had been there but a short time before he had acquired the business of the large lumbering interests that were operated from that point. With the exception of two years when he lived in Saginaw, Michigan, he remained at Midland until the spring of 1892. At that time as his principal clients had practically closed their operations in Midland and had transferred their interests very largely to Minnesota, he then removed to Duluth, there taking up the business of his former clients. His business now involves not only matters incident to lumbering operations, but also mining and general corporation matters. Since he commenced practice he has been fortunate in not having to wait for business; and it has been among the best class in the section in which he has lived. Since he located in Duluth he has had charge, and conducted to a successful termination, suits involving the title to some of the most valuable mining property on the Mesaba Range; and also actions involving title to large tracts of timber land. He is now engaged in several suits which affect the title to a large tract of valuable land, and which involves the power of the land department of the United States; one is on the present term calendar of the Supreme Court of the United States, the others will undoubtedly reach that court before the litigation is terminated.

Mr. Stanford has two children, Marion Morris Stanford, age eleven years, and Mortimer H. Stanford, Jr., age eight years, by

his wife Emily Linsley, who died in 1895. His present wife was Esther Bywater, of Buffalo, New York. His father, Hira A. Stanford, died in 1899; his mother, Phyanin (Richmond) Stanford, still resides at Midland, Michigan.

Rev. Charles Maloney Taylor.

Jamestown, N. Dak.



Was born near Clinton, Ind., September 16, 1844. His parents were Alfred and Matilda (Sturges) Taylor. He enlisted in the civil war in Co. D, 85th Ind. Vol. Inf., in 1862, and served until the close of the war. He entered the University of Michigan in September, 1866, with the class of '70, but remained only two years. He joined the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. After leaving the university he attended the State Normal School of Indiana and taught school for nineteen years;

four years as principal of the Western Union Seminary, Clinton, Ind.; three years as principal of the public schools of Georgetown, Ill.; three years in Danville and eight in Paxton, Ill. In 1887 he was ordained to the gospel ministry in the Presbyterian church. He served nine years as pastor of the church at Princeville, Ill., and four at Warsaw, Ill., and is now pastor at Jamestown, N. Dak.

Mr. Taylor was married to Miss Emma Bilsland, April 7, 1869. They have a son, now a physician in Allegan, Mich., and a daughter, Miss Beatrice, at home.

Judson Newell Thompson.**Died at Salem, Mich., June 6, 1894.**

He entered the University of Michigan, from Ann Arbor, in 1866, with the class of '70 and remained two years. His subsequent career has not been ascertained.

Samuel Wolcott Walker, C.E.**Detroit, Mich.**

Mr. Walker entered the University of Michigan with the class of '70 and remained with the class two years. He was one of the speakers at the second Sophomore exhibition. In 1868 he joined the class of '71, with which he was graduated as civil engineer. He at once assumed the position of assistant civil engineer of the Hillsdale & Southwestern R. R., now a branch of the Lake Shore R. R., and had charge of heavy construction work on that line. He resigned to engage in lumbering business at Wayne, and later at Stockbridge and Pinkney, Mich.

He married Miss Sweeney, daughter of Dr. Sweeney of Dearborn, Mich., and has a son 21 years old. They are now living at 380 Bagg street, Detroit.

Greenleaf Cash Wattles, A.M.**New York City.**

Was born at Lapeer, Mich., October 2, 1847. His parents were John M. Wattles and Phila A. Wattles. He prepared for college at Lapeer and at Detroit, Mich. He entered the University of Michigan in the fall of 1866 and remained with the

class of '70 two years. He joined the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, was one of the editors of the Oracle. In 1868 he went to Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1870. Is married and has one son, Fred G. Wattles, now about 27 years old. Resides in New York City.

Walter Wallace Williams, M.D.

Bay City, Mich.

He entered the University of Michigan in 1886 with the class of '70 and remained one year. While there he joined the Psi Upsilon fraternity. In 1872 he was married to Mary A. Whitaker. He was a traveling salesman and a farmer for several years. He subsequently was graduated from the Michigan College of Medicine, at Detroit. He was twice elected to the Michigan Legislature, in 1887 and 1889 and was elected speaker pro tem. in 1889. He is now located at Bay City in the practice of his profession.

Soldier's Roll of Honor.

In U. S. Service during Civil War, 1861-5.

- Arthur Clark Adams, 24th N. Y. Cavalry.
 George W. Allen, in lower Mississippi naval squadron.
 Julius A. Blackburn, Mich. Cavalry.
 James Dewey Burr, 4th Mich. Vol. Inf.
 Thomas Harper Bush, Co. K, 130th Ill. Vol. Inf.
 Thomas Chalmers Christy, 171st Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Morris Bishop Foster, Co. D, 60th Ill. Vol. Inf.
 Eben Leander Hill, 27th N. Y. Inf., later 98th N. Y. Inf.
 Owen E. LeFevre, Army of the Potomac.
 Joseph Lee Logan, 38th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Lieut. John Scott Maltman, 17th Mich. Vol. Inf.
 Zuinglius Kermader McCormack, Co. H, 90th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Alfred Noble, 24th Mich. Vol. Inf.
 William Lucas Oge, in Pay Department.
 Darius Comstock Pennington, Co. D, 11th Mich. Vol. Inf.
 Capt. Maxwell Phillips, Co. G, 3d Ind. Vol. Inf.
 William Henry Schock, Co. D, 140th Ill. Vol. Inf., later Co.
 D, 34th Ill. Vol. Inf.
 Edward Frank Sox, Co. D, 140th Ill. Vol. Inf.
 James Scott Smith, 171st Ohio Vol. Inf.
 William Stagg, 2d Mich. Cavalry.
 Mortimer Hiram Stanford, 21st Brigade Band, 4th Division,
 Army of Cumberland.
 Lucius Burrie Swift, 28th N. Y. Vol. Inf., later 1st N. Y.
 Light Artillery.
 Charles Maloney Taylor, Co. D, 85th Ind. Vol. Inf.
 Alexander Thomson, Henshaw's Illinois Battery.
 Charles Mauley Wells, Battery F, 1st Pa. Light Artillery.
 Charles Gordon Wing, in the navy.
 In service as civilians:
 Oscar J. Campbell, as Paymaster's clerk.
 Charles S. Carter, with 4th Wis. Vol. Inf., and later in
 Auditor's office U. S. Military R. Rds.
 Since the Civil War.
 Col. Hugh T. Reed of the United States Army.

In Memoriam.

"From the voiceless lips of these our dead
There comes no word; but in the night of death
Hope sees a star, and listening love can hear
The rustle of a wing."

John William Johnson,	January 3, 1870.
Julius Joseph Pollens,	November 20, 1870.
Hamline James Gardner,	October 25, 1871.
Abner Lewis Andrews,	May 4, 1873.
Jacob Beller, Jr.,	December 10, 1875.
Julius Abiram Blackburn,	April 25, 1876.
February 23, 1847.	
Thomas Wylie,	April 3, 1877.
December 25, 1847.	
George Throop Campau,	February 5, 1879.
July 29, 1847.	
James Scott Smith,	April 7, 1879.
January 20, 1845.	
Sherman Sanford Avery,	July 9, 1879.
————, 1850.	
James Alfred Hayward,	August 12, 1880.
September 12, 1849.	
Charles Ballenger,	March 13, 1881.
September 28, 1846.	
Judson Slatford Bird,	May 19, 1882.
October 9, 1846.	
Henry Willis Lake,	April 30, 1885.
September 19, 1841.	
James Dewey Burr,	May 4, 1886.
August 31, 1843.	
Willis Gaylord Graham,	December 9, 1886.
————, 1844.	

April 3, 1847.	Thomas Harper Bush,	March 20, 1887.
July 27, 1840.	Otis Erastus Haven,	February 3, 1888.
-----	John Lisle Maxwell,	July 18, 1880.
September 11, 1843.	Peter Voorheis,	December 17, 1800.
October 4, 1851.	Albert William Weisbrod,	April 18, 1802.
-----	Frank Clark Hill,	October 17, 1802.
May 2, 1845.	Vincent Smith Lovell,	December 7, 1802.
-----	Judson Newell Thompson,	January 6, 1804.
May 27, 1840.	William Stagg,	October 28, 1804.
December 5, 1844.	Varnum Barstow Cochran,	May 6, 1806.
April 18, 1850.	George Howard Lothrop,	November 21, 1806.
July 23, 1848.	William Thomas Emerson,	August 20, 1807.
May 10, 1850.	Frank Howard Howe,	December 20, 1807.
January 21, 1841.	Patrick Henry Bumpus,	February 18, 1808.
November 5, 1845.	James Campbell Holliday,	October 1, 1808.
July 9, 1847.	Warren Chaffee Willits,	October 30, 1901.
October 11, 1847.	John Loveland Culley,	February 4, 1902.

"When musing on companions gone
We doubly feel ourselves alone."

Echoes from College Days.

The second part of this book is devoted to a record of events which give an outline of the history of the class during the four years of its university life—from September 17, 1866, to June 29, 1870. For lack of space it can be only a summary of the experiences and achievements of the class during that time. Many items of interest must be omitted; but what is here recorded will awaken recollections of a multitude of other interesting incidents. Memory thus stimulated will furnish many an hour of pleasant reflection to the collegian of that time.

Complete Class Roster.

The following entered the university in September, 1866. The residence of each at that time is given. Those whose names are printed in italics were graduated in 1870. The courses taken were the classical, scientific, Latin, and select studies.

Name.	Course.	Residence.
<i>Arthur Clark Adams</i> , Cl.		<i>Washington, D. C.</i>
George Washington Allyn, Cl.		Nankin, Mich.
Albion Alexander Andrews, Sc.		Perry, N. Y.
Abner Lewis Andrews, Cl.		Otisfield, Me.
Albert Everton Baldwin, Sc.		Abingdon, Ill.
<i>John Albert Baldwin</i> , Cl.		<i>Detroit, Mich.</i>
<i>Charles Ballenger</i> , Cl.		<i>Williamsburg, Ind.</i>
<i>Henry Hoyt Barlowe</i> , Cl.		<i>Hastings, Mich.</i>
<i>George William Bates</i> , Cl.		<i>Detroit, Mich.</i>
Jacob Beller, Jr., Cl.		Detroit, Mich.
<i>Wooster Woodruff Beman</i> , Cl.		<i>Ann Arbor, Mich.</i>
Henry Graves Bennett, Cl.		Ann Arbor, Mich.

<i>Judson Slatford Bird</i> , Sc.....	<i>Ann Arbor, Mich.</i>
<i>Julius Abiram Blackburn</i> , Cl.....	<i>Ann Arbor, Mich.</i>
<i>James Harrison Blanchard</i> , Cl.....	<i>Ann Arbor, Mich.</i>
<i>Darius Fremont Boughton</i> , Sc.....	<i>West Novi, Mich.</i>
<i>Charles Andrew Bowman</i> , Cl.....	<i>Peoria, Ill.</i>
<i>Patrick Henry Bumpus</i> , Cl.....	<i>Jackson, Mich.</i>
<i>Charles Francis Burton</i> , Cl.....	<i>Hastings, Mich.</i>
<i>Thomas Harper Bush</i> , Cl.....	<i>Geneseo, Ill.</i>
<i>George Throop Campau</i> , Cl.....	<i>Detroit, Mich.</i>
<i>Charles Simcon Carter</i> , Sc.....	<i>Fairwater, Wis.</i>
<i>Thomas Chalmers Christy</i> , Cl.....	<i>Kinsman, O.</i>
<i>Varnum Barstow Cochran</i> , Sc.....	<i>Argentine, Mich.</i>
<i>Eugene Frank Cooley</i> , Cl.....	<i>Ann Arbor, Mich.</i>
<i>John Loveland Culley</i> , Sc.....	<i>Ashtabula, O.</i>
<i>Edward Everett Darrow</i> , Cl.....	<i>Kinsman, O.</i>
<i>Harlow Palmer Dazock</i> , Sc.....	<i>Buffalo, N. Y.</i>
<i>George Ellis Dazson</i> , Cl.....	<i>Springfield, Ill.</i>
<i>William Rufus Day</i> , Sc.....	<i>Ravenna, O.</i>
<i>Charles Keene Dodge</i> , Cl.....	<i>Jackson, Mich.</i>
<i>John Foster Eastwood</i> , Cl.....	<i>Ann Arbor, Mich.</i>
<i>Charles Stouton Edwards, Jr.</i> , Cl.....	<i>Lacon, Ill.</i>
<i>Frank Emerick</i> , Sc.....	<i>Ypsilanti, Mich.</i>
<i>Luther Elliott Ferguson</i> , Sc.....	<i>White Pigeon, Mich.</i>
<i>Achilles Finley</i> , Cl.....	<i>High Point, Mo.</i>
<i>George Jay French</i> , Cl.....	<i>Homer, Mich.</i>
<i>Hamline James Gardner</i> , Cl.....	<i>Ann Arbor, Mich.</i>
<i>Willis Gaylord Graham</i> , Sc.....	<i>Jonesville, Mich.</i>
<i>Frank Norton Greeley</i> , Sel.....	<i>Oswego, N. Y.</i>
<i>Frank Gunnison</i> , Sc.....	<i>Erie, Pa.</i>
<i>Otis Erastus Hazen</i> , Cl.....	<i>Ann Arbor, Mich.</i>
<i>James Alfred Hayward</i> , Sc.....	<i>Dublin, N. H.</i>
<i>James Dudley Hawks</i> , Sc.....	<i>Buffalo, N. Y.</i>
<i>James Campbell Holliday</i> , Sc.....	<i>North Springfield, Pa.</i>

Joseph Columbus Hostetter, Sc.....	Decatur, Ill.
Samuel Rodgers Hurford, Sc.....	Ottawa, Ill.
James Edward Jacklin, Cl.....	Detroit, Mich.
John William Johnson, Cl.....	Delavan, Wis.
<i>Francis Wayland Jones, Cl.....</i>	<i>Ann Arbor, Mich.</i>
Edward Porter King, Sc.....	Ravenna, O.
<i>Charles Jacob Kintner, Sc.....</i>	<i>Rock Haven, Ky.</i>
Earle Johnson Knight, Cl.....	Detroit, Mich.
Henry Willis Lake, Sc.....	Clinton Junction, Wis.
Joseph Lee Logan, Cl.....	Rockville, Ind.
Henry Lafayette Lorez, Sc.....	Germantown, O.
George Howard Lothrop, Cl.....	Detroit, Mich.
<i>Vincent Smith Lovell, Cl.....</i>	<i>Ann Arbor, Mich.</i>
<i>Milo Elijah Marsh, Sc.....</i>	<i>Milford, Mich.</i>
<i>William Freeman Matthezes, Cl.....</i>	<i>Ypsilanti, Mich.</i>
William Cotter Maybury, Cl.....	Detroit, Mich.
John Lisle Maxwell, Sc.....	Norris, Ill.
Zuinglius*Bernander McCormack, Sc....	Danville, Ind.
<i>Michael Alexander Meyendorff, Sc.....</i>	<i>New York City.</i>
<i>George Washington Mickle, Sc.....</i>	<i>Sterling, Ill.</i>
John Augustus Mitchell, Sc.....	Ann Arbor, Mich.
Charles T. Moore, Sc.....	Fremont, O.
<i>Bernard Moses, L.....</i>	<i>Unionville, Conn.</i>
Eugene Charles Norcross, Cl.....	Tecumseh, Mich.
William Lucas Oge, Sel.....	Knightstown, Ind.
<i>Clark Olds, Sc.....</i>	<i>Eric, Pa.</i>
<i>Darius Comstock Pennington, Sc.....</i>	<i>Macon, Mich.</i>
Fred Perkins, Cl.....	Becket Center, Mass.
<i>Aaron Perry, Sc.....</i>	<i>Oakland, Mich.</i>
Maxwell Addison Phillips, Cl.....	Salina, Kan.
Julius Joseph Pollens, Cl.....	Richford, Vt.
Benjamin Tustin Killam Preston, Cl.....	Grass Lake, Mich.
<i>Henry Clay Ripley, Sc.....</i>	<i>Saginaw City, Mich.</i>

Samuel Vincent Romig, Cl.....	Superior, Mich.
Lloyd B. Selby, Sc.....	Calamine, Wis.
<i>William Henry Schock, Sc.....</i>	<i>Prairieville, Ill.</i>
Arthur Raymond Simmons, Cl.....	New Haven, N. Y.
James Scott Smith, Sc.....	Warren, O.
William Stagg, Cl.....	Ann Arbor, Mich.
Mortimer Hiram Stanford, Sc.....	Fentonville, Mich.
<i>Walter Barlowe Stevens, Cl.....</i>	<i>Peoria, Ill.</i>
<i>Leonard Emiah Stocking, L.....</i>	<i>Allen's Grove, Wis.</i>
<i>Lucius Burrie Swift, L.....</i>	<i>Yates, N. Y.</i>
Charles Maloney Taylor, Sel.....	Clinton, Ind.
<i>Rufus Hill Thayer, Cl.....</i>	<i>Northville, Mich.</i>
Judson Newell Thompson, Cl.....	Ann Arbor, Mich.
<i>Alexander Thomson, Sc.....</i>	<i>Morris Ill.</i>
<i>James Fisher Tweedy, Cl.....</i>	<i>Milwaukee, Wis.</i>
<i>Peter Voorheis, Cl.....</i>	<i>White Lake, Mich.</i>
Samuel Wolcott Walker, Sc.....	Wayne, Mich.
<i>William James Waters, Sc.....</i>	<i>Bedford, Mass.</i>
Greenleaf Cash Wattles, Cl.....	Lapeer, Mich.
<i>Oliver Hart Wattles, Sc.....</i>	<i>Lapeer, Mich.</i>
<i>Albert William Weisbrod, Cl.....</i>	<i>Oshkosh, Wis.</i>
<i>Charles Rudolphus Whitman, Cl.....</i>	<i>Chicago, Ill.</i>
Walter Wallace Williams, Cl.....	Ann Arbor, Mich.
<i>Warren Chaffee Willits, Sc.....</i>	<i>Adrian, Mich.</i>
<i>Charles Gordon Wing, Sc.....</i>	<i>Franklinville, N. Y.</i>

The following joined the class in September, 1867:

Sherman Sanford Avery, Sc.....	Forestville, N. Y.
Delos Allen Chappell, Sc.....	Cooper, O.
<i>William Thomas Emerson, Sc.....</i>	<i>Racine, Wis.</i>
<i>Robert Newton Fearon, Cl.....</i>	<i>Oncida, N. Y.</i>
<i>Edwin Fleming, Cl.....</i>	<i>West Lebanon, Ind.</i>
Eben Leander Hill, Cl.....	St. Clair, Mich.

Frank Clark Hill, Cl.....	Waupun, Wis.
Frank Howard Howe, Cl.....	Green Bay, Wis.
Washington Hyde, L.....	Farmington, O.
John Scott Maltman, Sc.....	Chicago, Ill.
Joseph John Mills, Sc.....	Valley Mills, Ind.
Alfred Noble, Sc.....	Nankin, Mich.
Edward Frank Sox, Sc.....	Sterling, Ill.
Charles Manley Wells, Sc.....	Gibson, Pa.

The following did not return to the class in the fall of 1867:

Henry G. Bennett	John M. Mitchell
V. B. Cochran	Eugene C. Norcross
John F. Eastwood	Fred Perkins
Willis G. Graham	S. V. Romig
Frank Gunnison	Lloyd B. Selby
Edward P. King	M. H. Stanford
Earle J. Knight	

The following entered the class in September, 1868:

Marcus Baker, Cl.....	Kalamazoo, Mich.
Frank Bradley, Cl.....	Chatham, Ill.
Clarence Morton Boss, Sc.....	Ypsilanti, Mich.
James Dewey Burr, Sc.....	Perry, Mich.
Oscar James Campbell, Cl.....	Ravenna, O.
Russell Errett, Cl.....	Alliance O.
Morris Bishop Foster, Sc.....	Keeler, Mich.
Charles Phelps Gilbert, Sc.....	Quincy, Fla.
John Collins Howland, Sc.....	Flint, Mich.
Owen Edgar LeFevre, L.....	Tippecanoe, O.
William Lorenzo Penfield, Cl.....	Hudson, Mich.
Samuel Britton Price, Cl.....	Branchville, Ind.
Hugh T. Reed, Sel.....	Richmond, Ind.
Orlando Lafayette Tindall, Cl.....	South Groove, Ill.
Samuel Robertson Winchell, Cl.....	Lakeville, Conn.
Thomas Wylic, Cl.....	Martin, Mich.

The following did not return to the class in September, 1868:

A. L. Andrews	Joseph L. Logan
A. A. Andrews	Henry L. Lorenz
S. S. Avery	George H. Lothrop
A. E. Baldwin	John L. Maxwell
Jacob Beller, Jr.	Wm. C. Maybury
Darius F. Boughton	Z. K. McCormack
Charles A. Bowman	Joseph J. Mills
Delos A. Chappell	Charles T. Moore
Edward E. Darrow	Wm. L. Oge
Frank Emerick	B. T. K. Preston
H. J. Gardiner	Julius J. Pollens
Frank N. Greeley	James S. Smith
James D. Hawks	William Stagg
Eben L. Hill	A. R. Simmons
Frank C. Hill	Edward F. Sox
James C. Holliday	Charles M. Taylor
Joseph C. Hostetler	J. N. Thompson
Samuel R. Hurford	Samuel W. Walker
James E. Jacklin	Greenleaf C. Wattles
Henry W. Lake	W. W. Williams

Entered the class in September, 1869:

Eugene Ketchum, Sc. Negaunee, Mich.

These three did not return to the class in the fall of 1869:

George W. Allyn	Hugh T. Reed
Maxwell A. Phillips	

Class Meetings.

The first meeting for organization of the class was held in the "old chapel" on October 27, 1866. V. B. Cochran was chairman and D. B. Kimler secretary. Darrow and Walter Johnson were tellers, King and Thayer registers. After an intermission of ten minutes the class proceeded to ballot for officers and the following were elected:

Vincent S. Lovell.....	President
Albion A. Andrews.....	Vice-President
Earle J. Knight.....	Secretary
Charles S. Carter.....	Treasurer
Charles J. Kintner.....	Seer
James E. Jacklin.....	Historian
Z. K. McCormack.....	Toastmaster
Patrick H. Bumpus.....	Marshal

Adjournment was then taken for one week and the election of orator, poet and musical director deferred until the next meeting.

November 3, 1866.

Meeting called to order by the president, Kimler appointed secretary pro-tem. The class proceeded to complete its corps of officers and elected

George T. Campau.....	Orator
Walter Johnson.....	Poet
John A. Baldwin.....	Musical Director

Earle J. Knight presented his resignation as secretary and the class thereupon accepted it and elected Rufus H. Thayer to fill the vacancy.

November 24, 1866.

President Lovell presided; Thayer, secretary. On motion a committee, consisting of Campau, McCormack and Lovell, was selected to design and report for adoption an appropriate class seal. Class adjourned for one week.

December 1, 1866.

The meeting was called to order by the president. The committee on class seal made its report, presenting a design for a seal. The report was received and the seal adopted as our class seal. Bates, Darrow and Blackburn were appointed a committee to have the design engraved.

January, 1867.

President Lovell called the meeting to order, the object being to replenish the treasury. On motion a per capita tax of twenty-five cents was levied and the treasurer instructed to collect the same.

June 1, 1867.

The class met in the "old chapel" with Lovell presiding; Thayer, secretary. Emerick moved that a committee of four—two from each section of the class—be appointed to select a place for holding our class supper. Phillips moved an amendment that the committee have full power to fix the time and place for the supper. The resolution as amended was carried. The president appointed Christy, O. H. Wattles, Emerick and Oge as the committee. Campau moved that a committee of four be appointed to prepare a bill of fare and a program for the occasion. This was carried and the president appointed Campau, Bush, Moses and Davock as such committee. It was then moved and carried that a committee of five be appointed to advise and report upon a hat or cap for adoption by the class for sophomore year. The following were selected as the committee: Hawks, A. A. Andrews, A. L. Andrews, Lovell and Day. A motion to the effect that the class supper is not to cost over three dollars per plate and that we have nothing stronger than lemonade for drink was carried. To be historically accurate, it should be stated that it appears by the class record that the class secretary very reluctantly wrote down this last resolution.

June 4, 1867.

President Lovell called meeting to order in the "old chapel." Thayer, secretary. The committee on program for class supper reported the order of exercises. Report was received and on motion the marshal was instructed to read the same at the class supper. The committee to decide upon the place for the supper reported that the Gregory House had been selected. This report was adopted and the committee authorized to print 300 programs for the occasion.

October 12, 1867.

Meeting called to order by President Lovell in the old chapel. The committee on class cap reported and presented samples of different styles with prices. On motion a cap with square mortar board top with tassel, costing two dollars and seventy-five cents each, was adopted. The same committee was continued and requested to ascertain the number of caps wanted by the class and to give orders for the same to be made and delivered.

It was then moved and carried to proceed to the election of class officers for sophomore year. The following were elected :

Charles S. Carter.....	President
Eben Leander Hill.....	Vice-President
Warren C. Willits.....	Secretary
Walter B. Stevens.....	Treasurer
George E. Dawson.....	Orator
Henry C. Ripley.....	Poet
Maxwell A. Phillips.....	Historian
Milo E. Marsh.....	Seer
Henry L. Lorenz.....	Toastmaster
William J. Waters.....	Marshal
Thomas H. Bush.....	Musical Director

November 8, 1867.

The class met in the law lecture room, Vice-President Hill in the chair; Willits, secretary. The meeting was called to consider

and act upon the suggestion made by Prof. Moses Coit Tyler that the class inaugurate a custom of having a public exhibition by the sophomore class. On motion the class decided to act upon the suggestion and passed a resolution favoring the giving of a sophomore exhibition.

November 23, 1867.

Meeting called in the law lecture room by the president. On motion it was decided to continue the publication of *The Oracle*, an annual first published by class of '69. Motion was made and carried that eight editors of *The Oracle* be elected by acclamation. The following were elected:

George T. Campau	George E. Dawson
Charles S. Carter	Frank Emerick
Thomas C. Christy	Vincent S. Lovell
Edward E. Darrow	Greenleaf C. Wattles

February 20, 1868.

President Carter called the class together in the law lecture room. Motion made and carried that six be appointed a committee to engage music, ushers and make all needful arrangements for the first sophomore exhibition to be held on evening of March 4, 1868. The president appointed as the committee:

William C. Maybury	Harlow P. Davock
Julius A. Blackburn	Edwin Fleming
John A. Baldwin	Frank Emerick

On motion a tax of fifty cents each was levied on the members of the class for meeting expenses of music on the occasion.

February 24, 1868.

Meeting in the law lecture room, President Carter presiding; Willits, secretary. On motion the tax authorized by the last meeting was increased to one dollar on each member.

April 21, 1868.

The president called a meeting in the "old chapel" for the purpose of making arrangements for our second sophomore exhibi-

tion. On motion the following were selected as a committee to secure music and to make all necessary arrangements: Campau, Carter, Haven, Marsh, Noble, Stevens, Stocking and Wing. A tax of one dollar each was authorized by motion for the expenses to be incurred.

May 23, 1868.

Meeting in the law lecture room for purpose of electing a board of editors of the University Chronicle for the following school year. A formal ballot was taken and the following declared elected: Lovell, Darrow, Carter, McCormack, Christy and Davock.

June 13, 1868.

President Carter called a meeting in the law lecture room. Mr. McCormack presented his resignation as one of the editors of the Chronicle and Edwin Fleming was elected to fill vacancy. On motion it was decided to have a class supper at Hangstefers on Tuesday evening, June 16th, and a committee consisting of Blackburn, Thayer and Thomson was appointed to make all arrangements.

September 17, 1868.

The president called a meeting in the law lecture room. The question of erecting apparatus on the campus for gymnastic exercise was discussed and on motion the following were appointed a committee to investigate the practicability and probable cost of temporary apparatus: Maltman, Meyendorff, Blackburn, Whitman and Day.

September 19, 1868.

Meeting of the class called in the law lecture room, Carter, president, in the chair; Willits, secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the president to be the election of some one to fill the vacancy in the board of editors of the University Chronicle, caused by the absence from college of Darrow, who did not return in junior year. On motion a ballot was taken and Rufus H. Thayer declared elected to fill the vacancy.

September 26, 1868.

Meeting in the law lecture room was called by the president to hear report of committee appointed to investigate as to cost and practicability of erecting on the campus apparatus for gymnastic exercise. Maltman, chairman, reported probable cost of putting up a pair of swings, horizontal bars, ladders and parallel bars. The report was adopted by the class and the committee was continued as a construction committee with full power to carry out the plans proposed.

October 24, 1868.

Meeting called in the law lecture room by the president for purpose of election of class officers for junior year. On motion it was decided to postpone the election until the 27th of October in the old chapel.

October 27, 1868.

Meeting called by the president in the old chapel pursuant to adjournment for purpose of electing officers for current school year. On motion the election held with the following result:

Charles G. Wing.....	President
Alfred Noble	Vice-President
George J. French.....	Secretary
Charles M. Wells.....	Treasurer
William L. Penfield.....	Orator
Charles J. Kintner.....	Poet
Thomas Wylie	Historian
Alexander Thomson	Seer
James A. Hayward.....	Toastmaster
William J. Waters.....	Marshal

November 21, 1868.

President Wing called a meeting in the law lecture room immediately after chapel exercises. On motion the plan proposed by Prof. Moses Coit Tyler for appointments for the junior ex-

hibition was adopted. The plan was as follows: Each member of the class to write an anonymous article to be inspected by the faculty who, without knowing the authors, to select therefrom the requisite number according to merit and to appoint their respective authors. On motion Ballinger, Howe and Le Fevre were appointed to report the action of the class to Prof. Tyler.

On motion a committee consisting of Campbell, Barlow and Bush, was appointed to consult and report as to the advisability of adopting a class cane.

November 24, 1868.

Meeting called in the old chapel, President Wing in the chair; French, secretary. A motion was made and carried that the action of the class in regard to the plan of appointments for junior exhibition be reconsidered. A motion was made that the old plan of appointments, that is, leaving it entirely in the hands of the faculty, be approved. After extended discussion by several speakers who advocated various methods the matter was postponed for one week.

December 1, 1868.

Meeting called by the president in Webster hall. The discussion as to methods of appointments for junior exhibition was continued and a vote being taken the motion leaving appointments entirely with the faculty was carried.

The chairman, Campbell, of committee on class cane reported recommending a cane similar to that of '69—malacca stick, head of solid ivory with a gold band on which the owner's name to be engraved; cost \$7.50. A motion was made and carried that a class cane be adopted.

January 9, 1869.

Class met in the law lecture room immediately after chapel exercises. Both president and vice-president being absent, the meeting was called to order by Secretary French. President Wing having gone away from the university for an indefinite time it

was moved and carried that the vacancy caused by his absence be filled. Ballot was taken and T. Chalmers Christy was declared elected president for the balance of junior year. Thayer thereupon resigned as one of the editors of the University Chronicle and Bernard Moses duly elected to fill the vacancy.

January 20, 1869.

President Christy called a meeting of the class in the law lecture room following chapel exercises. Davock presented his resignation as one of the editors of the University Chronicle and S. R. Winchell was duly elected to fill the vacancy.

January 30, 1869.

Class met immediately after chapel exercises. The president and vice-president being absent, Secretary French called the meeting to order. Noble, vice-president, being absent from the university for an indefinite term his resignation was presented by Ripley and the class duly elected John C. Howland to fill the vacancy. Campbell, chairman of class cane committee, presented for consideration his report, which was in substance the same as that made on December 1, 1868, viz.: recommending a malacca stick, the head of ivory with a silver band on which the owner's name might be engraved. On motion this style of a cane was adopted, except that the band be of gold instead of silver. On motion a committee of three—Thayer, Ballenger and Penfield—was appointed to decide upon a suitable present to be made to Professor George P. Williams.

March 16, 1869.

President Christy called a meeting of the class in the law lecture room for the purpose of considering the question of obtaining suitable music for the junior exhibition. On motion it was decided that a committee of six be appointed to confer with committees of the law and medical departments on the subject. The following were appointed as the committee: Olds, Voorheis, Davock, French, Bates and Ripley.

May 19, 1869.

Meeting called by the president in Prof. Tyler's recitation room. On motion it was decided that the class have a supper to be served on Monday night of examination week. The following were appointed a committee of arrangements: Carter, Tweedy and Campbell. It was moved and carried that the class glee club be requested to entertain the class with music on the occasion.

June 1, 1869.

The class was called to order by the president immediately after recitation in chemistry for purpose of deciding upon the hour of holding the class supper this evening. On motion the hour was fixed at half past eight o'clock.

October 16, 1869.

Meeting called in the law lecture room immediately after chapel exercises by President Christy to take action with reference to providing music for chapel exercises. On motion Blackburn and Fleming were appointed a committee to confer with committees from the other classes with regard to the matter.

November 6, 1869.

Class met in the law lecture room following chapel exercises. The president stated that the object of the meeting was to ascertain the wishes of the class in the matter of photographs of each member. It was stated that large photographs could be secured at twenty-two dollars per hundred. After considerable discussion a motion was made and carried that the class secure such photographs, and that a committee of three be designated to canvass the class and ascertain how many photographs would be wanted. The committee consisted of Christy, Thayer and Lovell.

On motion it was decided to elect officers for the senior year at the next meeting to be held one week from this date.

November 13, 1869.

President Christy called the meeting to order in the old chapel pursuant to adjournment for the purpose of electing class officers for the ensuing year. Davock was elected secretary pro-tem in the absence of Secretary French. On motion the class proceeded to elect officers by ballot, and the following were duly declared elected:

George E. Dawson.....	President
Charles P. Gilbert.....	Vice-President
Harlow P. Davock.....	Secretary
Henry C. Ripley.....	Treasurer
Bernard Moses	Orator
Edwin Fleming	Poet
Walter B. Stevens.....	Historian
Charles G. Wing.....	Seer
Oscar J. Campbell.....	Musical Director
Patrick H. Bumpus.....	Toastmaster
Julius A. Blackburn.....	Marshal
Rufus H. Thayer.....	Magister Edendi
William R. Day.....	Magister Bibendi
John A. Baldwin.....	Steward

The committee on class photographs made a report, but no action was taken thereon. The subject of a university cap was brought before the class and received the approval of nearly every member, but no action was taken with reference to the matter. After some discussion the marshal was instructed to vote for certain persons for chief marshal on the occasion of the first "University Day."

November 15, 1869.

President Dawson called a meeting of the class in the law lecture room following chapel exercises; Davock, secretary. It was stated that Blackburn, our class marshal, had been selected as assistant grand marshal for "University Day" and on motion Alexander Thomson was appointed temporarily to act as class marshal on that occasion.

November 27, 1869.

Meeting of the class called in the law lecture room, President Dawson in the chair. The report of the committee on "University Day" was presented and a tax of 75c per capita was authorized to meet the expenses. The treasurer was instructed to purchase a covering for the banner. Christy, chairman of committee on class photographs, reported that fifty-six members of the class desired the large photographs. On motion the committee was authorized to engage Mr. Warner, an Eastern artist, to take the pictures. The subject of senior vacation was brought up, and it was decided to petition the faculty that the usual vacation be granted the class on condition that the members would return for commencement exercises. Such a petition was drawn up, signed and sent to the faculty.

December 3, 1869.

The president called a meeting immediately after recitation in metaphysics. Christy, chairman of committee on class photographs, reported that Mr. Warren had offered to take the photographs at twenty dollars per hundred. On motion of Pennington the proposition was accepted. Campbell moved that a committee to make arrangements for class day be appointed; carried. The following were appointed: Campbell, Carter, Campau, Lovell and Maltman. Penfield suggested that a mastodon be presented by the class to the university. Perry moved that a committee be appointed; carried. Perry and Baker were appointed as the committee.

January 8, 1870.

Meeting called by the president. Fleming presented his resignation as class poet. On motion class adjourned for one week.

January 10, 1870.

Special meeting called immediately after chapel exercises in the law lecture room for the purpose of taking action on the recent death of our classmate, John W. Johnson. On motion Wing

and Stocking were designated to escort the remains to the home of the parents of deceased at Delavan, Wisconsin. A tax of one dollar per member was levied for the funeral expenses of our late classmate. Lovell presented the following, which was adopted as the sentiments of the class:

"We are unexpectedly called to mourn the loss of one who, by his character, his uniform courtesy, kindness, and modest bearing, had endeared himself to us all. His many good qualities, his reserved and unassuming manner, his prompt performance of every duty, had gained for him the respect of all who knew him. We who have met him in the class room shall especially feel his loss, and shall cherish his memory more and more as the days go by. To his family, in their sad and sudden bereavement, we offer our heartfelt sympathy. Theirs is the greater loss. Yet we may assure them that though away from home, he was not without friends. May the father of all comfort them in their affliction."

On motion it was ordered that two hundred copies of the foregoing be printed. Ripley, the treasurer, announced that he had purchased crape for the use of the members of the class. The expenditure was duly authorized. The class then adjourned to attend in a body the funeral services at the Methodist church.

January 15, 1870.

Meeting called to order in the law lecture room by the president pursuant to adjournment for purpose of electing a class poet in place of Fleming, resigned. Several ballots were taken, but no one receiving a majority vote the class, on motion of Lovell, adjourned for another week.

January 22, 1870.

President Dawson called meeting to order pursuant to adjournment: Davock, secretary. On motion the class proceeded to ballot for class poet and John S. Maltman was declared duly elected.

February 12, 1870.

The president called a meeting to consider the advisability of procuring a statue of Benjamin Franklin as a gift from the class to the university. Campbell, Campau and ————— were appointed a committee to ascertain expense of a suitable statue, and to arrange for class day exercises.

March 2, 1870.

Meeting called by the president to bid farewell to classmate Meyendorff, who was about leaving the university for a time. Christy announced the arrival in town of the class photographer, who would be ready shortly to take sittings.

March 5, 1870.

Meeting called by Vice-President Gilbert. Motion made and carried that we invite the glee club to give a public concert for the benefit of the class.

March 7, 1870.

The president called a meeting to hear report of committee on class photographs. The chairman, Christy, announced that the photographer was ready to take sittings and requested the members of the class to go to his art room as early as possible for that purpose.

April 23, 1870.

President Dawson called meeting in the law lecture room following chapel exercises to hear report of committee on statue of Benjamin Franklin and on class day exercises. Campbell reported cost of statue about \$213.00, and cost of music for class day \$150. He also presented program of exercises as arranged, including exercises at the church, exercises on the campus, unveiling the statue, dancing on the green, etc. On motion the report was laid on the table for one week. Campau was duly elected to deliver the address at the unveiling of the statue. On motion of How-

land it was decided to leave with the university a class album containing photographs of the members of the class. A tax of three dollars per capita was levied to meet the expenses of class day.

April 30, 1870.

Meeting pursuant to adjournment, President Dawson in the chair; Davock, secretary. The report of committee on class day laid on the table at last meeting was adopted. A committee consisting of Baker, Lovell and ————, was appointed to obtain a class medal. Bumpus was elected to receive the medal as the ugliest man in the class and Thomson was elected to present it.

May 19, 1870.

Meeting called for the purpose of taking action in relation to a class supper. On motion a committee, consisting of Day, Ballenger and Pennington, was appointed to make arrangements for a supper.

May 20, 1870.

President Dawson called a meeting and on motion appointed committee, of which Lovell was chairman, to procure music for class day. A tax of two dollars per capita was levied for expenses.

May 25, 1870.

Meeting called by the president to hear report of committee on music, but the committee wanted further time in which to hear from Detroit. Campau reported that the statue of Franklin could be bronzed at an expense of ten dollars, which was authorized. Ballenger reported as to cost of class supper, and one costing seventy-five cents per plate at Hangstefer's was authorized.

June 1, 1870.

The president called meeting of the class at Hangstefer's immediately after class supper for purpose of deciding upon the time of our first post-graduate re-union. It was moved and carried

that our first re-union be at commencement in 1873, three years hence. The following were elected to represent the class on that occasion :

George T. Campau.....	Orator
John S. Maltman.....	Alternate
Marcus Baker	Poet
Edwin Fleming	Alternate
Charles S. Carter.....	Secretary

It was moved and carried that each member of the class write to the secretary at least once a year, giving his address at that time and information concerning himself for the class record to be kept by the secretary. It was moved and carried that the customary silver cup be presented at our first re-union to the classmate who shall first become father in lawful wedlock of a "male boy."

From Freshman September to Senior June.

The official sketch of the class, by Walter B. Stevens, class historian in senior year, read by him on class-day, June 1, 1870, contains so many interesting facts and is so much more complete than any review which can now be produced from memory that we deem it advisable to preserve it in this book. It is as follows:

From one standpoint the classes of a generation may be said to have the same history. Alike they all show successively those traditional characteristics belonging to each of the four ages of student life. They plod through the same routine of study, and the same college belles enliven their leisure moments. But in another view each class has an individual history, a record of acts and traits peculiarly its own. This, it seems to me, is the true field for the class historian. Therefore, within the limits of our course, September 17, 1866, and June 29, 1870, to those deeds and characteristics which distinguish this class from all others, I shall confine myself as closely as possible. So without further

display of "preliminary egotism" I enter at once upon our honorable record and legitimate history.

Part I.

Four years ago the class matriculated with 99 regularly enrolled members. To-day there are 76 candidates for the "white degree." The class of '68, heretofore the largest ever graduated from this department, numbered only 52. But, to commence at the beginning, like Moses and all first-class historians, I grant that we were once unsophisticated freshmen. We were verdant and made some blunders. To illustrate, one man mistook Sinclair's mill for the university. Another bitterly denounced himself as a fool because he hadn't studied "phrenology." He wanted to take down the eloquent remarks of our lecturers. A third boldly offered to escort a Union School girl home. She replied that "she could do her own seein' home." This was the same simple-minded youth who told that velocipede story three times in as many consecutive half hours at Professor Williams' reception. He also fell in love with a country maid at the circus last year. Professionally he is known to you as "Dribbler." His friends call him "Greeley," we believe on account of his profanity. But times brought us experience and wisdom. We organized a ball club and elected class officers, just as freshmen always do. Six of the eleven officers are in the class now. We rushed the sophomores on the chapel stairs and stole a cap. This rush and the one the following year were the severest on record up to last fall. We attempted to get the customary class seal, but obtained only a useless stamp. The design was prophetic. It represented two men anxiously hammering away at geological specimens. Both men and specimens were of doubtful origin. There were no rhetorical exercises in our freshman year, but we organized three debating clubs, the Huron, Aristotelian, and Philozetian. The last has been sustained throughout the course, an achievement of which no other class can boast. There are pleasant associations connected with the old Philozetian; but especially will be remembered the

hard cider which we drank on Saturday nights in a classical atmosphere of Greek philosophy and hypothetical relatives. We were the last class to take and break the university temperance pledge. Even the man who circulated the pledge with so much ardor has broken the faith, it is said. To be president of the lecture association and a Good Templar at the same time is at least morally impossible. Three years ago the glee club had its origin. All the members have been from '70 with a single exception during part of last year. For two things the boys claim special credit; first, they sang for the insane at Kalamazoo; second, they were shaved by a beautiful barberess at Tecumseh. Sophomore exhibitions, after a lapse of twenty years, were revived by our class. There were two exhibitions, and volunteers enough for a third, which didn't come off. We published the *Oracle*, of course, and gave the first and only sophomore prize debate. One of our prize men is married, the other addressed you this morning. We re-established the excellent custom of an annual class supper. We put up the skeleton gymnasium, part of which is now standing. In former days it did good service; like some other things on the campus, it now needs reconstruction. The idea of a class cane was dropped by silent consent; fifty-four men have successfully established the better plan of autograph canes. This year, for the first time, an Eastern photographer has been engaged. The class will expend about \$2,000 in pictures. An album, cabinet-size, containing photographs of all the class, will be deposited in the library. We have also purchased and are soon to dedicate a bronzed statue of Benjamin Franklin, to be left here as a memorial of '70. So much for indications of class spirit and enterprise. As a class we have raised for various worthy objects above \$1,000, but nothing for broken doors or lifted sidewalks.

Our record is by no means lacking in examples of individual energy. Pedestrian trips have been made to Lansing, Northville, Whitmore Lake, Ypsilanti, Dexter and Adrian. Also "Judge" walked out to the poor house and back one morning before chapel. It was on one of those jaunts that two prospective clergymen and

our worthy class president learned to play billiards. It was one of our men who forged a key to the family store room so as to get enough to eat. He comes from the South, and, like Cassius, "has a lean and hungry look." Another man ground out the conundrum, "What fishes have their eyes nearest the tail?" Answer, "The smallest." Two enterprising men made the trip to Ypsilanti by boat one Saturday. Others tried to follow suit, but their craft went to pieces under the second railroad bridge. The would-be sailors crawled up the piers and meandered back to town.

Our professors, I think, have taken more than ordinary interest in the class. An unusual number have given us receptions. Two offered to loan us money. They have granted nearly all our petitions. Half a dozen remonstrances in regard to lessons have been promptly heeded. Some experiments have been tried with the class. We were allowed the choice of several methods for the junior exhibition appointments. During the last semester we have crossed the "dead line" in the library unmolested. With us graduate the pioneers of the Latin course, six in number. This is the first class to enjoy Professor Ford's lectures and to elect higher astronomy. A few experiments have also been tried by the class. During the examination in geology, a valuable specimen of coral was presented to the museum; but it didn't pass us all. When freshmen, we were guilty of several "bolts." At first they were winked at as misunderstandings; then suspension was threatened, and we reformed. Many of the class have taken extra studies. This does not refer to the study of geography in the early part of freshmen year. One man has recited with every class now in college. Another hasn't had a recitation for weeks. We have used French and German text-books in some English studies; likewise English text-books in many classical studies. We read more of Homer than any previous class. This was just after Derby's excellent translations appeared. The proposition of '69 to give our best ponyist a silver spur was indignantly declined. Whenever the whole class has been assembled we have had to occupy "old chapel." If professors then beheld this large class

dwindle to the size of its predecessors, those half partitions and convenient back windows were alone to blame.

Our accomplishments, in the general use of the term, are not numerous. However, we all take pride; two, in their powers of conversation; two, in their musical talents; three, in the ability to mind their own business; three, in their good manners; two, in playing cards; and two, in mashing hearts, whatever that is. Forty-six members of the class sing; fifty-eight play croquet and chess; sixty-four play checkers; twenty-six "make a joyful noise" on musical instruments, if we include in this category the jew's harp and bones.

Our social relations have been most agreeable, both among ourselves and with the rest of the world. Social culture is a hobby we ride pretty often. Even the most ascetic have been drawn into the net through sheer sympathy. There is one bashful man who just before an entertainment, walks soberly up to the house where several sisters live. He knocks with an air of business, and then invariably requests the company of the one who opens the door. This is a fact. Once we were sadly disgraced, and that was when a former class president attempted to carry off a napkin at one of our receptions. One of our men cut holes through both window and curtain to see how a member of '69 would behave in making a call. Two men braved the pestilence and caught the "Ypsilanti measles." One records the observation that "measles, girls and study don't mix worth a cent." The "Judge" also had a bit of experience. He was introduced one evening on the street to a lady from the country. With his usual gallantry he offered to escort her home. They took mutual glances of admiration under every lamp post, until they came to that long hill on Spring street, and then the "Judge" groaned aloud. The spirit indeed was willing, but the flesh was very heavy.

Our matrimonial statistics, it is hoped, are correct. Ten members of the class are engaged, and one has "a sort of understanding—call it what you will;" eight have pledged their troth once, and then unpledged it again. One beardless youth confesses to 27 of

these pledges. He was raised in Massachusetts, and prepared for college in the Union School. This is the only explanation I can offer. Twenty-eight men have received encouragement, and 40 expect to be engaged in the course of human events; 61 admire the ladies in general; 36, those of Ann Arbor in particular; 25 have a "weakness" for socials; 31 dote on what the poets call "pledges of affection." Next to love comes money. Leaving out those classmates who live in the place, we have spent over \$100,000, or an average of \$1,500 apiece. Three men have spent \$3,000 each; it has cost one man only \$675; 12 men have supported themselves entirely; 7, partially. Politically our minds are made up as follows: Republicans, 56; Democrats, 11; neutrals, 5; rebel, 1; coming free trade party, 1; 26 believe in woman's suffrage, and 35 in prohibition; 46 are *now* in favor of the admission of ladies into the university. Our 33 church members are divided among 7 churches: Methodists, 11; Presbyterians, 9; Congregationalists, 6; Baptists, 4; Christian, 1; Independent, 1.

Part II.

This part will doubtless impress you with an idea of our muscular Christianity, and perhaps something worse. Yet I offer no apology for introducing the following facts. This is class history, not class eulogy. Some of our "unfruitful works of darkness" are to be regretted, and few of them are worthy of imitation. Still our "secret history" must not be entirely passed by. When freshmen, we duly aided and abetted in that memorable raid on the stove pipes of south college. Burleson's door we connected with the one across the street in such a manner that when either was opened the bell opposite would ring. There was enough of bell ringing, door banging, and loud swearing that night to satisfy any lover of practical jokes. Then a barricade was constructed across the Ypsilanti road. It was composed of sundry clothes lines, the gates of several professors, part of Winchell's old fence, a superannuated wagon, etc., etc. At the same time an appropriate sign was suspended with Nagley's rope in

front of the law building. Later in the spring the steward's young plants were covered several inches deep with university hay. Up to this time we acted in concert with juniors, but no longer. In imitation of the "Father of his Country," we cut down a grove of scrubby evergreens, which surrounded the cenotaph. They had long been a source of frequent profanity among ball players. Threats never had the desired effect on our class. To this a crabbed old fellow, who used to live on Baldwin's hill, can well testify. He threatened to shoot any student found on his premises, and then woke up one morning to find his chimney packed with brush and paper, with a filling of sand and mud. Finally after freshman class supper we "lifted" sidewalks on Division, State, Washington and Huron streets, serenaded the Union School girls, and smashed a few windows in old chapel, "just for incidentals," one tipsy fellow said. That night we were fired at on Huron street and reprimanded by Burleson, Watson and one of the "City Fathers." The Biblical story of the man who "took to himself seven other evil spirits," has a sort of application to our sophomore year. First the Sigma Tau society was founded, an organization intended to "take in" everybody. The constitution was a literary curiosity for which Bacchus was chiefly responsible. The initiation and the disorder of exercises cannot be described. Halls were occupied in all parts of town, but given up as soon as rent was demanded. Half a dozen freshmen were "smoked out." This is how some were "taken in." Once we were victimized, and that was when we called on Letheman. He invited us in and then slipped out, locking the door behind him. Soon after this a lot of tar barrels at the foot of State street were rolled up the hill and burned. Men were stationed about town to give the alarm of fire, but they only partially did their duty. Then we stole Mundy's chickens, the feathers and "omens" being returned with the compliments of a certain professor. Another night a party took possession of several boats and went up the river. But this only ended in a big scare, the boys hurrying off and leaving the fowls half cooked. An attempt to steal Winchell's chickens

failed. More successful was a raid on the hen roosts of a good Methodist brother. He had charged one member of the class, when a freshman, for half a meal. That half meal lasted two semesters, and eleven chickens constituted one item. But chicken stealing was soon reduced to a science. A committee on poultry was appointed simply from time to time, and no questions asked. One night a huge barbecue was held in schools girls' glen. The next time we went in an opposite direction and stole a barrel of cider. It was rolled into town as far as the skating park, and there divided. Two men (one of them is now maintaining the majesty of the law) sawed off three stout posts which the steward put down to replace one of the stiles. A professor had kindly got his saw sharpened, nevertheless it took full two hours. When that unlucky steward opened his door next morning those posts fell on his feet. He was either engaged in his morning devotions, or else he broke the third commandment. Late in the winter the idea of a burlesque on the junior exhibition was broached. It will be remembered that, when freshmen, we pledged to discountenance all such documents. The promise was put in one scale, the force of long established custom in the other, and with a few the love of truth kicked the beam. Almost within a fortnight the money was raised, the manuscript written, and published in Detroit. Then there was some delay in finding a man trusty enough to go and get them. Finally, the last burlesques came into Ann Arbor one Saturday night in the same car and just across the aisle from a professor. The next evening the city was divided and the burlesques distributed. There were strange mishaps that Sunday night. One man's private papers got into bad company and were dealt out with programmes. A stalwart Kentuckian scaled a high fence in a manner which would have been creditable enough if he hadn't torn his clothes so badly and been running away from a very small dog. The excitement on the following morning was subdued but deep. The faculty meetings soon became very frequent and apparently very interesting. Two members of the class were notified that they might leave. Matters

generally looked serious. Premature graduation isn't so pleasant to look upon when it stares one right in the face. This was in April. The spring months were coming on, and the pleasant nights favored active operations again. Now the cellar of the law building is divided, as *some* of you know, by several partitions. In the northwest corner is a room corresponding to that one on the first floor where the faculty meet. One dark night just after the spring vacation, several members of the class entered the cellar, no matter how, carrying the famous bull's-eye lantern and a huge bunch of keys, borrowed from a locksmith down town. Keys were found to fit the various locks. The carpenter's best chisels were taken to cut screws and render bolts useless. Finally nine large holes were bored in the floor of the faculty room, covered then, as now, with coarse matting. Into this corner room of the cellar came different members of '70, night after night. Strange remarks were made in those faculty meetings, and duly reported outside by the "lower-house faculty," as the boys facetiously termed themselves. Professors talked with the utmost freedom. Our respective characters were described in no very flattering terms. All who could be suspected of connection with the burlesque came in for a double share of attention. Different men were called up from time to time. But "forewarned is to be forearmed," and they all gave testimony which, for obscurity and uselessness, would have done credit to Sam Weller. There was a dead-lock in professorial plans. It was the class of '70 against the faculty, and we kept the inside track until some time in May. Then the university records for a dozen years were missing. A broken window and a frightened law librarian were the only traces of the perpetrators. Yet the class of '70 was immediately requested in pretty plain language to bring back those records. Now I would have this distinctly understood; our class did not steal the records. Another class took them and buried them. We knew nothing of the affair until the aforesaid request was made. But this last act, it seems, was followed by a thorough examination of the cellar. The game was

up for us, and a trap was set. At the next meeting the janitor was posted below to give the alarm. The boys entered the cellar that night as usual, and made their way quietly to the room. The door was opened and the rays of the dark lantern thrown directly in the janitor's face. For a few moments there was dead silence, then an awful yell and a crash of glass. Five minutes later the "lower-house faculty" halted in the cemetery to take breath. At the cry of the janitor the waiting professors scattered about the campus, but with poor success. It was the old story of the freshman's plea over again. Several men were summoned from their beds, but with little satisfaction. It was well towards morning when the faculty adjourned. However, the time was not spent to no purpose. The steward, while under the influence of some freak of economy, had covered the college walks with ashes. Now, on that very night certain members of the class had made arrangements to tear up all the walk from south college to the pebble of '62. The ashes were to be scraped up and deposited in certain chimneys. Tools were collected, and we waited long for the professors to disperse. Before morning we knew why our plans had been thwarted. You remember what followed: how one after another of the class was called before the faculty, until it was rumored that all our names were put into a hat, then shaken up, and the lot drawn in the good old Roman way. At length it was understood that a compromise could be effected if the records were returned. Immediate expulsion was the other alternative. From anonymous sources we learned that on a certain night the records might be found in the corner of Professor Sager's yard. Thence they were taken and handed over to a certain professor at his home, about midnight. You know the result: how the class was decimated almost in a single day.

Here very properly ends this part of our history. To be sure Professor Douglass' horse and cutter were taken out one night the following winter, and several members of the class amply supplied with university wood. But this was charity. We also tried to get examination papers a number of times, but with poor

success. Once we broke into Professor Evans' room and took the wrong paper. How we worked all day Sunday, on the sound doctrine that a man should get his riding animal out of the pit even on the Sabbath; how we got up early Monday morning, and then how we were disappointed, I need not tell. Another time it was impossible to burst open Professor Williams' door. So after nearly breaking one man's head, we lowered a little fellow from the fourth story. As the result of our misdeeds, six men have been expelled, three suspended, and a very indefinite number reprimanded. Several rewards have been offered, but no man, I think, ever arrested. To those interested in the habits and follies of the class I would say, that 9 men chew tobacco; 31 smoke; 25 swear; 28 drink beer; 22 something stronger. Incidentally, 51 use tea; 57 coffee. Forty-six play cards, and 21 billiards; 31 wear rings; 14 carry canes; 25 support "plugs." All but five have "ponied"—you know what that means; 53 in preparing for recitation; 54 in recitation; and 63 on examination. Forty-one have had a slight "difference of opinion" with the folks in the house; 24 have "borrowed" wood. I use that word in a technical sense. Eight have "pulled chickens from the roost;" 46 have stolen fruit.

Part III.

But passing our imperfections by, I come now to the third and last part. This contains certain isolated facts having little connection with what has preceded or with each other.

Although the class has numbered 134 different members; 50 of the original 99 will graduate. Of the remainder who have dropped out, 3, at least, are married; 17 are in other classes or colleges. One of our number, during the last year of the course, has been called to the better land. The rest are scattered, teaching, practicing law, engaged in business, all honorable men. In the class as now constituted there is the usual complement of odd names. Some suggestive of Biblical characters, others of admiring kinsfolk. For example: Simeon, Emiah, Jacob, Abiram, Elijah; also Patrick Henry, Chalmers, Scott, Clay, LaFayette,

and two Washingtons. Charles is the popular name. We have ten of them, and half as many Georges. You all remember how the roll was called in chapel: when the names Schock, Stagg, Stocking, Sox, called out applause from our hereditary foes. Also how it wound up suggestively in chemistry with Ketchum, Markham, Price. Some one said that meant business for Price. Of nicknames we have plenty. "Judge," "Greeley," "Chick," "Prex" and "Cham" will serve to illustrate. Physically the class averages well. We have few bodily defects. Two men suffer from having the heart on the right side; one from a palpitation of that organ in the presence of young ladies; two humbly acknowledge the corn on their feet; and one has ingrowing toe nails. He is the man who tried to sell us a pair of shoes two years ago. They were half an inch too short for him.

The physical statistics will be given more fully on the chart; but one or two facts may be worthy of mention. We have a taller, a shorter, a heavier, a lighter, an older and a younger man than '69 had. Our average weight, average height and average age are all less than those of the classes of '68 and '69. Once we were given the problem in physics, to determine how large a man appears in his own eyes. Later a professor despairingly told us that if the whole class could be simmered down to one man, he thought that anthropological conglomerate would be fit to graduate. Here is something to think about. Physically I suppose this model youth would be the average man of the class. Mentally and morally he would possess the aggregate sum total of all our wit, wisdom and virtue. A fearful combination, and I only enter into particulars of the first qualifications. We will christen the youth *Seventy*. He is 5 feet 9 inches high; and his age is 23 years 5 months and 21 days; so you see his birthday falls on December 10. He weighs 138 pounds and his chest, after inhalation, measures $37\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which shows "a very good power of suction." He wears a number 7 hat and number 7 boots, has blue eyes and brown hair, and his temperament is a mixture of the billious, sanguine, lymphatic and nervous. So much for the lad. The

professor made him; therefore let him pass for a figure of speech. We have 28 favorite prose authors. Macaulay is most popular; Emerson follows; Ned Buntline and Artemas Ward close the list. Of the 17 favorite poets, Shakespeare has 15 admirers, Byron 11. We have 46 favorite slang expressions; "gosh" is the most classical, but "doggone it" the most popular. The class also has an especial appreciation for 35 different songs. Shoo Fly first, then Home, Sweet Home, Captain Jinks, Coronation, Dixie, and Old Hundred. As for the studies of the course, 13 express a preference for mathematics, 10 for natural history, 9 for Greek, 9 for modern languages, 6 for history, 6 mental, moral and social science, 6 Latin, 3 physics and human nature. When left to our own choice we recreate in 29 different ways; 11 walk, 6 sleep, others eat, flirt, saw wood, play croquet, billiards, and cards, go to church, read "Sketches of Creation" and study "Human Intellect." Finally we confess to a "weakness" for 33 different dishes; oysters first, hash and the wash-dish last. On two things we are agreed; first, we do not regret our college course; second, 53 will go to Europe sometime, perhaps.

And now a word in conclusion in regard to our former history, pedigree and prospects. Forty-two have narrowly escaped death. One man has been drowned three times, crushed once, strangled once, and shot many times. No wonder he is the smallest in the class. We also have the first man who can hail this university grandmother; for his father was here before him. Two of the class fought for the South, 16 for the North, one sent a substitute. Another was in the Polish revolution of '63. He was captured, and in solitary confinement seven months. His first sentence, to serve for life as a soldier in the Russian army, was changed to banishment for life to Siberia. Through the intervention of our government he obtained his freedom in March, 1866. One member of the class was blind seven years. Twenty-four have been connected with other classes either here or elsewhere. One was in '69, but "had to leave on account of bad company." As for our pedigree, two are descended from college

presidents, and one from a fisherman; 35 are sons of farmers; 18 of business men; 8 of lawyers; 4 of clergymen; 3 of doctors; and 1 of an author. Only 5 will follow the occupation of their fathers. The law will receive 30; teaching 11; engineering 10; business 7; ministry 3; medicine 3; farming 2; journalism 2; 8 are Micawbers—"waiting for something to turn up."

First Sophomore Exhibition.

By Class of '70, March 4, 1868, in Methodist Church.

The Path of Success.....	John Albert Baldwin
Hero Worship.....	Francis Wayland Jones
American History from 1880 to 1890.....	Peter Voorheis
Joan of Arc.....	Clark Olds
The Glory of the Farm.....	Washington Hyde
The Enterprising Man.....	George W. Bates
Imagination.....	Thomas Harper Bush
The Oppressed.....	Charles S. Carter
A Needed Reform.....	Charles Ballenger
The Capitalist.....	George T. Campau
The Laboring Man.....	Edward Everett Darrow
The Delusions of the Age.....	Charles K. Dodge
The Duty of the Age.....	Bernard Moses
Faith in the People.....	Edwin Fleming

Second Sophomore Exhibition.

By Class of '70, May 6, 1868, in Methodist Church.

Mental Idleness.....	Aaron Perry
A Ruined Nation.....	Judson S. Bird
The Atmosphere.....	Henry C. Ripley
The Citizens' Responsibility.....	Alexander Thomson
The Papal Dominion.....	Samuel W. Walker

The Desire for Knowledge.....	George E. Dawson
A National Evil.....	Rufus H. Thayer
Secret Political Societies.....	Vincent S. Lovell
Our Future.....	William R. Day
Follies of the Age.....	Charles J. Kintner
Journalism.....	Sherman S. Avery
Conservatism.....	George W. Allyn
The Great Drama.....	Thomas Chalmers Christy
We All Take Pride.....	Charles M. Wells
National Testimony.....	William C. Maybury
Mormonism.....	Julius A. Blackburn
The Irish Question.....	John Scott Maltman
The Sophomore.....	Patrick H. Bumpus

Junior Exhibition.

By Class of 70, March 30, 1869, in Methodist Church.

Truth Will Triumph.....	William F. Matthews
Eulogy Abused.....	Rufus H. Thayer
Conservatism.....	Walter B. Stevens
Mania for City Life.....	Charles S. Carter
The Nation's Parricides.....	Thomas Chalmers Christy
Practical Tendency.....	Thomas H. Bush
Greek Oration.....	Franklin Bradley
Good Templars.....	Charles K. Dodge
What America Demands of Her Scholars.....	Washington Hyde
The Pacific Empire.....	Charles M. Wells
Light—Physically and Mentally.....	Otis E. Haven
To-Morrow.....	Charles R. Whitman
Schuyler Colfax.....	Charles Ballenger
Scotland.....	John S. Maltman
German Oration.....	Marcus Baker
The Need of the University—A Gymnasium.....	Geo. T. Campau
The New Era.....	Edwin Fleming
Antagonism as a Developing Force.....	S. Robertson Winchell

Class Day Exercises.

Morning—In the Methodist Church.

Music—March—Musical Bouquet.—*Bendix*.

Prayer

"Coronation"—Sung by the whole Assembly.

Presentation of the Class.....Professor E. Olney

Response.....H. S. Fricze, President *pro tem*.

Music—Overture—"William Tell."—*Rossini*.

Oration: The Mind in Reform.....Bernard Moses

Music—By the Glee Club of the Class.

Poem: A Romance of the War.....John S. Maltman

PARTING SONG—Sung by the Class.

1. We're gathered now, my classmates, to give our parting song,
To pluck from memory's wreath the buds, which there so sweetly throng;
To gaze on life's broad ruffled sea, to which we quickly go,
But ere we start we'll drink the health of Alma Mater, O!

CHORUS:

Oh! Alma Mater, O, Oh! Alma Mater, O,
But ere we start we'll drink the health of Alma Mater, O!

2. We go to taste the joys of life, like bubbles on its tide,
Now glittering in its sunbeams, and dancing in their pride;
But bubble-like they'll break and burst, and leave us sad, you know—
There's none so sweet as memory of Alma Mater, O!

3. Hither we come with hearts of joy, with joy we now will part,
And give to each the parting grasp, which speaks a brother's heart,
United firm in pleasing words, which can no breaking know,
For college boys can ne'er forget their Alma Mater, O!

4. Then brush the tear-drop from your eye, and happy let us be,
For joy alone should fill the hearts of those as blest as we;
One cheerful chorus, ringing loud, we'll give before we go:
The memory of college days, and Alma Mater, O!

CHORUS:

Oh! Alma Mater, O, Oh! Alma Mater, O,
Hurrah! hurrah! for college days, and Alma Mater, O!

Afternoon—On the University Grounds.

Music—Potpourri.—*Flotow*.

History of the Class.....Walter B. Stevens

Music—College Song.

Class Prophecy.....Charles G. Wing

Music—Song.

Presentation of Leather Medal.....Alexander Thomson

"To PAT. BUMPUS, the ugliest man of '70, with the compliments of his classmates.—June 1, 1870.—*Cacels, quid agam!*"

Music—Song.

Dedication of the Statue of Franklin.....George T. Campan

Music—"Auld Lang Syne."

Smoking of "The Last Cigar," and Farewell.

The University Chronicle, speaking of class day, said:

The class day exercises of '70 took place on Wednesday, June 1st. This was the fifth annual class day celebration, and in completeness of arrangements and general interest surpassed any of its predecessors. At half-past nine in the morning the class gathered on the campus, and, having formed a procession headed by the Detroit Opera House Orchestra, marched to the Methodist Church, which was, as usual on such occasions, filled to overflowing. After the class had occupied the reserved seats, it was presented by Professor Olney in a brief, but appropriate address, which was responded to by Acting President Frieze with fitting remarks of congratulation and farewell. The orator and poet both fulfilled their parts with marked success and were greeted with well deserved applause. Mr. Moses' address on the "Mind in Reform" was very carefully and solidly written; nothing was said for mere show and sound, but the whole production was thoughtful, dignified, and worthy its author and its occasion. Mr. Maltman deserves no less praise for the excellence of the poem which he recited in his characteristically animated and taking style. We regret very much that we have not got space to publish both oration and poem.

At two o'clock in the afternoon a large assembly gathered on the campus to witness the remaining exercises of the day. The class gathered about a platform erected in the rear of the law building, and, after music by the band, listened to the "History of the Class" by Walter B. Stevens. Then followed a college song and the "Class Prophecy," by Charles G. Wing. Both of these productions were well delivered, listened to with marked attention and warmly applauded. The sharp hits and spicy allusions in which they abounded were heartily enjoyed by the initiated, and some of the revelations of secret history called forth expressions of wonder from our unsophisticated visitors. After another song came the presentation of a leather medal bearing upon a silver plate the following inscription: "To Pat Bumpus, the ugliest man of '70, with the compliments of his classmates, June 1, 1870—*Cadebs, quid agam!*" The presentation speech was made by Alexander Thomson, who set forth in a striking and undeniable manner the great blessings conferred upon society by homely men, inasmuch as they are good to frighten bad children, don't drive innocent maidens to commit suicide on their account, and increase the beauty of the rest of mankind by contrast. Pat responded in the happiest vein. Though he had not the philosophical mind of Socrates, nor the eloquence of Cicero, nor yet the deep penetration of Webster, he could flatter himself that he was as homely as all three put together, and in the medal he found his reward.

"A leather medal—how fine it looks,
 Lettered and made on a beautiful plan;
Something unheard of in college books,
 And yet bestowed on a homely man.
Covered with silver and duly stamped,
 A pleasant thing for the eye to scan;
If this is the way a fellow is served,
 Oh, who would not be a homely man!"

A song closed this part of the exercises, after which the class marched to the enclosure reserved for them about the statue of

Benjamin Franklin, which they had placed upon the campus as a memorial gift to *alma mater*. The dedicatory address by George T. Campan was appropriate and well received. He dwelt upon Franklin's high claim to the respect and admiration of scholars, on account of his untiring efforts for the advancement of science and education; and justly concluded that the class of '70 could leave behind them no more fitting memorial. At the close of the address the class united in singing "Auld Lang Syne," and then adjourned to the shade of the trees back of south college to smoke "the last cigar." After an hour of jollity and fun, the crowd dispersed with hearty cheers for the class of '70, the faculty, Acting President Frieze, and others.

26th Annual Commencement.

Class of '70, June 29th, 1870, in the Methodist Church.

(This program was arranged with music at proper intervals.)

1. Latin Oration—*Ex Nihilo Nihil Fit*....Wooster W. Beman
2. Our Alumni and Alma Mater.....Oscar J. Campbell
3. American Homes.....Walter B. Stevens
4. The Ideal of Thought.....Washington Hyde
5. CometsMarcus Baker
6. Liberalism, True and False.....T. Chalmers Christy
7. Our Irredeemable Currency.....Lucius B. Swift
8. The Purification of Our Courts of Justice...Wm. L. Penfield
9. Influences of Illustrated Press.....George T. Campan
10. Why Condemn Expediency.....Edwin Fleming
11. Government of Our University.....Vincent S. Lovell

Conferring of degrees as follows:

MINING ENGINEER.

Clarence Morton Boss, Charles Phelps Gilbert, William James Waters.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

Judson Slatford Bird, John Loveland Culley, Harlow Palmer Davock, Luther Elliott Ferguson, Charles Phelps Gilbert, James

Alfred Hayward, Charles Jacob Kintner, George Washington Mickle, Michael Alexander Adolph Meyendorff, Alfred Noble, Henry Clay Ripley, Warren Chaffee Willits.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Charles Simeon Carter, William Rufus Day, Harlow Palmer Daveck, William Thomas Emerson, Morris Bishop Foster, John Collins Howland, Eugene Ketchum, John Scott Maltman, Milo Elijah Marsh, Clark Olds, Darius Comstock Pennington, Aaron Perry, William Henry Schock, Alexander Thomson, Oliver Hart Wattles, Charles Manley Wells.

BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Oscar James Campbell, Washington Hyde, Owen Edgar Le Fevre, Bernard Moses, Leonard Emiah Stocking, Lucius Burrie Swift, Charles Gordon Wing.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Arthur Clark Adams, Marcus Baker, John Albert Baldwin, Charles Ballenger, Henry Hoyt Barlow, George Washington Bates, Franklin Bradley, Wooster Woodruff Beman, Julius Abiram Blackburn, James Harrison Blanchard, Patrick Henry Bunpus, Charles Francis Burton, Thomas Harper Bush, George Throop Campau, Oscar James Campbell, Thomas Chalmers Christy, Eugene Frank Cooley, George Ellis Dawson, Charles Keene Dodge, Charles Stouton Edwards, Russell Errett, Robert Newton Fearon, Achilles Finley, Edwin Fleming, George Jay French, Otis Erastus Haven, Frank Howard Howe, Francis Wayland Jones, Vincent Smith Lovell, William Freeman Matthews, William Lorenzo Penfield, Samuel Britton Price, Walter Barlow Stevens, Rufus Hildreth Thayer, Orlando LaFayette Tindall, James Fisher Tweedy, Peter Voorheis, Albert William Weisbrod, Charles Rudolphus Whitman, Samuel Robertson Winchell, Thomas Wylie.

(Three received two degrees each.)

The University Chronicle said of the exercises:

"Again, for the twenty-sixth time, the 'great commencement day' has come and gone, and seventy-six young men, like the

polyp's offspring, have been cut adrift from their mother, left to fasten to some other rock, to spread their antennæ and snare their own prey. Assuredly the class of '70 have just reason to feel proud of the manner in which *alma mater* has celebrated the commencement of their real life work. At an early hour the campus presented a lively scene, the students and *alumni* gathering in large numbers and passing the intervening time in renewing old friendships and recalling the many incidents, varying from grave to gay, of college life and doings in the good old times.

At half past nine the procession was formed, consisting of the undergraduate classes, the *alumni* of all the departments of the university, the faculties, the regents, and the invited guests. Headed by the band, the long procession marched to the Methodist church and occupied seats on the stage and main floor, the latter having been reserved until its arrival. In spite of the intense heat, rendered doubly oppressive by bad ventilation, every available foot of room was occupied at the earliest possible moment, and a large number were disappointed in not obtaining admittance.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Very Reverend Dean Helmuth, of London, Canada. The program of speakers and subjects will be found in another column. As a whole the exercises were highly creditable, both to the speakers and to the class which they represented. The absence of excessive radicalism and buncombe, which too often predominate on such occasions, was a noticeable and praiseworthy feature. At the close of the exercises the various degrees were conferred upon the candidates, whose names are given elsewhere. The degree of Bachelor of Philosophy was conferred for the first time, those receiving it being the pioneers in the Latin course. Three gentlemen obtained two degrees each. The graduates in pharmacy received the new diploma conferring the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist.

In the afternoon the *alumni* and invited guests assembled on the campus, and having been formed in procession by the marshal, Julius A. Blackburn, marched to the law lecture room, which had been fitted up as a dining room. There all, to the number of

several hundred, were cordially welcomed by Acting President Frieze. The *chef de cuisine* was a well known Detroit caterer, and the arrangements left little to be desired. After the dinner came numerous toasts, interspersed with college songs. The responses were for the most part happy, and perhaps above the average of after-dinner speeches. Some hearty enthusiasm for *alma mater* was shown by old *alumni*, and there were hints of better days to come from those high in authority. Regent Walker acted as toast-master, and fulfilled his duties in a very acceptable manner. Addresses were made by Governor Baldwin, ex-Superintendent Pierce, Major General Cook, the Very Reverend Dean Helmut, General Cutcheon, and others. Many pleasant reminiscences of the early history of the university were called forth from those who were its founders, and the spirit manifested throughout the entire meeting was all that could be asked for. After the singing of 'Old Hundred' the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Gillespie.

The exercises of the day closed with a reception given by Acting President Frieze at his residence to the graduating class and the other *alumni*, together with the invited guests of the university. A large number were present, and received most hospitable treatment. Taken altogether, the exercises of the day were very satisfactory and well befitting the first quarter-centennial celebration of the university. Harmony and renewed enthusiasm for *alma mater* prevail among the *alumni*, both old and new, and the prospects of the institution for the next quarter of a century are very flattering, to say the least. The invitations sent out to the *alumni* in all parts of the country, not only brought together a large number at the appointed time, but called forth warm and cheering responses from graduates in Maine, California, the Territories, and nearly all the intervening states. That the university may enjoy many happy returns of this anniversary day is the wish of every one, and that they will ever stand by *alma mater* is the renewed pledge of all her sons."

Students' Lecture Association.

The class of '70 filled positions in the corps of officers of the association as follows:

Freshman Year—Vincent S. Lovell, member Executive Committee.

Sophomore Year—Charles S. Carter, Recording Secretary.
Charles Ballenger, member Executive Committee.

Junior Year—Bernard Moses, Vice-President.
Charles S. Carter, Corresponding Secretary.
Walter B. Stevens, Assistant Treasurer.
Charles M. Wells, member Executive Committee.

Senior Year—Charles Ballenger, President.
Walter B. Stevens, Treasurer.
Henry C. Ripley, member Executive Committee.

The speakers before the association were:

FRESHMAN YEAR.

President Erastus O. Haven, John B. Gough, Horace Greeley, Bishop Thomas M. Clark, Prof. Anson J. Upson, Carl Schurz, Frederick Douglass, Theodore Tilton, Benjamin F. Taylor, Wendell Phillips, Robert Collyer, Petroleum V. Nasby, Henry Vincent, James E. Murdoch.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, Charles Sumner, John G. Saxe, John G. Holland, Paul B. Du Chaillu, Prof. Anson J. Upson, Frederick Douglass, John B. Gough, Edwin P. Whipple, Anna E. Dickinson, Theodore Tilton, Dr. John Lord, Wendell Phillips, George H. Pendleton.

JUNIOR YEAR.

Prof. Edward P. Evans, James E. Murdoch, Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, Prof. Anson J. Upson, Isaac T. Hecker, Mendelssohn Quintette Club, Henry Vincent, Theodore Tilton, Olive Logan, Anna E. Dickinson, Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, Frederick Douglass, Petroleum V. Nasby.

SENIOR YEAR.

Prof. Alexander Winchell, George Francis Train, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Prof. James H. Seelye, Bayard Taylor, Justin Mc-

Carthy, Major J. W. Powell, Kate Field, Anna E. Dickinson, W. Morley Punshon, Rev. Robert Collyer, The Mendelssohn Quintette Club.

Students' Christian Association.

OFFICERS FROM CLASS OF '70.

Sophomore Year—Walter B. Stevens, Librarian.
 James C. Holliday, Assistant Librarian.
 Junior Year —T. Chalmers Christy, Vice-President.
 Charles Ballenger, Secretary.
 Walter B. Stevens, Treasurer.
 Senior Year —T. Chalmers Christy, President.

MEMBERS FROM '70.

George W. Allyn	James C. Holliday
John A. Baldwin	James E. Jacklin
Charles Ballenger	Eugene Ketchum
George W. Bates	George B. Lake
Thomas H. Bush	Joseph L. Logan
Oscar J. Campbell	William F. Matthews
T. Chalmers Christy	Bernard Moses
John L. Culley	Walter B. Stevens
Charles S. Edwards	Lucius B. Swift
Robert N. Fearon	Rufus H. Thayer
Frank N. Greeley	Peter Voorheis

Thomas Wylie

It is probable that a few more names should be added to the foregoing list.

The Oracle.

The following were elected November 23, 1867, as the board of editors for sophomore year:

T. Chalmers Christy	Edward E. Darrow
George T. Campau	Frank Emerick
Charles S. Carter	Vincent S. Lovell
George E. Dawson	Greenleaf C. Wattles

The University Chronicle.

The following were the editors junior year :



Christy
Carter

Lovell
Moses

Fleming
Winchell

Edward E. Darrow was elected as a member of the board, but as he did not return to the university in junior year Rufus H. Thayer was elected to fill his place and served until January, 1869, when he resigned and Bernard Moses was elected to fill the vacancy.

Harlow P. Davock was elected as a member of the board and served until January, 1869, when he resigned and S. R. Winchell was elected in his place.

EDITORS SENIOR YEAR.

Thomas H. Bush
Edwin Fleming

Bernard Moses
Walter B. Stevens

The University Glee Club.

The Seventy Glee Club, which, in the senior year, gave concerts in many of the cities of Michigan, came into being without much forethought. In the junior year, six or eight of '70's congenial souls met together occasionally, by chance, the usual way, and sang college songs. They sang because they were bubbling over with good spirits, and must give vent to their feelings. That year the club consisted of Thomas H. Bush, S. R. Winchell, Vincent S. Lovell, Oscar J. Campbell, Julius A. Blackburn, Edwin Fleming, and John S. Maltman. They sang around the campus, on the streets, at the post office, and informally wherever a crowd of boys came together. Perhaps once that year they sang in public—at the debate given by a law society.

The ambition to give public concerts was of very gradual growth. The club began to have rehearsals soon after the beginning of the senior year and in the course of a couple of months felt sufficient confidence to give serenades on pleasant evenings in Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti. Continued practice soon brought results in precision and greater harmony, and little by little the plan of perfecting enough songs to make up concert programs developed.

Winchell, who was acting principal of the Ann Arbor high school, was unable to give any time to the club and George E. Dawson, who had been teaching during the junior year, took his place. The make-up was:

Bush and Dawson, 1st tenors;
Lovell and Campbell, 2d tenors;
Blackburn, 1st bass;
Fleming and Maltman, 2d bass;
And Baldwin, pianist.

The club soon became known as The University Glee Club.

Baldwin was also put down on some of the programs as prima donna, for it was in that role he astonished the natives all over Michigan, and won undying fame. He was in the possession of

a remarkable falsetto which reached notes within the range of the best prima donna only, with a volume which was astonishing. Can any one who heard him trill and soar ever forget it? He never failed to bring down the house with long applause. The Glee Club was one of the features of the parties and class functions, and, of course, they sang and took a notable part in '70's memorable class day.

In the fall of 1869 the Episcopal church at Ann Arbor was completed. Just before the dedication, on October 27, 1869, an organ and vocal concert was given in the church. Mrs. Darrow and Professor Walter were among those who took part. The Glee Club were down for two numbers: First, a chorus from *Il Puritani*, which was often the opening piece of their concerts. It was a rousing piece, and when sung with spirit put the audience into a sympathetic mood. With other words, some of the fraternities are still making the streets of Ann Arbor reverberate with the melody of that tune, handed down from one generation to another. The other selection the club gave that night was, "The Two Roses," by Werner, a quiet piece which gave a chance to show finish and fine work. This was their first appearance as organized for the year, and, although they did well enough, still there was nothing worthy of special notice about their work on that occasion. It was in the free and easy abandon of college songs that they excelled.

January 28, 1870, was the first time when the occasion and the audience combined to give the Glee Club the opportunity to show how they could sing college songs for the boys. That night they furnished the music at the annual exercises of the Webster Society. The club was down for four numbers: First, "Where Would I Be," by Carl Zöllner; second, "Stars of the Summer Night"; third, "Old Noah," and fourth, "The Old College Bell." The exercises were held in the Unitarian church, which was packed to the doors with a howling mob of boys—no co-eds in those days. The audience began to enthuse with "Old Noah," and demanded an encore, which was given. When the program

closed with "The Old College Bell," the uproar knew no bounds, and the audience refused to go until a response was made to the encore. This gave the club their first reputation. It was the rollicking, off-hand way they sang that captured the boys. The Websterians were so pleased, they presented each member of the club with a copy of the *Carmina Collegensia*.

Regular rehearsals had been held since the possibility of a series of concerts in outside towns had grown into a fixed conclusion and it was thought that now a sufficient repertoire had been prepared to make up concert programs. Campbell had been made musical director, though suggestions by the various members were freely given. Baldwin was pianist and Blackburn was advance agent and business manager, and proved to be most efficient.

It was determined, after much debate, that the citizens of Jackson, Michigan, should first enjoy the special favor of a concert by the club. Arrangements were made accordingly, a hall engaged and the concert advertised.

This first concert of the club took place at Union Hall, Jackson, Michigan, Friday night, February 4, 1870. It made a deep impression, more particularly upon the members of the club. It had been arranged, after much debate, that the club should march on to the stage, wearing the university cap, form in a symmetrical semi-circle and removing the caps, the action accompanied by a graceful bow, thus greet the audience. Unfortunately for the impressiveness of this ceremony, some one of the carload or two of students who had accompanied the club from Ann Arbor, made a return greeting with a groan "O-oh-h-h," which resounded through the house and while it destroyed the overpowering effect which the entrance was expected to produce, added much to the hilarity.

The program was as follows :

UNIVERSITY GLEE CLUB.

Thos. H. Bush, 1st Tenor,

G. E. Dawson, 1st Tenor,

O. J. Campbell, 2d Tenor,

V. S. Lovell, 2d Tenor,

J. A. Blackburn, 1st Bass,

J. A. Maltman, 2d Bass,

E. Fleming, 2d Bass,

J. A. Baldwin, Pianist.

PROGRAM.

Part First.

1. Opening Chorus (*Il Puritani*).
2. Last Cigar (Harvard) Solo and Quartette
3. Shucking Corn (Brown) Solo and Chorus
4. Litoria (University of Michigan) Solo and Chorus
5. Upidee (Yale) Solo and Chorus
6. Two Roses (*Werner*) By the Club
7. Menagerie (Amherst) Solo and Chorus

Part Second.

1. Where Would I Be? (*Carl Zöllner*) By the Club
2. Peachblow Farm (Rochester) Solo and Chorus
3. Quodlibet (U. of Mich.) In four parts with Choruses
4. Image of the Rose . . . Solo, vocal accompaniment, and Chorus
5. Old Noah (Hamilton) Solo, Trio and Chorus
6. Opera Comique By our *Prima Donna*—Baldwin
7. Stars of the Summer Night (*Müller*) By the Club
8. A little Farm Well Tilled Quartette
9. Rolling Home, and Good Night Song By the Club

At this concert the club retired from the stage after every number, returning for the next, but in all succeeding concerts chairs were arranged on the stage and the club retired only between the parts of the program.

The attendance at the concert was large and the members of the club were much encouraged.

Friday evening, March 4th, the club drove across country to Northfield and gave a concert, being entertained at Thayer's home in a royal manner. March 11th, the annual public exercises of the Alpha Nu and Literary Adelpi were given in the Unitarian church. The Glee Club furnished the music, giving five pieces and two encores. Saturday evening, March 19th, they gave a concert at Ypsilanti. Friday evening, March 25th, the club furnished the music for the high school exhibition at Adrian. They were entertained at the best homes of the city, and had a most enthusiastic reception. The whole town were at the exhibition and long and continued applause greeted their songs. The next night they gave a concert at Monroe. Although the night was dark and dreary, they had a good audience. After the concert they were given a reception at the young ladies seminary. Monday night, March 28th, they gave a concert at Ann Arbor. It is needless to say, that being among appreciative friends, the occasion was most uproarious. In those days the Medic' and Law Commencements came about April first, and the Lits. had a week's vacation. The "Glee Fellers," as the hayseeds sometimes dubbed them, seized this opportunity to star it. They sang at Kalamazoo two different nights, Battle Creek, Grand Rapids and Hastings. At the latter place Barlow gave them an elaborate supper. But they always thought Grand Rapids was their banner town. It was Prof. D'Ooge's old home. He spent a few days there before the concert, countenancing the affair and recommending the good people of the city to come out and hear how the boys could sing. And they came out, a house full of the best the town afforded. The audience inspired the singers, the singers jollied the audience, and taken all in all it was a most harmonious meeting. Everybody was happy. A very fine reception was given them after the concert. They remained over Sunday, and that is a red letter day with them, even after thirty years. The club stopped at Sweet's Hotel, where there were numerous families, including young ladies, deeply interested in the university. These, by impromptu receptions in the spacious parlors and halls of the hotel, gave a

taste of that elysium which can be enjoyed on earth only when hearts are young. The following is the program given on that trip, and is about what was usually sung at their concerts: Part first—1, Opening Chorus (*Il Puritani*); 2, Where Would I Be? (Carl Zöllner); 3, Shucking Corn; 4, Image of the Rose (Reichardt); 5, Peachblow Farm; 6, Updee; 7, Last Cigar; 8, Little Farm Well Tilled. Part second—1, March (Becker); 2, Young Oysterman; 3, Quodlibet; 4, Litoria; 5, Champagne Song; 6, Opera Comique, by the prima donna—Baldwin; 7, Old Noah; 8, Menagerie; 9, Rolling Home and Good Night Song. The trip proved a financial success, and the boys divided quite a sum of money on their return to Ann Arbor.

Saturday evening, May 7th, they sang in Tecumseh; May 11th, in Saline, and Saturday evening, May 21st, in Marshall. During the senior vacation they made another tour, singing June 2d, in Jackson; June 3, in Owosso; June 4, in Saginaw City; June 6, in East Saginaw; June 7, in Bay City; June 9, in Flint; June 10, in Pontiac; June 13, in Coldwater; June 16, in Manchester. Finally, Friday, June 24, they furnished the music at the annual commencement of the Ypsilanti Union Seminary, giving six numbers.

At Jackson they visited the state prison and sang a few pieces at dinner time to "a crowded house." They never had a more appreciative audience. They visited the Insane asylum at Kalamazoo, and their music fairly charmed the inmates. Afterwards the doctor in charge sent them a very urgent request to come again and sing to them. He offered to furnish transportation and entertainment, if they could only give those unfortunates another such a treat. They were compelled to forego the pleasure on account of many other engagements. At Flint they were entertained by the alumni. When out serenading they came to a fine place and were invited in. Mr. Hyatt, of Harvard '47, was entertaining an old classmate whom he had not seen in fifteen years. The boys' coming proved a happy coincident, and helped recall many scenes of their own college days. It is needless to say the best in the larder was set out. The next night, at Pontiac, they had a recep-

tion, and the hilarity was continued to such a late hour, the boys took an early train, without taking the trouble to go to bed at all. Their fame had spread over the state, and almost daily they had invitations to go to various places and sing. Hillsdale College urged them to come and furnish the music for their commencement. This was the first college glee club that had given concerts around the state, and everywhere they met with the most flattering reception. Their audiences were wildly enthusiastic, and the press notices highly laudatory.

It must be remembered that these concerts of '70's Glee Club were given at a time when there were no annual trips of university glee clubs through the country. Our club was a *Bahnbrecher*. Its success musically was undoubted. The voices were good, the enthusiasm inextinguishable and the rendering of the songs was given with a precision, verve and harmony that always met the approval of the audiences.

Of the members themselves there were none who could not appreciate fun and with such capital spirits as Blackburn, Campbell and Baldwin the entire period of the club's association en route, behind the scenes, at receptions and in the hotels was an almost unbroken series of pranks and jollification. Each concert furnished reminiscences which were the basis of unending future gibes and reminders.

The concerts were a success financially in the sense that all the expenses of travel, printing and advertising were defrayed out of the proceeds without the necessity of contribution from the members or of calling for outside aid.

In June, 1873, at the triennial when the class cups were presented, at public exercises in the crowded Methodist church, the members of the Glee Club were on hand and sang a few of the old songs. That was the last time they ever appeared in public. Bush, Lovell and Blackburn have passed on to the other shore, and it is not probable that even a quartette can be brought together again at a class reunion. *Sic transit gloria mundi*.

Alpha Nu.

OFFICERS FROM CLASS OF '70.

Freshman Year	—Frank Bradley, Librarian.
	Charles S. Edwards, Assistant Marshal.
	George E. Dawson, Assistant Librarian.
Sophomore Year	—Charles S. Edwards, Assistant Marshal.
	William L. Oge, Secretary.
	George E. Dawson, Librarian.
	Bernard Moses, Assistant Librarian.
Junior Year	—Edwin Fleming, Vice-President.
(1st Semester)	Walter B. Stevens, Junior Critic.
	Peter Voorheis, Treasurer.
(2d Semester)	Frank Bradley, Vice-President.
	Washington Hyde, Treasurer.
	Charles M. Wells, Junior Critic.
Senior Year	—Charles G. Wing, President.
	B. T. K. Preston, Treasurer.
	Frank Bradley, Senior Critic.
	George W. Bates, Marshal.

MEMBERS FROM CLASS OF '70.

Arthur C. Adams	Harlow P. Davock
Sherman S. Avery	Charles S. Edwards
Abner L. Andrews	Robert N. Fearon
George W. Allyn	Edwin Fleming
Marcus Baker	George J. French
John A. Baldwin	James D. Hawks
George W. Bates	Eben L. Hill
Judson S. Bird	John C. Howland
Frank Bradley	James C. Holliday
James D. Burr	Washington Hyde
Thomas H. Bush	Samuel R. Hurford
George T. Campan	John W. Johnson
George E. Dawson	Charles J. Kintner

Joseph L. Logan	Julius J. Pollins
Vincent S. Lovell	Henry C. Ripley
George H. Lothrop	Walter B. Stevens
William F. Matthews	Leonard E. Stocking
William C. Maybury	Rufus H. Thayer
Michael A. Meyendorff	Peter Voorheis
Bernard Moses	Charles M. Wells
Alfred Noble	S. R. Winchell
William L. Oge	Charles G. Wing
Clark Olds	Thomas Wylie

Literary Adelphi.

OFFICERS FROM CLASS OF '70.

Freshman Year	—William L. Penfield, Secretary.
	Charles S. Carter, Librarian.
	Charles Ballenger, Assistant Librarian.
	George W. Mickle, 2d Assistant Librarian.
Sophomore Year	—John L. Culley, Secretary.
	John L. Maxwell, Assistant Marshal.
	George W. Mickle, Librarian.
Junior Year	—Charles Ballenger, Vice-President.
(1st Semester)	Charles S. Carter, Treasurer.
	T. Chalmers Christy, Junior Critic.
(2d Semester)	Maxwell A. Phillip, Vice-President.
	Milo E. Marsh, Treasurer.
	Charles Ballenger, Junior Critic.
Senior Year	—Charles Ballenger, President.
	Eugene Ketchum, Senior Critic.
	Aaron Perry, Marshal.

MEMBERS FROM CLASS OF '70.

Charles Ballenger	Charles S. Carter
Henry H. Barlow	T. Chalmers Christy
Patrick H. Bumpus	John L. Culley
Oscar J. Campbell	William R. Day

Charles K. Dodge	George W. Mickle
William T. Emerson	John A. Mitchell
Luther E. Ferguson	Charles T. Moore
Achilles Finley	William L. Penfield
Morris B. Foster	Darius C. Pennington
James A. Hayward	Aaron Perry
Frank H. Howe	Maxwell A. Phillips
Eugene Ketchum	Lucius B. Swift
Henry W. Lake	Alexander Thomson
Milo E. Marsh	Orlando L. Tindall
John L. Maxwell	Warren C. Willits

Philozetian Debating Club.

OFFICERS.

Sophomore Year—	Joseph L. Logan, President.
	Abner L. Andrews, Vice-President.
	William F. Matthews, Secretary.
	Charles Ballenger, Treasurer.
Junior Year	—Rufus H. Thayer, President.
(1st Semester)	Charles M. Wells, Vice-President.
	Charles F. Burton, Secretary.
	John W. Johnson, Treasurer.
(2d Semester)	Charles Ballenger, President.
	Peter Voorheis, Vice-President.
	Milo E. Marsh, Secretary.
	Charles J. Kintner, Treasurer.
Senior Year	—Charles S. Edwards, President.
	John C. Howland, Vice-President.
	George W. Bates, Secretary.
	Charles F. Burton, Treasurer.

MEMBERS.

Charles Ballenger	Jacob Beller, Jr.
Henry H. Barlow	Charles F. Burton
George W. Bates	Wooster W. Beman

Judson S. Bird	Vincent S. Lovell
Patrick H. Bumpus	Milo E. Marsh
Thomas H. Bush	William F. Matthews
Charles S. Carter	George W. Mickle
John L. Culley	Alfred Noble
Charles K. Dodge	Clark Olds
George E. Dawson	Maxwell A. Phillips
Edward E. Darrow	Samuel B. Price
Charles S. Edwards	Henry C. Ripley
Achilles Finley	Walter B. Stevens
Morris B. Foster	Leonard E. Stocking
John C. Howland	Rufus H. Thayer
Washington Hyde	Alexander Thomson
John W. Johnson	Peter Voorheis
Francis W. Jones	Oliver C. Wattles
Owen E. Le Fevre	Charles M. Wells
John L. Logan	Charles G. Wing
	Thomas Wylie

Aristotelian (Debating Club.)

Frank Emerick	President
Z. K. McCormack	Vice-President
Henry L. Lorenz	Secretary
Harlow P. Davock	Treasurer

MEMBERS.

A. A. Andrews	Edward P. King
Darius Boughton	Charles J. Kintner
William R. Day	Henry L. Lorenz
Harlow P. Davock	Z. K. McCormack
Frank Emerick	Lucius B. Swift
Joseph C. Hostetler	Mortimer H. Stanford
	Samuel W. Walker

Huron Debating Club.

Bernard Moses	President
Milo E. Marsh.....	Vice-President
John L. Culley.....	Secretary

MEMBERS.

Sherman S. Avery	Milo E. Marsh
Judson S. Bird	D. C. Pennington
Charles S. Carter	Henry C. Ripley
John L. Culley	Aaron Perry
Delos A. Chappell	Edward F. Sox
John A. Mitchell	Alexander Thomson
Bernard Moses	Warren C. Willits
Clark Olds	Greenleaf C. Wattles

Lower House Faculty.

Freshman year seemed to have passed without bringing any members of the class of 1870 into special prominence; but the leaven was working during all that year in class room and in the "Latin Quarter" of Ann Arbor, and in our struggles with '69. The truthful historian of our class will doubtless describe elsewhere how valiantly we met the insidious and the open attacks made upon us by sophomores. It will be recalled, too, that '69, in its sophomore year, produced a memorable mock program of the Junior exhibition, more than usually scandalous in substance and form, and that the Sherlock Holmes of the faculty made a record in running down the guilty parties who were barely saved from expulsion. One of the members of '69, upon whom guilt was fixed by conclusive evidence, was a very popular fellow and one of the best, if not the very best, of scholars in his class. He was saved from decapitation only by an indirect assurance to the faculty, on the part of the entire student body, that, thereafter, the mock program business should be cut out. This was not the

first time in the history of our country that platform promises, made in the heat of a campaign, subsequently failed of fulfillment.

It was perhaps too much to expect that a hoary-headed custom of this character, which had evolved into a tradition, could be broken off abruptly and instantly consigned to the limbo of a forgotten past. At any rate, the class of 1870 had in it a resolute inner circle who refused to submit to the galling legislation of the faculty on this subject and, in fierce protest against the violent trespass on a sacred tradition, broke all past precedents by the publication and distribution of a mock program which literally burned the air with shocking allusions and *double entendre* and heated faculty blood to the seventh degree. It was a shocking thing to do and possibly inexcusable when viewed from the standpoint of the faculty disciplinarian or the general promoter of good morals. However, it appears to be true that the sober grey-headed and bald-headed member of '70, who is interviewed thirty-five years later, feels little inclined to submit any apology and rather regrets that he was not in the center of that guilty circle. Possibly this is so because he now realizes that, no matter how heinous the offense, thirty-five years affords ample time within which to reform and make amends and that much may be righteously excused to the hot blood of youth.

It would not do, even at this late day, to be too specific as to the events of that stormy period when the faculty sat in nightly session, striving to unravel the mystery surrounding the authorship of this incendiary document. Pending this searching investigation, made largely under the leadership of the lamented Moses Coit Tyler, the program syndicate obtained access to the basement of the old law building, located witnesses beneath the faculty room and secured the advantage of a full report, at first hand, of the designs adopted by the faculty sleuths and of the testimony they were accumulating. Made bold by their success in this respect the syndicate overlooked the possibility of the dis-

cover of their ruse by the faculty and one night ran into a net spread for them which resulted in the capture of Waters, red-handed in this spying movement, he running directly into the arms of "Tubby" Watson. On that same eventful night the members of the class might have been seen hastily slipping through the basement windows of the law building and making a cork-screw, close-to-the-ground, retreat through the campus, skillfully evading the faculty pickets who were in hot pursuit. Back streets and back entrances were used in gaining their rooms, and one of them was successful in reaching his quarters, whence his exit, as well as his return, were equally unknown to the lynx-eyed mistress of the house. Later she testified before the faculty that he "had not been out of the house that night," thus establishing a faultless case of *alibi*. This man has adorned the bench and admits that in his subsequent judicial experience he has never been able to tolerate *alibi* as a line of defense.

We all recall that a few of our esteemed classmates found the faculty pace a little too hot for them and were translated to other educational centers, some to Cornell and some elsewhere. One has never explained just why he left Ann Arbor abruptly before the end of sophomore year and nobody is enquiring about it now.

However, at the beginning of junior year, sober minded, repentant sinners came back to Ann Arbor from their homes, clothed in sack-cloth and ashes, self-pledged to the avoidance of all earthly pleasures and of all questionable diversions. The serious work of college life was then taken up amid tears and remorseful remarks respecting the alleged mistakes and lost opportunities of the last two years. That any mistakes were made, or any opportunities missed, which are worth the while counting, may well be questioned. It is not alone the faultless student in the class room who reaps the largest harvest. The race of life is not infrequently won by some one who was very irregular at the college training table.

The Fraternity Boys.

ALPHA DELTA PHI.

Oscar J. Campbell	Owen E. LeFevre
Eugene F. Cooley	John S. Maltman
William R. Day	Alfred Noble
Robert N. Fearon	Rufus H. Thayer
Edwin Fleming	James F. Tweedy
Greenleaf C. Wattles	

CHI PSI.

Michael A. Meyendorff

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON.

John A. Baldwin	S. Robertson Winchell
Thomas H. Bush	Hamline J. Gardner
George T. Campau	James D. Hawks
Harlow P. Davock	William C. Maybury
William L. Oge	

KAPPA PHI LAMBDA.

Charles F. Burton	Henry W. Lake
Delos A. Chappell	Zuinglius K. McCormack
Benjamin T. K. Preston	

PHI DELTA THETA.

John L. Culley	D. C. Pennington
John W. Johnson	L. E. Stocking
Charles M. Taylor	

PSI UPSILON.

Arthur C. Adams	Otis E. Haven
Henry H. Barlow	Frank H. Howe
Julius A. Blackburn	Lucius B. Swift
Frank Bradley	Arthur R. Simmons
T. Chalmers Christy	William Stagg
Wallace W. Williams	

SIGMA PHI

William T. Emerson

Charles P. Gilbert

George H. Lothrop

ZETA PSI.

Clark Olds

Sherman S. Avery

Frank Emerick

Independent Organization.

OFFICERS FROM CLASS OF '70.

Sophomore Year—	Bernard Moses	Secretary
	John L. Maxwell	Treasurer
Junior Year	—Charles G. Wing	Vice-President
Senior Year	—Charles S. Carter	President

'70 on the Diamond.

As described by the *University Chronicle* of October 31, 1868.

Last Saturday afternoon the junior class had a muf game of base ball. The playing was so fine, and the amount of skill displayed was so great, that we append a brief summary of the game:

First Innings—Campbell out on the first base by pitcher. The young giant, Weisbrod, now steps up, sends a red hot ball to right field, makes his second, and then home on passed balls. Barlow to bat; navigates safely to the third base, but there runs upon a reef. Wing out on three strikes; side out.

Voorheis to bat; makes his first. Stevens is put out on first, while Voorheis steals home. Day is out on three strikes, while Haven sends a fly ball into Thayer's hands.

Second Innings—Dodge out on first base by pitcher. Stocking sends a ball down towards Ballenger, who very kindly gives it a wide berth. Carter now breaks a bat and Thayer brings Carter home; Campbell makes his third, and Bumpus, after running around the home base two or three times, finally touches it and is declared home. Weisbrod out on first; Barlow and Wing both make their bases, and Campbell, Barlow and Wing reach home. Dodge out on foul, caught by Haven; side out.

Matthews makes his second and then home. Perry out on three strikes. Ballenger makes his first; Ripley sends a splendid ball to the right and brings all that is left of Ballenger home. French and Voorheis make their bases. Stevens out on fly, by Thayer, Day out on foul by Weisbrod, and Ripley out on base.

Third Innings—Carter and Stocking do well and all interest turns towards Bumpus, who, after sending a fine fly into Haven's hands, persists in running to the first base. Thayer now sends a splendid ball to the right field and makes his first, preferring to steal the rest. Campbell, Weisbrod and Barlow reach home, but Wing comes to grief upon the third base; side out.

French sends a fine fly and is followed by Voorheis, who sends the ball towards the medical building. French, Voorheis, Stevens and Day by successive differentiation steal home. Matthews steals too much; Ripley and French out on fouls.

Fourth Innings—Dodge out on third base; Stocking out on foul. Bumpus sends a fly into third baseman's hands. White-wash.

Voorheis sends a ball upon a chemical investigation. Stevens follows; Day out on foul; Matthews out on foul by Weisbrod; Perry out on third base.

Fifth Innings—Thayer breaks another bat, the result of Day's patent twist. Campbell sends a fine fly and Weisbrod is out on first. Barlow sends a ball down to Ripley, who, after dropping his hat and turning a summersault, determines to try it again. Wing is out on first and Bumpus on three strikes. Side out.

Ballenger picks up the heaviest bat on the ground, takes off his hat and proceeds to business. Ripley sends a fly into Thayer's hands, who puts out Ballenger on the second base, the best play of the game. Stevens sends a red hot ball to the right field, which is held by Carter in a manner that the "Atlantics" might have envied.

Sixth Innings—Thayer, Campbell, Wing and Weisbrod make their tallies. Barlow out on first base, Dodge out on foul, by Haven. Stocking sends a fly to the center, which is finely caught by Day. Side out.

Day makes his first, while Haven is out on a fly, caught by

Weisbrod. Perry is caught out by Carter. Ballenger fails to make his first base.

Seventh Innings—Carter does well and Bumpus, by a desperate struggle, makes his first. Thayer brings Bumpus to the second base, and Campbell in bringing Patrick Henry home, is out on first, by pitcher. Thayer now enlivens the scene, by stealing home. Weisbrod and Barlow make their tallies, but Wing and Dodge score a zero, making the side out.

Ripley and French make their tallies. Voorheis is out on first. Stevens makes his second base by tumbling over Carter. Barlow not being much on the tumble, Stevens is conditioned on the third; Day is out on foul.

Eighth Innings—Campbell, Stocking and Thayer make their tallies. Bumpus is out on fly, Carter on first base, and Weisbrod finds in Day an obstacle to his fine fly. Side out.

Haven, Matthews and Perry make their tallies. Ballenger is out on a foul, Ripley is out on first base, by catcher, and Stevens finishes the game by three futile attempts to hit the ball pitched with lightning celerity.

We give below the score. The game was called by mutual consent at the end of the eighth innings.

R. O.		R. O.	
Campbell, l. f.	5 2	Stevens, lb.	2 5
Weisbrod, c.	4 3	Day, c.	2 4
Barlow, 3b.	4 2	Haven, p.	3 2
Wing, lb.	2 4	Matthews, 3b.	2 2
Dodge, c. f.	1 5	Perry, 2b.	2 3
Stocking, s. s.	3 3	Ballenger, c. f.	2 3
Carter, 2b.	3 1	Ripley, l. f.	2 3
Bumpus, r. f.	2 4	French, r. f.	3 1
Thayer, p.	6 0	Voorheis, s. s.	3 1
— —		— —	
30 24		21 24	

Umpire, Julius A. Blackburn.

Scorer, C. M. Wells.

Miscellaneous Items.

Committees on publication of the *University Castalia*:

1867-'68—Vincent S. Lovell, George E. Dawson and Edward E. Darrow.

1868-'69—Charles Ballenger, Charles M. Wells and Walter B. Stevens.

1869-'70—Charles S. Carter, Charles Ballenger and George E. Dawson.

Committee on publication of the *University Palladium*:

For 1869-'70—Michael A. Meyendorff, William R. Day, Harlow P. Davock, Lucius B. Swift and Charles P. Gilbert.

University Library Reading Room Committee:

For 1869-'70—Edwin Fleming, Frank Bradley and Vincent S. Lovell.

Lucius B. Swift was chief marshal for the literary department on the occasion of the first celebration of University Day.

Julius A. Blackburn was assistant grand marshal for all the departments on the same occasion.

Bernard Moses received the second prize (four competitors) in the Alpha Nu society prize debate, January 18, 1868; subject, Resolved, that Free Trade should be the policy of the United States.

In the public exercises by the Alpha Nu and the Literary Adelpi, February 20, 1869, William L. Penfield delivered an oration on "Lessons of Blood."

In the public exercises by the same societies March 11, 1870, Charles M. Wells delivered an oration on "The Bible in Schools." Alexander Thomson a poem, "On the Sea and on the Shore." Debate: "Should the Pardoning Power be Abolished?" Affirmative, William F. Matthews and Peter Voorheis. Negative, William L. Penfield and Harry B. Hutchins.

BASE BALL CLUB, 1869.

George E. Dawson.....Vice-President
 Oscar J. Campbell.....Secretary
 Charles J. Kintner.....Treasurer
 Julius A. Blackburn and Eugene F. Cooley also were members.

Our Instructors.

The following were living at last accounts :

Martin L. D'Ooge, LL.D., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Edward Payson Evans, A.M., Nymphenburg, Munich, Bavaria.

George Benjamin Merriman, A.M., Washington, D. C.

Stillman Williams Robinson, C.E., Columbus, O.

The following are dead :

Erastus Otis Haven, D.D., LL.D., d. Salem, Oregon, August
 2, 1881.

George Palmer Williams, LL.D., d. Ann Arbor, Sept. 4, 1881.

James Robinson Boise, LL.D., d. Chicago, Feb. 9, 1895.

Alexander Winchell, LL.D., d. Ann Arbor, Feb. 19, 1891.

Henry Simmons Frieze, LL.D., d. Ann Arbor, Dec. 7, 1889.

De Volson Wood, A.M., d. Hoboken, N. J., June 27, 1897.

James Craig Watson, LL.D., d. Madison, Wis., Nov. 23, 1880.

Lucius Delison Chapin, D.D., d. Phillips, Fla., June 18, 1892.

Edward Olney, LL.D., d. Ann Arbor, January 16, 1887.

Adam Knight Spence, A.M., d. Nashville, Tenn., April 24,
 1900

Charles Kendall Adams, LL.D., d. Redlands, Cal., July 26,
 1902.

Allen Jeremiah Curtis, A.M., d. Washington, Mich., Dec. 28,
 1871.

Moses Coit Tyler, LL.D., d. Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1900.

Benjamin Franklin Cocker, D.D., LL.D., d. Ann Arbor, April
 8, 1883.

Corydon La Ford, M.D., LL.D., d. Ann Arbor, April 14, 1894.

Students in the University.

From 1866 to 1870.

	1866-7	1867-8	1868-9	1869-70
Resident Graduates	13	10	4
Seniors	37	48	39	74
Juniors	46	48	75	65
Sophomores	72	87	68	81
Freshmen	99	104	91	112
In Mining Engineering	5	8	11	2
In Selected Studies	41	59	74	68
In Pharmacy	20	36
In Higher Chemistry	35	51	34	24
Total in Literary Dep't.	335	418	422	466
In Law Department	395	387	342	308
In Medical Department	525	418	358	338
Total in University	1255	1223	1122	1112

Re-Unions.

On the evening of November 7th, 1871, about a year and a half after graduation, that mutual attraction which has ever characterized the members of '70 brought seventeen of us together at an impromptu gathering in Ann Arbor at the corner of Main and Washington streets. The following responded to the roll call: Baker, Beman, Blanchard, Bumpus, Burton, Bush, Day, Howland, Hyde, Marsh, Pennington, Price, Thomson, Tweedy, Voorheis, Whitman, and Winchell, being all who were then in Ann Arbor, except Kintner. Fifteen of these were at that time connected with the university.

The first regular re-union, as pre-arranged, was held in June, 1873. We had looked forward with joyous expectation to this meeting from the time of leaving the university with the blue ribboned diplomas. During the intervening time numerous reports had gained circulation to the effect that several candidates for the "class cup" were in the field. Excitement ran high, insuring a large attendance at the re-union. The secretary was expected to institute an investigation as to the relative merits of each contestant. His efforts in that direction developed the fact that no less than nine new-comers were anxious to know whether he or she had won the race. The question of priority was involved in much doubt. Even the "Judge," an expert, after wrestling with the problem, threw up the sponge, somewhat to the detriment of his former excellent judicial reputation. Finally the *whole issue* was referred to a committee who decided, as was to be expected, that '70 had surpassed all former classes and had two boys born first. Two class cups must therefore be presented at the re-union. Arrangements were made accordingly. On coming together at Ann Arbor the following were counted:

Ballenger, Bates, Beman, Bird, Blackburn, Bradley, Bumpus, Burton, Bush, Campau, Campbell, Carter, Cooley, Dawson, Emerson, Ferguson, Fleming, Gilbert, Haven, Howland, Kintner, Lovell, Maltman, Marsh, Mickle, Pennington, Perry, Voorheis, Waters, Wells, Whitman and Winchell, several of whom had their wives, and one of whom had a "class boy."

The program of the afternoon exercises, in the Methodist church, was as follows:

1. Music.....By '70's Glee Club.
2. Prayer.
3. Music.....By Glee Club.
4. Introductory Remarks.....By President Angell.
5. Welcome of '70.....Dr. Cocker.
6. Response.....By whole class, a song.
7. Oration.....By George T. Campau.
8. Music.....By Glee Club.
9. Poem.....By Edwin Fleming.
10. Music.....By Glee Club.
11. Presentation of "Class Cups".....By C. M. Wells.
12. First Response.....By Charles Ballenger.
13. Second Response.....By S. R. Winchell.
14. Music.....By whole class.

A large concourse of people, the Ann Arbor friends of the class, filled the audience room. The members of the class who were present occupied seats on the platform with members of the faculty. President Angell in his introductory remarks said that he should always regret that he was not connected with the university soon enough to have made the intimate acquaintance of the class: that he had frequently heard the class spoken of as a remarkable lot of fellows, and that from the appearance of the program, which provided for the presentation of a class cup to each of two boys born first to members of the class, he believed that they would do a good thing for the future of the university, as it was the only class of which he ever heard that had two boys born first.

After a college song by the glee club, Dr. Cocker welcomed the class back to Ann Arbor and to the university in a very felicitous address. Among other things he said he had expected to be called upon merely to present the class formally to Dr. Angell, but that seemed unnecessary, as they appeared to be all well acquainted with him. He said that he considered himself a member of '70, as he had entered upon his professorship while they were seniors, and would always remember how they put the freshman professor through, asking him questions, wise and otherwise. He remarked that when the class of '70 was launched on the sea of life he believed it possessed more brain power and lung power and wind power than any class that had been graduated previously, and that he was glad to know that about twenty-four of their number had power and foresight enough to commit matrimony.

George T. Campau, the orator of the occasion, said in part :

"After our congratulations and heartfelt happiness upon meeting dear old classmates at our re-union, the condition of our beloved university and the subject of education in general are themes uppermost in our minds on an occasion of this kind, and nothing is more natural and appropriate than that the alumni, whenever opportunities offer, should give expression to their ideas on those subjects which their own experience in college and subsequent life may have taught them; and whether these ideas be right or wrong, we all know there is nothing like a free interchange of opinion to produce and establish satisfactory conclusions in regard to all subjects. What little I have to say this afternoon, I most sincerely believe, although it may appear to smack somewhat of heresy concerning belief and practice. I therefore ask pardon to begin with, for uttering sentiments not as complimentary as are usual and expected in speaking of our university. The question which I propound to you and myself is, did we as a class make the very best use of the time we spent in this institution of learning? Were we permitted to employ those four years most profitably, or on the whole could a better scheme of education have been pursued by us in order to prepare ourselves for launching

forth into the world as it now exists, and attaining those objects in life which we struggle to possess?

"I for one, believe that much, very much, valuable time was misapplied which could have been employed to far better advantage. It has always seemed to me that our education should have been more practical, in that, while our minds were being strengthened, developed and enlarged by mental labor, that labor should have been expended on subjects which would have made us better informed and more accomplished than we are or ever can hope to become.

"It seems almost sacrilegious for me in these surroundings, to mention the study of the classics with anything but reverence and approval, and I most certainly do advocate their study to a limited extent, but I must confess with sorrow, that I heartily, but now vainly regret having devoted so much time in studying the dead and buried languages, which might have been applied not only to the modern languages, but to other equally necessary studies which were entirely crowded out and neglected for the classics. Three years were expended in their study while preparing for college and the greater part of four years in college. It required at least two hours each day to prepare for the Latin and Greek recitations and an hour each day in reciting them, making in all six precious hours every day for seven long years and at the only time of their lives, when men can devote themselves exclusively to study. And in the words of the inspired poet I often feel like groaning out that sad refrain, 'Of all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are these, it might have been' *Otherwise*.

"Now the classical course was well enough for those entering the university as professional antiquarians, who will in their future researches have occasion to revive and employ the dead languages, but for us who compose the great majority, who have to contend with the living practical, busy present, it seems really too bad that the classics should have been forced upon us in such wholesale quantities, to the neglect of more useful knowledge. Three years at the high school spent in learning the construction

of the classics were well spent, no doubt, for upon them are founded all modern languages; but college days are not quite eternal, and the trouble was that so much of our time was devoted to the classic foundation, so-called, that there was no time left for the superstructure of modern languages, our own included, all of which were comparatively passed over with merely a glance.

"But few students, except those aiming at professorships, can study the defunct languages with any heart, for there is no encouragement in picking the old bones when students feel that their time is being laid out in studies which they, like their fathers before, will drop immediately the moment they receive their diplomas.

"But, it is said, 'think of the mental discipline of Latin and Greek—the memorable history—the political economy, and the important position of the classics in modern institutions—the mysterious, indefinable influence upon the mind, *etcetera*.' True enough; on the other hand, we say why not gain all this and more too by honestly studying classical history, literature and economy in our own language, and thereby get a more full, rounded, and satisfactory knowledge of those subjects than by squirming through disconnected and miserably meagre portions of the original as we now do. I hereby affirm, from personal observation and information, that at least 90 out of every 100 students absolutely shirk the drudgery of wearisome originals by using the Oxford translations without stint, which are so much easier and better than their own unsatisfactory attempts; and this is so, even among the good boys whose consciences become very elastic on this subject. The ancients themselves whom we profess to admire, acquired their vigor of mind, every originality of thought, and refinement of taste, not by studying out what happened, 1,800 years before their day, but by inquiring into the secrets of nature, the science of political and social economy, and the philosophy of government; always something of vital importance to themselves.

"When the English universities were founded there was then good reason for all students to acquire Latin and Greek, because

all their professions—law, medicine and theology—were written, studied and practiced in the classical languages; but that day and that reason no longer exist. We now pettifog, physic and exhort in plain English, or other spoken tongues, and there is no good reason why we should not study the history, economy and customs of the Latins and Greeks likewise in English, just as we do those of the ancient Persians, Egyptians, Arabians and Phoenicians, all of whom are also entitled to our time and consideration.

“Did students devote as much time and as faithfully in acquiring a thorough knowledge of French and German as they do of Latin and Greek, they would graduate proficient French and German scholars. And let me ask you right here to show me an alumnus of three years age who would not gladly—nay, joyfully—exchange his Latin and Greek for the ability to read, write and speak with facility in French and German, and ramble at will through their fascinating literature and history—to say nothing of their business advantages—and you can expend all the mental labor you possess on those languages without exhausting them, and you can exercise as much memory, ingenuity and taste in their translation as in that of Latin and Greek.”

The excellent poem read on this occasion by Edwin Fleming was published in the former class-book. The following quotation truthfully described the joyful emotion pictured on the countenance of every member of '70 there present:

* * * * *

“A poem you ask for? The hand of him take,
Who sits there beside you. Is not that warm shake,
A far truer poem than volumes that go forth,
A singing of birds and of flowers and so forth?
And as I stand here trying to make these words rhyme,
And my lame, unmusical feet to keep time,
You are looking the poetry all this while
In the light of the eye and the joy of the smile,
That betoken a something which words can not tell—

An ineffable something—you know it full well—
 A something the plethoric past doth unfold
 From liberal memory's magical mould,
 And with the bright present a woof interweaves—
 An evergreen garland refreshed with spring leaves."

* * * * *

From the graceful remarks of Charles M. Wells, presenting the class cups, two short quotations are made. The address entire appeared in the former class publication.

* * * * *

"You will undoubtedly ask why this dual array of cups. A class so seldom undervalues itself that this, perhaps the first instance of the kind with '70, deserves special recognition. We could with reasonable certainty expect one class boy first. Our mistake was that we made no provision in our expectations for two boys first. Twins you ask? No; contemporaries, double stars, simultaneous phenomena, competitors, neck and neck in the race for life and the cup."

* * * * *

"This is the cup of life, empty of experience, it is full only in possibilities. Every possibility of human joy, every possibility of human woe. From this cup may be drunk whatsoever the owner will. To drink wisely, so that each succeeding potion shall be richer and fuller than that preceding, and the last draught reveal at the bottom of the cup the pure metal, bright and untarnished—such is the responsibility of life."

* * * * *

Charles Ballenger with fitting words thankfully received one of the cups for and on behalf of his son, Walter Sylvester, and S. R. Winchell, in appropriate verse, thanked the class on behalf of

his son, Harley Corson, who was present on the stage and received his cup in person. Following is an extract from Winchell's acceptance, which was printed in full in the former book issued by the class:

* * * * *

"Compared with this, Commencement Day was naught.
 No boys then graced the noble class of Seventy,
 No ladies then were numbered in our ranks,
 But men alone we gathered in this church,
 Rejoicing all in single blessedness.
 But now one-third have learned the better way,
 One-third return to alma mater's halls
 Escorted by accessions to their ranks
 Such as inspire and animate the rest
 To follow suit and join the van-guard soon.
 This cup, so handsomely presented him,
 Harley shall take, since this is your desire,
 And humbly would he thank you if he could,
 For such a treasure and such marked regard."

* * * * *

In the evening of the same day we met at Hangstefer's and enjoyed an old time banquet. Lovell acted as toastmaster and called forth many happy responses to the impromptu toasts. The glee club as usual added cheer, variety and pleasure to the occasion. Reports from the absent were read. Those present recounted their own experiences for the three years last past. In the first three years of post-graduate life twenty-four of our number had married, enabling us to rejoice in the possession of twenty-four wives and nine children. Death had not then invaded our ranks. It would scarcely be possible for any college class to meet under more pleasing conditons or to more thoroughly enjoy a re-union than did the class of '70 on this occasion.

In 1878 there met at Ann Arbor the following six members of the class, viz.: Beman, Campbell, Howland, Pennington, Whitman and Wing. They passed a resolution naming the year 1880 as the time for a general re-union. Whitman was selected as orator, Howland, alternate; Beman, poet; Wing, alternate.

Accordingly, in June, 1880, Bates, Beman, Burton, Campbell, Darrow, Dawson, Dodge, Fleming, Howland, Lovell, Matthews, Olds, Penfield, Perry, Thayer and Whitman were on hand at the appointed time. Penfield was chosen chairman and Burton secretary. A sumptuous banquet was enjoyed. Whitman delivered an oration and Beman a Greek poem. These were followed by miscellaneous impromptu speaking. Finally the time arrived for the selection of one to represent the class and respond to the class toast at the alumni dinner the following day. It had been previously whispered around to all except Thayer that *he* was to be unanimously chosen for this honor. Nominations were, however, regularly made, many seriously urging their own qualifications for the coveted distinction. When in turn each one present had been nominated, except the genial "Judge," and the claims of each had been pressed with vigor, the chairman appointed Thayer as teller and a ballot was taken. He collected the ballots and soon discovered, to his astonishment, that in classifying them he required but a single pile, marked, "The Judge." At the same time he noticed that unusual silence prevailed. He looked around, observed the unsuccessful attempts at suppressed merriment, saw through the cut and dried affair like a flash and announced, amidst a burst of laughter, that it was unnecessary to complete the count.

The re-union was in every way successful. A shadow, however, which has since been increasing, hung over the class. Three of our graduate members—Blackburn, Wylie and Campan—and seven of our non-graduate members—Johnson, Pollens, Graham, A. L. Andrews, Beller, Smith, and Avery—had passed over the silent river.

The next general re-union of the class was held in June, 1890, when there gathered at our banquet table in the "old chapel" a delighted company as follows:

Baker and wife, Bates, Beman and wife, Boss, Bradley and son, Bumpus, Burton, Campbell and wife, Carter, Cooley, Davock, Dawson, Fearon and wife, Ferguson, Gilbert, LeFevre and wife, Lovell and wife, Marsh, Noble and wife and son, Olds, Penfield, Price, Stocking, Swift, Thayer, Voorheis, Whitman and wife, Winchell and wife, Wing, Darrow, Stagg and son.

This was our largest gathering since 1873, and was one long to be remembered by those present. Many of us had not met since 1870—a period of twenty years—and our mutual greeting were most cordial. We were given a warm welcome by classmates Beman and Whitman and enjoyed ourselves at the banquet table during the greater portion of the night. Next morning was taken the group picture which appears at page 103 of this volume.

In 1895, the secretary, being anxious to secure a large representation at the next re-union, said, in his circular letter to the class: "Duty and pleasure again prompt me to summon each and all of you to assemble at our *alma mater* in the last week of the coming June. No one of you will question why; no one of you will neglect the call. Our quarter-centennial, our silver wedding, appeals irresistibly to our mutual friendship, to our loyal class-spirit, to our love for the classic halls of the university, and to our admiration for the charming city by the Huron where so many of our college days and months slipped by as peacefully and quietly as sails upon a tranquil sea." It was gratifying to learn that no one who could attend did neglect the call, and that twenty-two responded to their names at the re-union of that year, as follows: Bates, Beman, Burton, Campbell, Carter, Cooley, Davock, Dawson, Emerson, Fleming, Gilbert, Hyde, Ketchum, Noble, Olds, Perry, Price, Swift, Whitman, Wing, Darrow and Jacklin. Several

were accompanied by members of their families. The banquet was held in Harris Hall, corner of State and Huron streets. The meeting was productive of much pleasure. Joyful greetings, college songs and impromptu speeches filled up the evening. Our class-mate, Whitman, royally entertained us at his residence on the following day. All were delighted with the opportunity given at this re-union to renew old time associations, and to relate and to hear the old time stories.

The thirtieth anniversary of our graduation was celebrated at Ann Arbor in June, 1900, by twenty members of the class and eight members of their families. They were Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Beman, Miss Beman, Bradley, Burton, Campbell, Carter, Cooley, Mr. and Mrs. Culley, Miss Culley, Davock, Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Dodge, French, Mr. and Mrs. Kintner, LeFevre, Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Noble, Olds and his son, Tindall, Wing, and Williams. The "boys" assembled in the forenoon of Wednesday, June 20th, at the university and exchanged greetings. In the afternoon we visited an art gallery and the picture on page 235 of this volume was taken. Mr. and Mrs. Beman and Miss Beman tendered us a reception from 4 to 6 p.m. at their residence and at 7:30 p.m. we sat down to our banquet table in Harris Hall. Letters and telegrams bearing cordial greetings were read from Baldwin, Baker, Boss, Christy, Darrow, Errett, Fearon, Fleming, Gunnison, Gilbert, Howland, Hyde, Jacklin, Ketchum, Maltman, Marsh, Penfield, Perry, Phillips, Maybury, Price, Stocking, Stevens, Schock, Swift, Thayer, Thomson, Tweedy, Wattles, Wells and Winchell. The two representatives of '70's glee club, Campbell and Dawson, who were present, gave us some of the old-time songs, and each of the members present gave reminiscent talks which were enjoyed by all. At this meeting the secretary was authorized and requested to publish a new class-book, bringing the printed record of the class down to date. The present volume is the result.

Besides the general re-unions at our *alma mater* at stated intervals there have been many local gatherings of members of the class on special occasions at Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Cleve-

land, New York and Washington. But few particulars as to these meetings however are at hand. In February, 1901, Thayer entertained at the Cosmos Club in Washington, Baker, Howland, LeFevre, Noble, Penfield, Ripley and Stevens, and on the Saturday evening following LeFevre entertained the same fellows. The Chicago boys met in July, 1901, on the occasion of Thayer's visit to that city and had a thoroughly enjoyable time. There were present Thayer, Dawson, Noble, Reed, Ripley, Whitman and Winchell. Two days later the same generous band tendered a reception to Culley and wife, who were en route West. There were present on this occasion at a delightful lunch, Culley and wife, Darrow and wife, Dawson and wife, Matthews and wife, Noble and wife, Reed and wife, Ripley and wife, Whitman, Winchell and wife, and Carter and wife. On October 11, 1902, at Detroit, Bates, Davock, Day and Perry lunched together.

The members of the class of '70 miss no opportunity to meet each other and revive the pleasant memories of days that are no more. The next regular class re-union is set for June, 1905.

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